

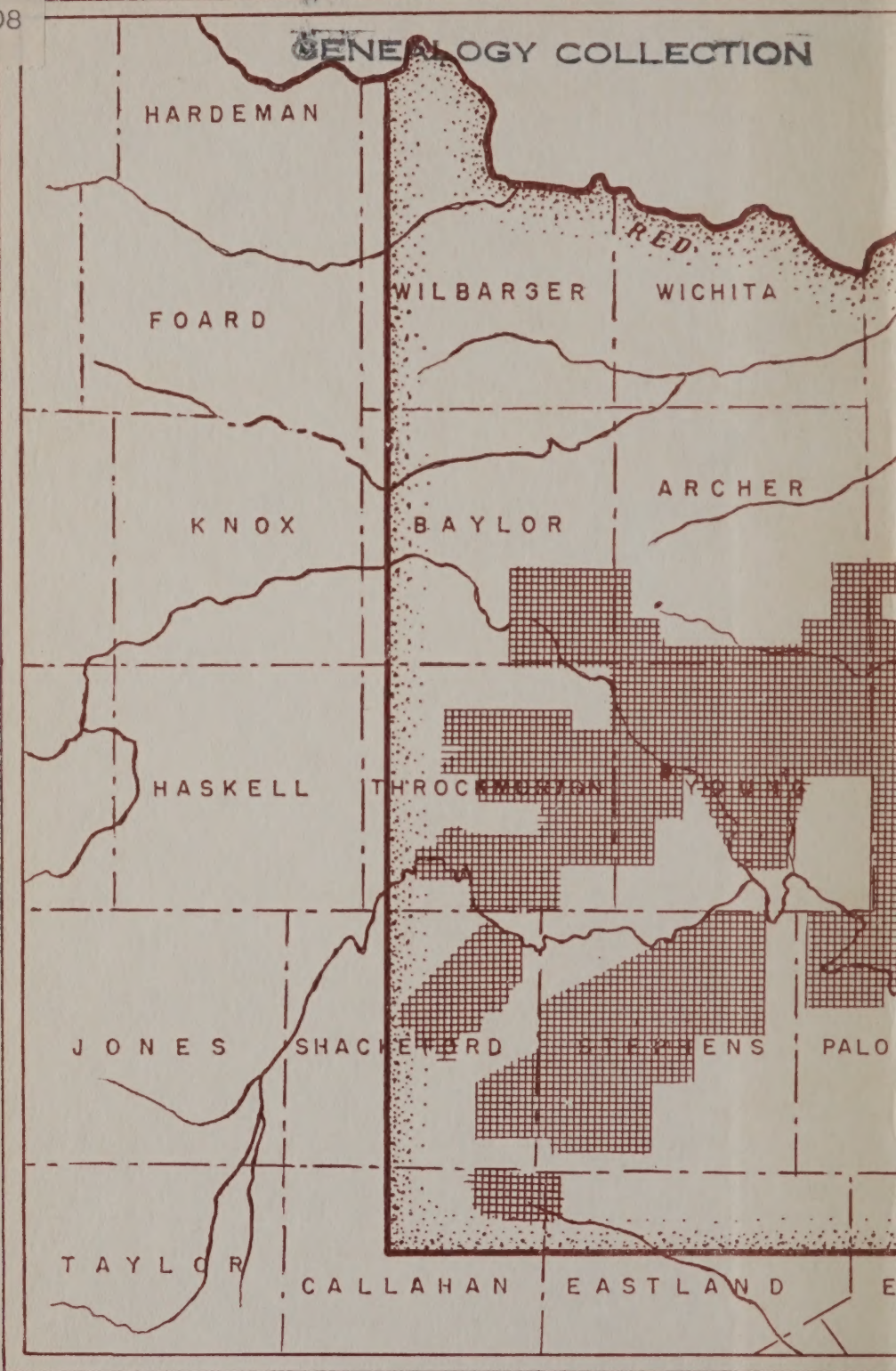
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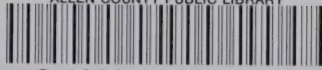
SEYMOUR V. CONNOR



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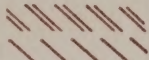
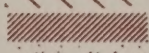
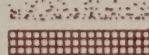




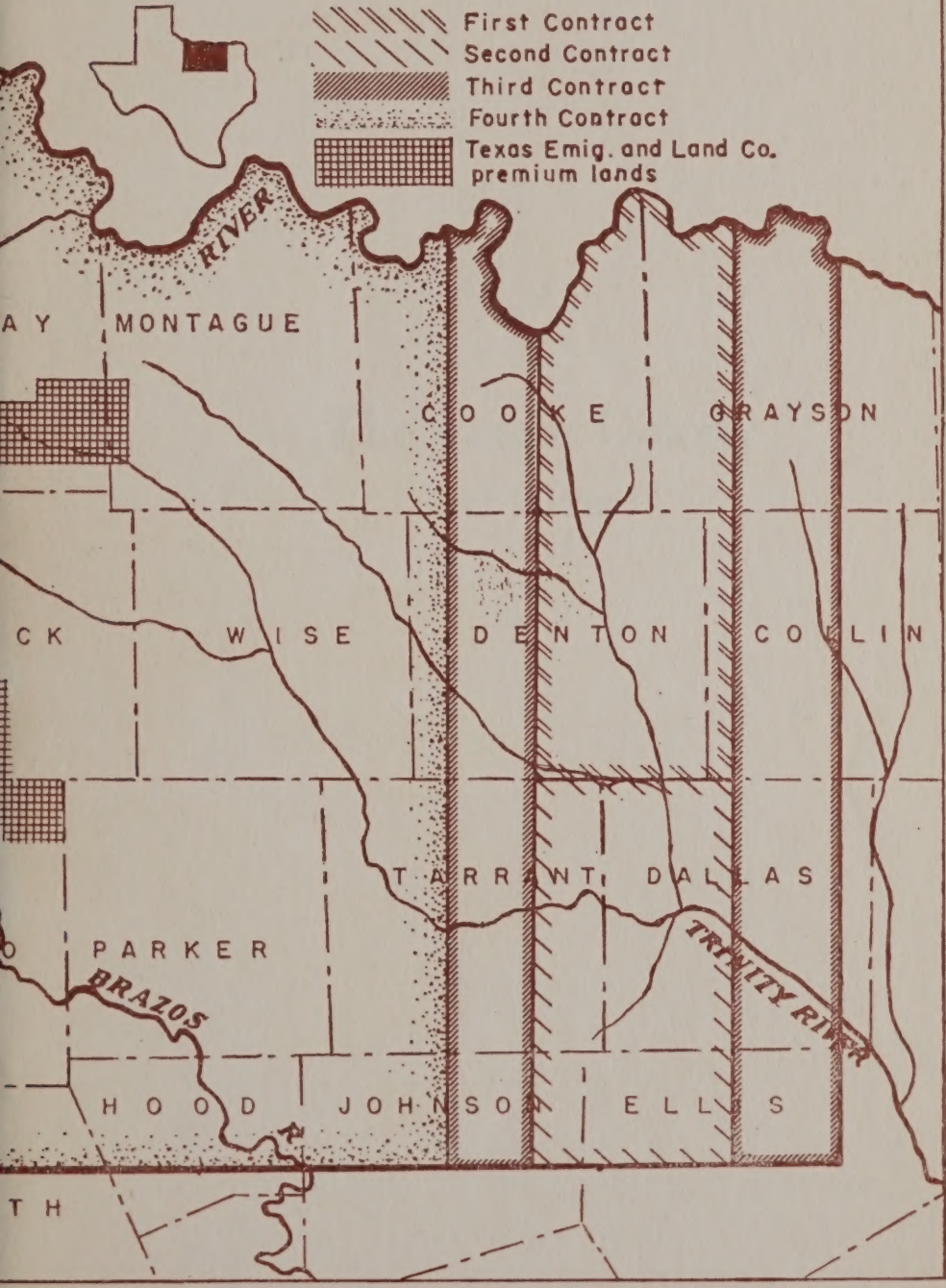
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THE PETERS COLONY

LEGEND

-  First Contract
-  Second Contract
-  Third Contract
-  Fourth Contract
-  Texas Emig. and Land Co. premium lands





The Peters Colony
of Texas

The Peters Colony of Texas



A Publication of
THE TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
H. BAILEY CARROLL, *General Editor*

1253508



*The W. C. Peters Music Store in
Louisville, Kentucky, where the Peters
Colony Project was born.*

The Peters Colony of Texas

A History and Biographical Sketches
of the Early Settlers

By
Seymour V. Connor

Illustrated by Frances Pearce



THE TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
Austin — 1959

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Printed in the United States of America
By Von Boeckmann-Jones Company
Austin
Texas

Preface

Between the lines of this sometimes prosaic story of Texas settlement lies a tale of Indian raids and midnight massacres, of hardship and hazard, and of frustrated dreams and ambitions. But the words on these pages tell only of laws and litigation. Despite ambitious plans and great hopes, the Peters Colony was an ill-starred venture from its beginning in 1841 to this present history in 1957.

All involved seemed to suffer misfortune. The members of the Peters family lost their hearts and secret dreams; Sherman Converse lost the rewards of a highly successful promotion; Willis Stewart lost money; Edwin Graham moved to Oregon broken-hearted; and during the years that I have done battle with the topic I have frequently despaired of obtaining satisfactory results.

The chief and most frustrating problem was the lack of material on the colony's history. Most of the story had to be pieced together from fragmentary bits of evidence. Inference, interpretation, and sheer guesswork have played far too large a role in this history.

I hesitated to add a brief list of acknowledgments, not because of lack of appreciation, but through fear of implicating friends and benefactors in the historical curse that plagues the Peters Colony. Since they are not directly involved, I hazard my thanks to Ann Connor, for the aid that only a wife can give; to Professor H. Bailey Carroll, for sympathetic friendship, inspiration, and guidance; to Professor Walter Prescott Webb, who signed the original, thesis version of this study as supervising professor; to my brother, Aikin Connor, without whose help this book could not have been made; to the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, for financial aid in the form of the Clara Driscoll Scholarship for the years 1950-1951 and 1951-1952; and to Texas Technological College for a research grant which helped me to prepare this final revision.

Another version of this story appeared in eight installments of the *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* (1952-1954).

SEYMOUR V. CONNOR
Lubbock, Texas
April 1, 1957

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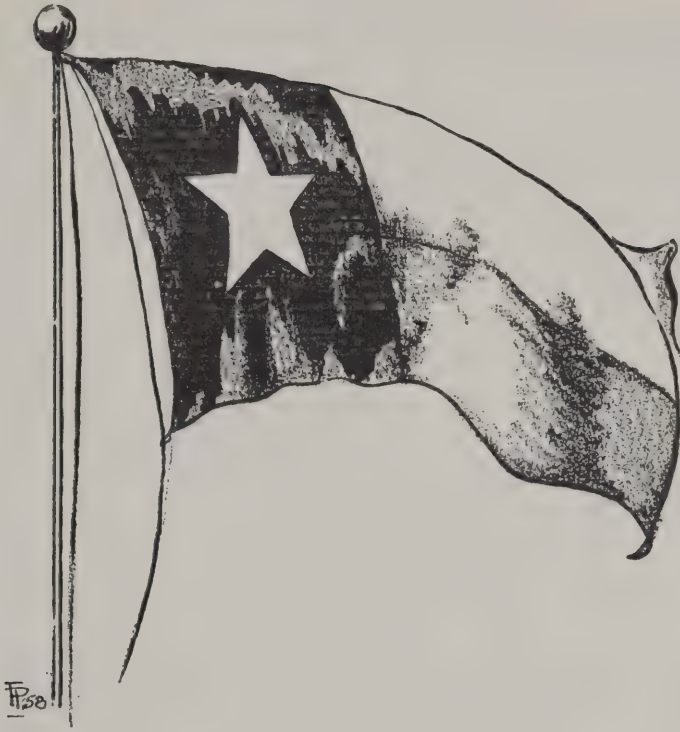
The Peters Colony of Texas



PART I

A History of the Colony

CHAPTER I



Texas in 1841

TEXAS in 1841 was a Republic, a sovereign nation among sovereign nations, independent, proud, and bankrupt. Five years had passed since a Mexican army had been startled from a slumbering siesta by wild cries of "Remember the Alamo! Remember Bahia!" and scattered before the pent-up wrath of a little group of men who were to become the heroes of a grateful people. This victory at San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, made a *de facto* nation out of the paper product of the convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos six weeks earlier and made Sam Houston an idol to a majority sufficient to elect him twice to the nation's presidency. In the year 1841 he began his second term in

that office, having succeeded Mirabeau B. Lamar, who had served the term intervening between Houston's first and second, from 1838 to 1841, because the Texas constitution prohibited a president from succeeding himself. The year 1841 was probably the most important one in the history of the Republic, not because of Houston's second election, however, but because it was a year of crisis. The Republic, which was to last ten years, a fact unknown to Texans of that time, passed the halfway mark of its existence in the opening weeks of 1841. There were many, however, in January of 1841 who would not have predicted even a ten-year existence for the Republic.

Times were bad. The public treasury was empty and private pocketbooks were nearly so. The best citizens of Texas found their names on tax delinquent rolls; sheriffs gave up trying to collect taxes; and merchants despaired of collecting overdue bills. The population of Texas was then about fifty or sixty thousand souls. Most of these lived in the lower Colorado and Brazos river valleys; along the coast, from the mouth of the Lavaca north to the Sabine; and in the piney woods of East Texas. There were no cities, but the settlements of San Augustine, Harrisburg, Galveston, old Nacogdoches, San Felipe, Columbia, Bexar, and Indianola were centers of population. The village of Washington-on-the-Brazos, and its neighbor, Independence, were yet young and neither thriving nor promising to thrive. San Antonio, Victoria, and Linnville were recovering from an audacious Comanche Indian raid, and no one was certain that the terror would not be repeated. The capital city of Austin, proud realization of President Lamar's dream of a seat of empire, threatened to disappear from the banks of the Colorado. Families had moved away, the timid fleeing and the bold retreating from Indian depredations and threats of a Mexican invasion. Indian rapaciousness was becoming more serious, Mexico was threatening to reconquer Texas, and the United States, caught in the slavery question, spurned Texas' pleas for annexation. Money was scarce to non-existent, population was not increasing, and land, the only real commodity Texas had, was next to valueless. Hence, the major problems facing Texans in this year of crisis, 1841, were (1) lack of money, (2) shortage of people, (3) Indian depredations and Mexican threats, and (4) low land values.

On December 12, 1840, Joseph R. Plummer, customs collector at Aransas Pass, detailed the following depressing facts to the secretary of the treasury:

We labor under many privations here for the thieves deprive us of all stock and the point is so perfectly barren not a vegetable can be raised and we have constant alarms from Mexicans & Indians and the population are nearly all removed and preparing to move and at this time 20 men could take the place I would recommend the Locating the custom House at the Bar for convenience to shippers for safety & Profit to Government and Pleasure & Economy to collectors for we are entirely dependent [*sic*] on Galveston & Matagorda for provisions and that at great inconvenience and the blowing of the sand and uproars of drunkards render it real[ly] disagreeable Your letter discontinuing the Chief Clerk recd 3rd Decr and attended to I fully expected the depot for Austin would have been on this Bay and think it will be as soon as we have peace and the advantages of the west are known I have been compelled to assume payment for rent and would be pleased to receive the money for it is all I can do to keep soul and body together I am obliged to bring my wood $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on my back my water 200 Yards do my own cooking in fact I am compel[led] to do everything and frequently nearly starved and with three days provisions we feel rich We are at present at a perfect stand still as regards trade in this section on account of the breaking up of the Federals, and many rumours of invasions how long such a state of things will exist I know not ...¹

A little earlier Ashbel Smith in commenting about another coastal settlement had written: "San Luis is experiencing the terrible pecuniary depression which is everywhere felt ... no sales can be made of any property for want of Currency. Times are terribly Severe."²

William R. Hogan, whose book, *The Texas Republic*, is a real monument to Texas scholarship, has noted the increasing pressure of the economic decline and the "sudden collapse of the boom spirit"³ in Texas in the 1840's. There was a real shortage of money, and the severity of the time was felt by all. For instance, when the proprietor of a Houston hotel requested a guest whose account was well overdue to make a payment, "the delinquent replied: 'If you come to insult me again, sir, by God, I'll shoot you, sir.'"⁴

¹Seymour V. Connor (ed.), *Texas Treasury Papers*, II, 567.

²As quoted in William R. Hogan, *The Texas Republic*, 94.

³*Ibid.*, 87-94.

⁴*Ibid.*, 107.

This was neither an unusual situation nor a unique reaction to a request for payment. The French chargé d'affaires to the Republic of Texas moved out of the Bullock Hotel in Austin in a huff over a similar request and a similar debt, the attempted collection of which was forever to impair Franco-Texan relations.

The Texas government had tried to rectify the shortage of money by the simple method of manufacturing it on printing presses. This remedy, as it always has, had proved more painful than the disease. Issues of paper money had been made in every year of the Republic's life, yet the effect was only to drive good money from circulation and to inflate Texas paper. By May 30, 1840, Texas treasury notes were worth from 13 cents to 18 cents on the dollar,⁵ and other Texas money ranged at 15 cents and 16 cents on the dollar⁶ in New Orleans. The Texas government tried unsuccessfully to ignore this depreciation, but on February 6, 1841, John G. Chalmers, secretary of the treasury, was forced to declare officially that Texas promissory notes and "other government liabilities" were worth one-sixth of their face value.⁷ This was probably bureaucratic optimism.

The scarcity of money was not so discouraging to most persons, however, as the shortage of people. The salvation, indeed the very existence of the Republic was predicated on an increase in population. So fundamental in American eyes is the relationship between prosperity and an increasing population that it takes no formalized economic theory to make the average man believe in it. Malthusians and Neo-Malthusians may cry like Cassandra into the emptiness of academic halls, but Chambers of Commerce and Rotary clubs and city managers will continue to boast the merits of their locale and encourage people to come to their fair city, while states and even larger areas buy advertising space in national magazines to promote the attractiveness of their region.

If it is axiomatic that an increasing population means prosperity, it is certainly a postulate that an increasing population means rising values for land and property. More than any other one factor, the growth of the American nation has been based on

⁵Walker Hinckley to Commissioner of Revenue, May 30, 1840, *Texas Treasury Papers*, II, 488-489.

⁶Bryan Austin & Co. to Judge Musgrove Evans, June 1, 1840, *ibid.*, 490.

⁷John G. Chalmers to Charles Mason, February 6, 1841, *ibid.*, 594.

rising property values. What modern homeowner is not sharply aware of whether his property is worth more or less than he paid for it? What frontier settler of yesterday was not cognizant that as civilization and settlement caught up with him, his pioneer homestead increased in value? In this broad sense, every man on the frontier was a land speculator.

Land speculation is a unique American development. In Europe land titles have been complicated by various sorts of entailments, and the transfer of land as well as the change in its value has been relatively static for centuries. A forty-shilling freehold in the time of Henry II was a forty-shilling freehold in Henry VIII's reign. In the Old World land sales were infrequent and the title structure was complex; in the New World fee simple titles became commonplace, entailments became taboo, and land sales became an important feature of economic life. As the population of America increased, as civilization expanded, land values rose; and the sale of land, unhampered by Old World entailments, became easy and profitable.

The selling of land sharpened men's interest in land values and land titles, and in a measure, all landowners became speculators. In its simplest form, land speculation may be defined as the purchase of land with the intention or hope of selling it for a profit. But whether or not there was an immediate intention to sell, there was certainly in nineteenth-century America the expectation that the price would rise, as well as knowledge that a clear title would make a sale possible. The influence of the land speculator in shaping land policy cannot be separated from the influence of the average landowner. Both were interested in land prices and clear titles; and to both the purchase of land was in reality a speculation, though one might consider it a short-term speculation, and the other might not think of it as a speculation at all. As a matter of fact the difference between the land speculator and the landowner seems to be one of degree rather than kind, and a really satisfactory definition for land speculation is hard to make. Was the pioneer not speculating who moved west with the frontier, buying forty, sixty, or eighty acres, clearing his tract, living on it until civilization caught up with him, and selling out to move farther west?

When the Anglo-Americans entered Texas they brought with them their regard for land values, valid titles, and the possibilities of resale. They brought with them the frame of mind and mental attitude of land speculators.⁸

Hence, in the recession—the busted boom—of 1840-1841, the citizens of Texas, all or nearly all property owners, had every right to be concerned over the population shortage and depressed land values.⁹ This economic concern, together with the practical desire to check the twin threats of Mexican invasion and Indian depredation, was to lead the Fifth Congress of the Republic, elected in the fall of 1840, to the establishment of the *empresario* colony usually known as the Peters Colony. This was the Republic's first such colony; it was a throwback to the same system the Mexican government had used to entice migration to Texas. Because of its dual effect on land policy and on immigration, a fairly substantial argument could be developed that as far as the later history of Texas is concerned, the law of February 4, 1841, which established the colony, was the most important single act of the Republic.

⁸Seymour V. Connor, "Land Speculation in Texas," *Southwest Review*, Spring, 1954, pp. 138-139.

⁹One of the most startling evidences of the concern over population was the fact that on one occasion the Fifth Congress turned down a bill to provide for taking the census on the grounds that such an action would do Texas more harm than good. Texas Congress, *House Journal*, Fifth Congress, Regular Session, 5.

CHAPTER II



Texas Land Policy

THE FORMATION of a land policy became the problem of the Anglo-American government in Texas in the fall of 1835, when most Texans readied themselves to fight for independence. In response to a call sent out by a citizens' meeting in Columbia for a general consultation, twelve municipalities sent representatives to San Felipe immediately and representatives of several others came later. Before the consultation could meet, war had actually begun. The main business of the consultation therefore became the prosecution of war against the centralist forces of Mexico. Stating its aims and its loyalty to the defunct Constitution of 1824, the consultation created a "provisional government of the [Mexican] state of Texas," and turned over to it the problems of government.

One of the first acts of the self-appointed government was the nullification of land laws passed by the late legislature of Coahuila and Texas at Monclova and the abolition of all land offices, agents, and commissioners that might be operating in Texas. The further

granting of lands was prohibited until a stable government should be formed and a general land office provided for. The government of Texas therewith assumed responsibility for and control of the public domain. Acting without hesitation, and it would seem on the presumption of independence although that status had not yet been declared, the provisional government created a special office to take control of the public lands and all papers and archives pertinent to them. Here the matter rested until independence was actually declared and a constitution written for Texas as a sovereign republic.¹

At the making of the constitution the following March, two conflicting principles emerged. These were the principles respectively of the land policies of the United States and of Mexico, and with both the Texans had had experience. Simply stated the policy of the United States was to sell the public domain to individual settlers, while that of Mexico was to give the land away, usually through *empresarios*, or colonizing agents. Since a substantial majority of Texans had migrated under the Mexican system, it is surprising that they did not immediately continue it.

The explanation seems to be that the makers of the Texas constitution, and the members of the government who followed them in setting policy, were more influenced by the basic principle of the land policy of the United States and intended that Texans should follow the policy of selling its lands to frontiersmen directly to enrich the government. In the United States at that time, under the terms of the Land Act of 1832, land was selling at a minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, in minimum tracts of forty acres. From this sale the treasury of the United States had swollen to the point that Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren decided to divide the surplus among the individual states. The panic of 1837, which was soon to spread across the nation and to blight the economy of Texas, could not controvert the plain fact that the sale of public lands enriched the government.

Another fact was equally plain to most Texans. Where the public land was free, the monetary value of privately owned land was necessarily low. Good farming land in Texas was cheaper than

¹H. P. N. Gammel (comp.), *The Laws of Texas*, I, 912 (Article 14, Ordinances and Decrees of the Consultation).

similar land on the western frontier of the United States, mainly because of the minimum price fixed to the public lands of the republic to the north. To those in Texas who owned land—and this was virtually every citizen—the situation was unfortunate in the extreme and in need of immediate correction. The first draft of the Constitution of 1836 is the best testimony that Texans were strongly inclined to follow the policy of the United States. A portion of this first draft, reported to the convention by Martin Parmer on March 9, 1836, is as follows:

The public lands being the only resource and wealth of the Republic, congress shall have no power to give or grant them away, except for a price fixed by law. Actual settlers shall have a preference of purchase at the minimum price, so as to include his improvement, on such terms as may be regulated by law.²

This provision was not adopted. Thoughtful Texans could easily see that as the American frontier moved westward, the vacant lands of the Republic of Texas would be in direct competition with the vacant lands of the western portions of the United States. Frontiersmen and settlers were quite likely to be attracted by the best offer. So the framers of the constitution hedged the question, leaving the formation of a general land policy to future congresses. The Constitution of 1836 as finally adopted recognized as valid all grants and orders of survey made before the closing of the land offices in 1835,³ and provided a basis for congressional creation of a land policy in this statement:

And whereas the present unsettled state of the country and the general welfare of the people demand that the operations of the land office, and the whole land system shall be suspended until persons serving in the army can have a fair and equal chance with those remaining at home, to select and locate their lands, it is hereby declared that no survey or title which may hereafter be made shall be valid. . . . And with a view to the simplification of the land system, . . . a general land office shall be established.⁴

The work of establishing this general land office and creating a land policy fell to congress. The first legal provision was made

²*Ibid.*, 871 (Proceedings of the Convention at Washington, March 9, 1836).

³Exception was made, in this blanket recognition, of those grants made by the Monclova deputation in 1834 and 1835 to John Mason and others.

⁴Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, I, 1081 (Constitution of the Republic of Texas, General Provisions, Section 10).

in an act passed on December 22, 1836, over the veto of President Sam Houston.⁵ But the distance between legal provision and actual establishment is sometimes rather great, and apparently "the land offices were not opened for any purpose until 1838, and the general land office was not practically opened until 1844."⁶ Briefly, the chain of events was as follows: before the law of December 22 had taken effect, congress passed a supplemental act, again over Houston's veto, which provided that except in the case of national emergency, the general land office would be put into operation on the first day of October, 1837.⁷ This act was passed on June 12, 1837; on September 30, one day before the land office was to go into operation, Houston approved a joint resolution suspending the opening of the office.⁸ Two and a half months later congress again attempted to establish the general land office, on December 14, 1837, passing over Houston's veto, an act "to reduce into one act, and to amend the several acts relating to the establishment of a General Land Office."⁹ It was under the provisions of this act that John P. Borden began the organization and establishment of the general land office of Texas.

Borden was the first general land commissioner; he received his appointment on June 21, 1837, when Houston acquiesced to the desires of congress.¹⁰ Borden's commission was suspended on September 30, 1837, when the opening of the land office was postponed.¹¹ Apparently this was accepted as only a suspension of his appointment and not a cancellation of it, for Borden actively opened the office for some business in 1838. He was reappointed in June, 1840, by President Lamar, and continued in office until November 16, 1840.¹²

⁵*Ibid.*, I, 1276-1284.

⁶Edwin Hobby, *A Treatise on Texas Land Law*, 568.

⁷Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, I, 1323-1327.

⁸*Ibid.*, 1345.

⁹*Ibid.*, 1404-1418.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, 1325. "... it shall be the duty of the president to appoint, during the present session of congress, all the officers contemplated by the land law. ... "Wily old Houston, though his veto had been overridden, nevertheless had managed until then to forestall the opening of the land office by refusing to make the appointments.

¹¹*Ibid.*, 1345.

¹²Bascom Giles, *History and Disposition of Texas Public Domain*, 7; Houston to John P. Borden, June 14, 1838, in Amelia W. Williams and Eugene C. Barker (eds.), *The Writings of Sam Houston*, II, 252, 253.

The veto messages of Sam Houston concerning the establishment of the general land office are illuminating. Houston stated each time that he vetoed one of the land laws (more were passed and vetoed than have been mentioned in this sketch) that he did it because he believed it the responsibility of the government to establish a thorough and general system and that each of the acts congress presented to him were incomplete, sketchy, and poorly conceived. The following extracts from his messages reveal his attitude:

No subject of legislation can be of more vital importance to the public interest, than the formation of a General Land System; but in order to be useful to the country, it should be full, clear, and embrace the whole subject; and also in its operation. I cannot believe that the bill before me, is of this character.¹³

One observation occurs to me, however, at the threshold, which I will take occasion to make, and that is this that, according to my view of the matter, it were far better for the substantial interest of the country that no land law at all should be passed at the present, than that one should go forth to the world containing imperfections.¹⁴

GENTLEMEN: I find myself compelled, though with great reluctance, to disapprove and return to your House the "Act to reduce into one act, and amend the several acts relating to the establishment of a General Land Office."

Duly appreciating the solicitude of important portions of the community for the adjustment of the land system, I had hoped that the present bill would have been based upon principles to justify the united approbation of all the departments of the Government.

It is obvious to all, that an equitable and judicious arrangement of the distribution of the public domain in satisfaction of the existing and accruing claims upon it, should be ranked among the first and most important duties of the Government.¹⁵

Houston was right in saying that something needed to be done soon because of the "existing and accruing claims" on the public domain, for congress, although making no provision for their consummation, had been making grants of land for various purposes.

¹³Veto of an act to create a general land office, December 21, 1836, in Williams and Barker (eds.), *Writings of Sam Houston*, I, 519, citing Texas Congress, *House Journal*, 1st Cong., 1st Sess., 301-302.

¹⁴Veto of an act supplementary to an act to establish a general land office, June 8, 1837, in Williams and Barker (eds.), *Writings of Sam Houston*, II, 118, citing Texas Congress, *House Journal*, 1st Cong., 2nd Sess., 128-131.

¹⁵Veto of an act concerning changes in the law that established the general land office, December 13, 1837, in Williams and Barker (eds.), *Writings of Sam Houston*, II, 168, citing Texas Congress, *House Journal*, 2nd Cong., 2nd Sess., 266.

The first of these grants had actually been made by the provisional government on November 26, 1835, and, as were many of the special grants that followed, this one was a bounty donation of land to soldiers. Specifically it stated that all non-commissioned officers, privates, drummers, and fifiers who received an honorable discharge from the "Regular Army" would be entitled to one section of 640 acres.¹⁶ A month later, on December 12, the provisional government granted a similar sized tract of land to the heirs of each volunteer in the "Army of the People of Texas" who was killed in the line of duty.¹⁷ On December 15, an additional bounty donation of twenty-four dollars and six hundred and forty acres of land was granted to the same enlisted men specified in the act of November 26.¹⁸ In one of its first acts, the First Congress, over Houston's veto, restated and clarified the earlier donation grants made by the provisional government.¹⁹

The land office act of December 22, 1836, prohibited the further granting of land bounties as an inducement to any one to enter the service of the army of Texas,²⁰ but this restriction neither prevented the granting of donations for exceptional service nor cleared up the rapidly increasing difficulties arising from the bounty laws. On December 4, 1837, congress passed an act "amendatory to the several acts and ordinances granting Bounty Lands," the preamble to which stated that since a great deal of difficulty existed in reconciling the various conflicting laws granting bounty lands to the soldiers and officers who had served in the army, and since the amount of land granted did not in many cases seem equitable on the basis of services rendered, that all previous laws were therewith to be considered amended to conform with the following schedule: three months of army service entitled a man to three hundred and twenty acres; six months to six hundred and forty acres; nine months to nine hundred and eighty acres; and twelve months or longer to twelve hundred and eighty acres. Those persons who had already received from the secretary of war

¹⁶Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, I, 926.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, 983.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, 991.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, 1094.

²⁰*Ibid.*, 1324.

certificates for lesser amounts were privileged to make up any deficiency they might be entitled to. It was a sweeping law, and by and large an equitable one.²¹ Congress, however, soon proceeded again to make special donations to veterans. The first of these, passed on December 18, 1837, was a grant of one league of land (4,428.4 acres) to all persons who had been permanently disabled in the service of Texas.²² This was followed by an act granting a section of land to all veterans of the battle of San Jacinto, passed (with Houston's approval) on December 21, 1837;²³ by an act on December 30, 1840, making donations to veterans of the siege of Bexar;²⁴ and by several acts granting donations to ranging companies on the frontier.²⁵

These various grants to veterans could not be considered steps in the formation of a land policy; however, in another type of land grant made concurrently with the grants to veterans, congress came nearer outlining a general policy in regard to the public domain. This was the grant of land made to individuals to promote citizenship and induce immigration, known commonly as a headright grant.

The first of the headright grants was made a part of the Constitution of 1836 which provided that all heads of families living in Texas at the time of the Declaration of Independence (March 2, 1836), except Negroes and Indians, were citizens of the Republic, and as such were entitled to one league and one labor (4605.5 acres). Those who had received that much land as colonists in an *empresario* colony were not entitled to receive any more land, but those who had not received that much were entitled to get enough land from the Republic to make up the deficiency. And of course those who had not received any land could claim the full amount from the Republic.²⁶ Claimants under this constitutional provision were issued certificates entitling them to locate, survey, and patent

²¹*Ibid.*, 1367.

²²*Ibid.*, 1435.

²³*Ibid.*, 1450, 1517.

²⁴*Ibid.*, II, 478.

²⁵*Ibid.*, 688, 689. See also Giles, *History and Disposition of Texas Public Domain*, and Cadwell Walton Raines, *Analytical Index to the Laws of Texas, 1823-1905*.

²⁶Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, I, 1079 (Constitution of the Republic of Texas, General Provisions, Section 10).

the amount of land due them. These certificates have become known as First Class Headrights.²⁷

The next in this series was the Second Class Headright, about which there is some question of definition. In the original act, dated December 22, 1836, creating the general land office, congress inserted a clause stating:

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That every emigrant who arrives in this republic, from and after the first day of January next, who is a free white person, and is the head of a family, and who shall actually reside within the government with his family, shall be entitled to a conditional grant for twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, by paying the fees of office and for surveying. The conditions of said grant shall be, that the grantee shall remain and reside here, and his or her family, both within this government, and do and perform all the duties required of other like citizens, for a term of three years, after which time and several acts, he or she shall have and receive an unconditional patent for said land: and in no case whatever, shall a grant of that description be patented unless it be satisfactorily proven that all the conditions of the grant have in fact and in good faith, been complied with. And all single free white men, who may emigrate to the country after the first day of January next, shall be entitled to six hundred and forty acres of land, and so soon as they shall marry, they shall receive an additional quantity of six hundred and forty acres of land, upon the same conditions above named; and all laws contrary to the purview and meaning of this act, are hereby repealed and declared null and void, so far as regards their future operation.²⁸

Thus defined, this second type of grant was meant to include those persons who immigrated to the Republic after January 1, 1837. October 1, 1837, the terminal date for Second Class Headrights, was fixed by a supplementary act which provided that "after the first day of October next, no individual arriving in the country shall be entitled to land as an emigrant."²⁹ Hence, First Class Headrights were given to persons in the Republic on March 2, 1836, and Second Class Headrights to those who came after January 1, 1837, but no provision was made granting land to persons who came (other than volunteers for the army) between those two

²⁷Giles, *History and Disposition of Texas Public Domain*, 9. At first these certificates were called "conditional" certificates, but the term first class came into use to differentiate from other types of headrights.

²⁸Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, I, 1283.

²⁹*Ibid.*, I, 1324, dated June 12, 1837.

dates.³⁰ It might be presumed that through its actual functioning, the Second Class Headright was extended backward to include many persons who migrated during that period.

The third headright act was passed on January 4, 1838, and provided grants of land for all persons immigrating to the Republic between October 1, 1837, and January 1, 1840. In the main the conditions were the same as in the act establishing Second Class Headrights, except that the size of the grant was reduced to six hundred and forty acres for a head of family and three hundred and twenty acres for a single man.³¹ Grants made under this act were known as Third Class Headrights.

This act was allowed to expire and was not renewed until February 4, 1841,³² when the Fifth Congress extended the terms of the Third Class Headright grant to cover the period from January 1, 1840, to January 1, 1842, making the law retroactive. This was the last of the Republic's grants directly to individuals to induce immigration, and the state government did not give away land in this same manner until the passage of an effective pre-emption homestead law in 1854.

It is noteworthy that these headright grants were not patterned after the Mexican *empresario* system. It is further noteworthy that none of the series of headright grants actually was intended to establish a general policy; instead, each of the laws in the series, as can be seen by its terms, was passed only as a temporary measure.

The shifting basis of land policy in Texas can be fully under-

³⁰It will be noticed that the definition here given differs from most authorities, who generally define Second Class Headrights to cover the period March 2, 1836, to October 1, 1837. Most of these definitions seem to be based on the following statement by John Sayles: "*HEADRIGHTS: . . . SECOND CLASS.*—Certificates issued to immigrants who arrived after the declaration of independence and before October 1, 1837. Of this class, heads of families were entitled to 1,280 acres; officers and soldiers engaged in the service prior to March 1, 1837, and whose families were in Texas by January 1, 1840, were entitled to the same quantity; single men over 17 years of age were entitled to 640 acres. These certificates were issued upon the condition that the grantee and his family remained and performed the duties of citizenship." John Sayles and Henry Sayles (eds.), *Early Laws of Texas: General Laws from 1836 to 1879*, xii.

³¹Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, II, 5.

³²A small group of Third Class Headrights was issued on the basis of an act passed on January 21, 1841, which granted land in 640 and 320 acre tracts to immigrants who would settle along the proposed military road, a grandly conceived highway which was to run through the center of present Texas, along the western frontier, from the Nueces to Red River.

stood only if the series of headright grant laws to individuals (together with the bounty and donation laws) are considered as stop-gap measures, passed solely to relieve the tension of certain situations. The underlying intention remained to imitate the policy of the United States. During the course of the five years prior to 1841, it was believed that Texas would soon begin to sell her vacant lands to incoming hordes of frontiersmen. The give-away lands were to be used to prime the pump. When it was discovered that the pump needed more than priming, Texans began to look for another solution.

The Fifth Congress of the Republic, in the winter of 1840-1841, considered various measures to relieve the situation.³³

To increase immigration became the byword—the magic key. Immigrants would push the frontier westward, would crowd the Indians back and protect the older settlements from depredations, and the extended frontier would serve as a protective buffer for the major portion of Texas. Also, to induce immigration seemed the only way left to the Republic to promote prosperity. By December 30, 1840, in the second month of its meeting, congress and the administration had fairly well settled on the method of solving the problem. Acting President David G. Burnet said:

The establishment of a colony of brave and active yeomanry upon the inland frontier, with suitable precautions which shall guarantee the certain and uninterrupted jurisdiction of the government, would greatly contribute to the protection of our borders from the Indian tomahawk; as it will also operate to restrain the inherent animosities of our Mexican neighbors.³⁴

Congress was soon embroiled in debate over a proposal known as the "Franco-Texienne bill." Essentially this bill was a plan which called for the introduction into the unoccupied portions of Texas of some eight thousand Frenchmen as combination colonists and soldiers. These Frenchmen were to be established at twenty forts along the frontier. The colony was to be supervised by a company, proposed to be incorporated by the bill, which

³³Texas Congress, *House Journal*, 5th Cong., 1st Sess.

³⁴Burnet's Message to Congress, December 30, 1840, Texas Congress, *House Journal*, 5th Cong., 1st Sess., 388-390. President Lamar had temporarily left the Republic for reasons of health, and Vice-President Burnet had assumed the office. See also William C. Binkley, *Expansionist Movement in Texas*, 43-67.

would not only provide the French colonists, but would also erect and maintain the forts and offer protection of the frontier. In return for the satisfactory performance of its obligations to the Republic, this company was to receive three million acres of land (in sixteen designated tracts), and be given the privileges of trading with Santa Fe and Chihuahua, of bringing goods into the Republic for a specified time duty free, and of working all mines in the company's territory for twenty years.³⁵

The Franco-Texienne proposal apparently received a good deal of opposition, even violent protest. It was argued chiefly and perhaps with reason that it was dangerous to Texas to give a European nation such a foothold in the Republic. The *Telegraph and Texas Register* editorialized:

And in this grand scheme of conquest where would Texas be found? The puny fraction of a French colony! And what would be the reward for all this sacrifice of territory and perhaps of nationality? Protection from the incursions of a handful of naked, half-starved, unarmed savages, who in less than two years will be scattered to the four winds by the hosts of hardy pioneers that are pressing into their hunting grounds.³⁶

The "host of hardy pioneers" was editorial fantasy, yet it was such a dream of a host of Anglo-American settlers, combined with the popular distaste for foreigners, that brought about the defeat of the Franco-Texienne project. This bill, though it passed the house with Sam Houston's support (as a member from San Augustine), was killed in the senate, much to the disgust of the voluble and sometimes vituperative French chargé d'affaires, Alphonso de Saligny.³⁷

³⁵Texas Congress, *House Journal*, 5th Cong., 1st Sess., 473-480, 484ff. *Telegraph and Texas Register* (Houston), February 10, 1841. This material is also cited in Binkley, *Expansionist Movement in Texas*, 53-55, and in Walter P. Webb, *The Great Plains*, 181. Of value for some aspects of the measure is Bernice B. Denton, "Count Alphonso de Saligny and the Franco-Texienne Bill," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, XLV, 136-146.

³⁶*Telegraph and Texas Register*, July 21, 1841, as quoted in Webb, *The Great Plains*, 181.

³⁷Texas Congress, *Senate Journal*, 5th Cong., 1st Sess., 187. James S. Mayfield to Alphonso de Saligny, March 29, 1841, in George P. Garrison (ed.), *Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas*, Part III, 1315. See also *Telegraph and Texas Register*, February 17, 1841; Garrison, *Diplomatic Correspondence*, III, 1008, note a; and Saligny to Anson Jones, January 16, 1842, *ibid.*, 1353-1354. The following year Saligny unsuccessfully tried to reawaken interest in the Franco-Texienne proposal through Henri Castro who had just arrived in Texas.

Congress dropped the French proposal partially because of the strong opposition to it and partially because the timely introduction of an alternate plan offered a scheme far more likely to please the public. This new scheme reached congress in the form of a petition or memorial signed by twenty unknown men who declared their interest in colonizing some unoccupied portion of the Republic. These men were the founders of the Peters Colony, and the law of February 4, 1841, was based on their petition.

CHAPTER III



The Law of February 4, 1841

TO THE FIFTH CONGRESS had fallen the business of passing legislation during the critical period in the Republic's history, and this body was on the whole equal to the task. It adopted measures extending the time for the payment of government dues, created a system of bankruptcy, protected citizens of Texas from court judgments in "foreign" countries (the United States primarily), established a number of temporary judicial counties, tried to reorganize the collection of customs and to improve the system for collecting taxes, passed scores of minor bills, and adopted the important land and colonization law of February 4, 1841, entitled "An Act Granting Land to Emigrants."

This law was a direct outgrowth of the problems outlined in the previous chapter. While congress was struggling with the Franco-Texienne bill and the whole question of immigration and land policy, the memorial of the Peters group was introduced, becoming a nucleus for some of the solutions. The memorial was presented some time prior to January 14, 1841. The earliest mention

of it was made on that date in the *House Journal* which stated:

The committee on the state of the Republic to which was referred the memorial of Johnson, Browning and others, asking permission to introduce emigrants within the Republic . . . reported by a bill to that effect.¹

The bill immediately received special attention by the House, which refused to treat it in a routine manner. Following the first reading the rules were suspended and it passed a second reading. An amendment was affixed stating that the act should take effect from and after its passage, and a motion to refer it to the Committee on Public Lands, which would have been normal procedure, was defeated. It was instead, referred to a special committee consisting of Washington D. Miller, George Washington Hill, James S. Mayfield, George W. Blow, William Menefee, Samuel G. Haynie, and Benjamin Fort Smith.²

The special committee reported back promptly the following day with a substitute bill, which may have taken the House by some surprise, for action was delayed until the next day.³ Then, when the substitute bill received its first reading, it was carried only after some debate and over attempts to amend it. The special committee itself was divided in support of the substitute, and among its opponents were Sam Houston and Benjamin Fort Smith.⁴

Three days later the substitute bill was called up for a second reading, amended slightly, and passed. Again the rule was suspended, and the bill passed its third and final reading with a vote of 21 to 10.⁵ At this time Houston supported it, but Ben Fort Smith continued to oppose it. On the previous day, Smith had introduced his own bill to provide for the settlement of the

¹Texas Congress, *House Journal*, 5th Cong., 1st Sess., 508. The writer was unable to find earlier in the *Journal* a reference to the introduction of the memorial and further was unable to find the memorial itself in the file of "Memorials to Congress" in the Archives of the Texas State Library. Although it has not been located, its contents may easily be inferred.

²*Ibid.*

³*Ibid.*, 521. The text of the original bill could not be located, but since the substitute bill, which later became the law of February 4, had essentially the same supporters in the house, the two bills were probably not greatly different.

⁴*Ibid.*, 529.

⁵*Ibid.*, 543.

vacant lands of Texas, but it had been tabled after passing the first and second readings on January 17. Because of the passage of the Peters Colony bill the next day, it was never called up.⁶

The Peters Colony bill was sent immediately to the senate where it faced greater difficulties. It passed its first reading on January 20, but on its second reading on January 21, it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. This committee recommended the bill's passage, but the senate took no action until January 28, when an attempt was made by John A. Greer to thwart its passage. The bill finally made it through the second reading on January 29, and on January 30 was called up for the third and final reading. The senate apparently debated the bill for several hours, and it is one of the frustrations of history that none of the discussions is available. This was Saturday; on Monday, February 1, the bill passed its final reading in the senate.⁷

In the absence of the President, the bill was signed by Acting President David G. Burnet on February 4, 1841. The law, as it was printed in H. P. N. Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, is dated January 4, 1841, and although this erroneous date is corrected in the errata, the incorrect date has led to numbers of subsequent errors in standard histories of Texas.⁸

This law of February 4, 1841, dealt with two major problems: the granting of land and the settling of immigrants. The first of these was a continuation of the emerging land policy described in Chapter II; the other was based on the request of the twenty petitioners of the Peters' group.

The last headright act had expired on January 1, 1840. Its framers had hoped that by that time the Republic would no

⁶*Ibid.*, 536. A copy of Smith's bill is filed in Box 21, File 1960, Archives of the Texas State Library. As an indication of congress' attitude toward the question it might be worthwhile to note the contents of this proposed bill. Ben Fort Smith and his supporters, while opposed to the proposition before the house, yet desired to use the public lands to attract settlers. Their substitute plan was to close all Texas north and west of the military road leading from the Nueces to Red River to the laying of existent land certificates, and to open that same area to pre-emption homesteading. Two years residence and the cultivation of five acres in the restricted area were to entitle a settler with a family to six hundred and forty acres (to include his improvements) and a single man to three hundred and twenty.

⁷Texas Congress, *Senate Journal*, 5th Cong., 1st Sess., 151, 152, 162, 171, 176, 177, and 181.

⁸Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, II, 554-556, 663.

longer have any need to give land away to attract immigrants. That this surmise was wrong had become more than obvious. Hence, one section of the law of February 4 extended the "Third Class Headright" to January 1, 1842, and made it retro-active to January 1, 1840. Every family which immigrated during this period was entitled to receive 640 acres and every single man, 320 acres. In order to qualify for the grant, the immigrants had to reside on the land for three years, to cultivate at least ten acres, to have the land surveyed and plainly marked, to take an oath of allegiance to the Republic, and to procure from the chief justice of the county a certificate, signed by two reliable witnesses, stating that the terms of the law had been fulfilled. This final headright act of the Republic was allowed to expire and the headright system was never renewed; however, in the various *empresario* colonies which subsequently developed on the pattern of the Peters Colony, the land granted to colonists continued to be classified as Third Class Headrights.

Secondly, the law authorized the President of the Republic to enter into contract with the twenty original petitioners for the purpose of colonizing and settling a portion of the public domain.⁹ It should be noted that the privileges outlined were exclusively for the twenty petitioners. Later laws extended the same privileges to other *empresarios*. The *empresario* system was made general by an act, dated February 5, 1842, authorizing the President of the Republic to contract with other individuals or companies on the same terms he had with the Peters group.¹⁰

The law of February 4, 1841, did not establish the colony; it did authorize the President of the Republic to enter into an *empresario* contract with those persons named in the law, and it set forth in fairly minute detail the provisions which such a contract might include.¹¹ Hence, prior to the settlement of the

⁹As named in the law, the petitioners were W. S. Peters, Daniel S. Carroll, Alexander McRea, Rowland Gibson, Robert Espie, William Oldmixon, Daniel Spillman, Robert Hume, John Salmon, W. Byrne, Henry Richards, Robert D. Stringer, W. C. Peters, John C. Bansamen, John Peters, William Scott, Phineas J. Johnson, H. S. Peters, Timothy Cragg, and Samuel Browning.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, 785.

¹¹It should not be contrary to the constitution, and its terms were to be met within three years. One-third of the total number of colonists to be specified in

colony, the twenty *empresarios* had to organize themselves, sign a contract with the government, and make plans for carrying out the contract. But who were these mysterious petitioners in whose favor one of the major acts of the Republic had been passed?

the contract were to be settled within the first year, although the Republic could if desired give the *empresarios* a six month extension of time. Individual colonists were to receive 640 acres if married and 320 acres if single if they lived on this land three years, built a "good and comfortable cabin," and fenced and cultivated at least fifteen acres. The colony was to receive one section of land for such settlement of one hundred families for the erection of a church. The *empresarios* were to receive ten sections as a bonus for each one hundred families they introduced and ten half-sections for each one hundred single men. Furthermore, the *empresarios* were to be permitted to charge the individual colonists a fee for such services as selecting the land, surveying it, acquiring a title, transportation to the colony, and so forth. This fee could be collected in land and the *empresarios* were expressly permitted to take up to one-half of an individual colonist's grant in recompense for these "fringe benefits." This provision was to be the basis for much future trouble between the colonists and the *empresarios*.

CHAPTER IV



The Twenty Petitioners

IN the meandering course of human events, down the winding, twisting path of history, logic and directions are only rarely perceptible. Not infrequently, however, historians are able to look back along the milestones of the way and plot, with some accuracy, the over-all pattern of the past. History, so believe most historians in a general way, is a critical investigation of those unique and significant events, in their causal relationships, which have influenced the life of man, his civilization, and his institutions.

Sworn to the faith that there must be a pattern in all series of events, and bound by the modern notion that there is a cause for

every event, how terribly frustrating it is for the historian to come upon an episode of the past that is without antecedent or cause or beginning. In the passage of the colonization law of February 4, 1841, all elements in the background are clear except the chief one—why were twenty unknown foreigners able to frame a petition so apropos to the situation and how were they able to time its introduction in congress so perfectly? Was it chance and coincidence alone?

The petitioners were strangers to Texas; of the twenty whose names were affixed to the well-timed memorial, eleven were residents of London, England, and nine of the United States. The Englishmen were Daniel S. Carroll, Alexander McRea, Rowland Gibson, Robert Espie, William Oldmixon, Daniel Spillman, Robert Hume, John Salmon, William Byrne, Henry Richards, and Robert Stringer. The Americans were W. S. Peters, W. C. Peters, John Peters, Henry J. Peters, John Bansamen (Bansamere?), William Scott, Phineas J. Johnson, Timothy Cragg, and Samuel Browning.¹

Virtually no information at all has been found to clarify the origin of the petition to congress. The first mention of it occurred in the *House Journal* on January 14, 1841, when the bill discussed in the previous chapter was introduced.²

Other than this cryptic mention nothing else has so far come to light regarding the origin of the petition or memorial. No earlier reference in the *Journals* of the senate or the house has been found, nor has the memorial itself been located. Apparently the men who signed it were not prominent and whatever documents they may have preserved in connection with the petition have not come to light. What little is known about the men is presented in the next few paragraphs. The origin of the petition itself is entirely a matter of speculation. Of the Englishmen

¹This information, although substantiated elsewhere, is based chiefly upon the "Articles of Association of the Texas Emigration and Land Company," originally drawn up on October 15, 1844, a true copy of which, notarized on September 11, 1847, was found in Envelope I, William G. Hale Papers, Archives of the University of Texas. This collection is hereafter cited as Hale Papers.

Scott's residence was later given as Blairsville, Pennsylvania, and W. S. Peters' as Pittsburgh. W. C. Peters moved to Cincinnati, John Peters to New York, and Browning to Texas.

²Texas Congress, *House Journal*, 5th Cong., 1st Sess., 508.

who signed, nothing is known except that they were probably residents of London. The eleven Londoners actually are relatively unimportant to the history of the Peters Colony. Never active in the colony's early affairs, in December, 1842, this group transferred its interest in the colony to a second group of Englishmen, whose story will be developed later in this work.³ Only one of the Englishmen, Daniel J. Carroll, is known to have ever visited Texas.⁴ Carroll apparently made several trips to the United States and to Texas, and may have been in Texas when the original law was passed, though this is strictly conjectural.

Of the Americans, little more is known. No information about either William Scott or John Bansamen has yet been found; indeed, the actual spelling of Bansamen's name is in doubt. Phineas J. Johnson was located in the federal census for 1830 in Hopkins County, Kentucky.⁵ He appeared as a resident of Louisville; between 40 and 50 years of age, he had six children, and owned no slaves. Unfortunately the census of 1830 contains no other vital information, such as occupation, value of real estate, and the like. The Kentucky census for 1840 was not available to the writer; however, a city directory of Louisville for the year 1843⁶ does not list Phineas J. Johnson. From the tenor of the references to the petition in the *House Journal*,⁷ it might possibly be inferred that Phineas Johnson was one of the men who presented the memorial to congress directly. Johnson did make one or more trips to the colony on business, but he never became a resident of Texas.

Timothy Cragg was not listed in Louisville in the census for 1830, but he was listed in the Louisville directory in 1843. At that time he was residing on the west side of Fourth Street, between Main and Market Streets, and was a member of the firm of T. P.

³"Articles of Association," October 15, 1844, Hale Papers, Envelope I, Archives, University of Texas. The date, as well as the actual transfer itself, was subject to contemporary contradiction. As this is investigated more fully in a later part of the study, reference is made here only to the Articles of Association, believed by the writer to be the most acceptable document.

⁴The writer is not completely convinced that Carroll was English.

⁵Line 17, p. 83, Microfilm roll 38, Federal Census of Kentucky, 1830.

⁶G. Collins, *The Louisville Directory for the Years 1843-1844*.

⁷"... Memorial of Johnson, Browning, and others ..." Texas Congress, *House Journal*, 5th Cong., 1st Sess., 508.

and T. Cragg, located at the same address.⁸ According to the firm's advertising card in the same directory, "T. P. & T. Cragg still continues to manufacture Pianofortes, which they warrant of the best materials, workmanship, tone, and durability. Purchases are respectfully invited to call and examine before they buy, as we sell low for cash. Pianofortes for hire. Tuning and repairing done with neatness and dispatch."⁹

Two other items have been found concerning Timothy Cragg. One of these is the fact that he died in 1841;¹⁰ the other is the following brief statement from a musical history:

Timothy Cragg and his brother, Thomas P. Cragg, associated themselves together under the firm name of T. P. & T. Cragg about the year 1835 or 1836. They entered into the manufacture and sale of pianofortes, and made good and sweet-toned pianos until about 1850, . . .¹¹

Samuel Browning, a son-in-law of W. S. Peters,¹² was neither listed in Louisville on the census for 1830 nor in the directory for 1843. Browning was in Texas in August, 1841 (when he signed the first contract for the Peters Colony), and probably he came earlier to present the petition of the twenty men to congress. Apparently he resided in Austin for about a year, and moved in the winter of 1841 or the following spring to the colony area, where he died in 1844.¹³

The members of the Peters family seem to be the most important persons signing the petition, yet comparatively little is known of them either. W. S. Peters was the father of W. C., H. J., and John.¹⁴ William Smalling Peters was an Englishman by birth, and

⁸Collins, *Louisville Directory, 1843-1844*, p. 32.

⁹*Ibid.*, appendix, vii.

¹⁰"Articles of Association," October 15, 1844, Hale Papers, Env. I, Archives, University of Texas.

¹¹Mildred J. Hill, "History of Music in Louisville," in J. Stoddard Johnson (ed.), *Memorial History of Louisville from its First Settlement to the Year 1896*, II, 95.

¹²James Curry to Ashbel Smith, June 1, 1856, Ashbel Smith Papers, Envelope 1856, Archives, University of Texas.

¹³Obituary notice, *Northern Standard* (Clarksville), July 3, 1844. Browning seems to have received mail through the Fort Towson post office and gave his address as the "forks of the Trinity," *Ibid.*, April 3, 1844.

¹⁴He is referred to as "Old Man Peters" in some later correspondence. One of his daughters married Browning; another may have married William Scott.

although he lived in the United States for a number of years, he never became naturalized. One of the executives of the company who later colonized the Peters grant wrote:

I have just learned that old man Wm. S. Peters who's now in London and the original contractor with the Government of Texas, together with his son Henry J. Peters and [MS. unreadable] others of the family who are interested in the stock of our company, are all aliens, They were born in Great Britain and have never taken an oath of allegiance to the United States altho they are all residents of this country.¹⁵

W. S. Peters is known to have returned to England in the summer of 1847,¹⁶ and he may have made other trips to Europe. It seems probable that he was the organizing force behind the petition to congress, since his name headed the list of the twenty grantees, since the colony almost immediately became known as "Peters' Colony," and since he could have enlisted the English petitioners through his contacts in England. It has been suggested that he visited Texas as early as 1823, though this is uncertain.¹⁷ In the *Dallas News*, on March 1, 1941, there appeared a picture of a man presumed to be W. S. Peters. The following information was printed about the picture:

A picture believed to be the only likeness in the region of William S. Peters, the Kentuckian who formed the Peters Colony firm that settled Dallas County, is shown at the right. The owner, O. H. McConnell, left, holds the family Bible which traces the descent of Mr. McConnell's recently deceased wife from the colonizer.

Peters . . . has for years been more myth than man. A faded picture turned up this week by O. H. McConnell, who married Peters' granddaughter, is the first that Dallas historians have ever found of the colonizer. . . .

Although the picture is not tagged with a name, it has been identified as the colonizer through three generations of the family, he said. . . .

Very little is known about Peters, the company founder, who was from Louisville. In the picture appears an old man, white haired,

¹⁵Willis Stewart to William G. Hale, April 15, 1848, Hale Papers, I, 175, Archives, University of Texas. Naturalization papers of Henry J. Peters are in the possession of Mrs. Carl Peters Benedict of Graham, Texas, and Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

¹⁶Stewart to Hale, September 20, 1847, Hale Papers, I, 146, Archives, University of Texas. Also a certificate dated March 22, 1848, in Devonshire, England, in Peters Colony scrapbook, Archives, University of Texas.

¹⁷Refer to the discussion of W. C. Peters that follows.

gaunt of face, with fierce eyes, a lantern jaw and prominent full lips. Evidently a print made from an old tintype, the picture was likely taken about the time of the War Between the States, McConnell believes.

Mr. McConnell recalls no family history concerning the colonizer except one story that he was taken by Yankees across the Ohio River during the Civil War. Miss Effie Pearce, whom Mr. McConnell married in 1900 at Lebanon, Collin County, was Peters' granddaughter, he said. Her mother was Emily Peters.¹⁸

The greatest part of the information found on the Peters family is connected with William C. Peters, who seems to have been the most prominent member of the family.¹⁹ William Cumming Peters was born in Woodbury, Devonshire, England, on March 10, 1805. He came to America with his parents about 1820 and taught music in Pittsburgh from 1825 to 1828. In 1829 he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he may have opened a music store.²⁰ Apparently he returned soon to Pittsburgh, for on December 8, 1830, he inserted the following advertisement in a Pittsburgh paper:

¹⁸Dallas News, March 1, 1941. The writer has been unable to authenticate the picture.

¹⁹This information has largely been brought to light by the extensive research that has been done on the career of Stephen C. Foster, the American songwriter, with whom Peters was occasionally associated. Foster's principal biographer, John Tasker Howard, prepared a sketch of the life of William Cumming Peters for the *Dictionary of American Biography*. In this biographical sketch incidentally there is no mention of the Peters Colony or of the Peters family's connection with Texas history. Nor in any of the other Foster material dealing with Peters has there been any connection. The identification of Peters the music publisher as Peters the colonizer was made in an interesting way: the writer had nearly given up hope of ever locating information on Peters when one day while idly turning the pages of a musical history of Louisville, he discovered the names W. C. Peters and Henry J. Peters, music publishers, linked together with the names of Thomas and Timothy Cragg. The Craggs were for a time in partnership with the Peterses in the music business. Both of these Craggs were connected with the Peters Colony. Later developments have substantiated this identification.

²⁰[John Tasker Howard], "William Cummings Peters," *Dictionary of American Biography*, XIV, 512. Howard states that between 1820 and 1823 the Peters family "lived for a short time in Texas." The writer has checked Howard's bibliography and has corresponded with Mr. Howard (in 1951 curator of Early American Music at the New York Public Library), but has been unable to authenticate the Texas visit beyond a similar statement in James Grant Wilson and John Fiske (eds.), *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, IV, 744. A search has been made of the standard archival sources but no indication has been found that any Peterses were living in Texas in the years suggested. Because of the unsettled and isolated conditions of Texas in this period, the writer thinks it unlikely that a family of English musicians was in Texas that early.

NOTICE

The subscriber has removed his "Musical Repository" to No 19 Market Street where he has for sale two splendid Piano Fortes from the Manufactory of Loud & Brothers.

The subscriber will always keep a supply on hand and will also furnish pianos on order. Old pianos received in exchange at a fair price.

W. C. PETERS, *Professor of Music*²¹

A few months later Peters announced that he would play a public concert:

Mr. Peters will give a concert on Wednesday evening next, the 16th inst. [February] at Mr. Bond's Concert Hall, on Penn Street. Tickets may be obtained in the principal Book Stores.

The qualifications of this gentleman as a musician are already too well known and admired to require comment from us.

Mr. Burns is engaged to perform some Solos on the Kent Bugle, which alone would be a treat of no ordinary value.²²

By the close of 1831, Peters had gone into business with W. D. Smith and John Mellor, selling sheet music and musical instruments.²³ Apparently he continued giving music lessons, and some time about this period (or perhaps earlier) was engaged as a music teacher by the family of Stephen Collins Foster, who lived in Pittsburgh during the songwriter's youth.²⁴

During the 1830's (probably 1832) Peters moved again to Louisville, opening a music store and continuing to give music lessons, and in 1839 he opened a branch store in Cincinnati.²⁵ He is listed in the Louisville directory for 1843 as the proprietor of a music store on the south side of Main Street between Third and Fourth Streets, with a residence on the east side of First Street between Chestnut and Prather Streets.²⁶ Cincinnati directories give the following addresses for the Peters firm in that city:

1846—Peters & Company . . . South side of Fourth Street between Main & Sycamore

1849—Peters, Field & Co. . . 12th and Walnut Streets

²¹Evelyn Foster Morneweck, *Chronicles of Stephen Foster's Family*, I, 81.

²²*Ibid.*, 82.

²³*Ibid.*, 81, 82. Peters was not listed in Louisville in the census for 1830.

²⁴Morrison Foster, *My Brother Stephen*, 36.

²⁵*Dictionary of American Biography*, XIV, 512; John Tasker Howard, *Stephen Foster, America's Troubadour*, 124; Morneweck, *Chronicles of Foster's Family*, I, 298.

²⁶Collins, *Louisville Directory, 1843-1844*, p. 117.

1851—William C. Peters & Son . . . Melodian Bldg., cor. Fourth and Walnut.²⁷

It was during this period that Peters was associated with the colonization venture in Texas. At the time the petition was presented to congress, William C. Peters was still relatively unknown; he later gained more fame both as a composer and as a publisher of music. By 1846 Peters, Field and Company were established as music publishers in Cincinnati, and in that year this firm published Stephen Foster's melody "There's a Good Time Coming." A year later Peters copyrighted Foster's "Lou'siana Belle" and "What Must a Fairy's Dream Be?" During 1848 Peters published a longer list of Foster's songs: "Uncle Ned," "Stay Summer Breath," "Susanna Don't You Cry,"²⁸ "Away Down South," and "Santa Anna's Retreat from Buena Vista." In the years that followed Peters published only an occasional song for Foster, since the songwriter had made business arrangements with a New York publisher, but the melodies of 1848 proved to be, for Peters, a commercial bonanza. It has been said that Peters made \$10,000 from the sales of "O, Susanna" alone, and it seems generally to be thought that Peters dealt unfairly with Stephen Foster. That the latter was not the case, Foster's biographers, from his brother to the present time have been careful to show, but nevertheless the tradition of the unscrupulous publisher perseveres. In point of fact it seems that an unexpected payment, which Peters made to Foster for "O, Susanna" and "Uncle Ned" turned Stephen Foster into a commercial songwriter. Foster had given those songs, as well as the earlier ones, to Peters as a gift, no doubt as a friendly gesture to his old friend and music teacher. Foster wrote, in connection with "O, Susanna" and "Uncle Ned": "Imagine my delight in receiving one hundred dollars in cash! . . . the two fifty dollar bills I received for it had the effect of starting me on my present vocation of song-writer."²⁹ The spectacular and unexpected success of Foster's songs, especially "O, Susanna," was probably viewed in good spirit by both Foster and Peters as a

²⁷Howard, *Stephen Foster*, 136.

²⁸Later famous as "O, Susanna."

²⁹Howard, *Stephen Foster*, 138, quoting J. P. Nevin, "Stephen Foster and Negro Minstrelsy," *Atlantic Monthly*, November, 1867.

lucky business gamble. The notion that Foster was anything but grateful to Peters is unfounded. In 1849 Foster wrote to a critic:

I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 21st . . . I gave manuscript copies of each of the songs "Lou'siana Belle"—"Uncle Ned"—"Oh, Susanna," to several persons before I gave them to Mr. Peters for publication. Mr. Peters has my receipt for each of the songs.³⁰

The songs of Foster that Peters published were extremely popular, and probably made a substantial profit. Peters, however, was not the only early publisher of Foster's music; dozens of pirated editions have been found. That Peters made some money in this venture can be gathered from the fact that in 1849 he expanded his business, opening a branch in Baltimore. The following year Peters began the publication of a monthly musical magazine which ran for twelve issues. It was called *The Baltimore Olio and American Musical Gazette*, and has been described as "a monthly parlor companion designed for ladies and devoted chiefly to music, the arts, and musical intelligence generally."³¹ The twelfth and last issue of the magazine contained a statement that the *Olio* was being discontinued, not because of lack of support, but because of the difficulty of securing music plates in Baltimore and because Peters' health was poor.³² Peters returned to Cincinnati and died there suddenly of heart disease on April 20, 1866. His obituary notice read as follows:

William C. Peters, the music publisher, and one of the most enterprising business men of Cincinnati, died yesterday morning at his residence on East Walnut Hills. Mr. Peters was one of the greatest musical amateurs, and the most indefatigable composer in America, and may fairly be considered the father of that business in the West. After laboring zealously in his profession in Pennsylvania, at Baltimore and Louisville, he commenced a store in this city in 1839 and gradually built up the largest catalogue of music in the West. His chief pride was in church music, and some of his masses have been favorably received even in Europe. He was a hard worker to the last, having on the very day before his death completed the

³⁰Stephen C. Foster to Wm. E. Millett, May 25, 1849, in Morneweck, *Chronicles of Foster's Family*, I, 357.

³¹Willard R. Jillson, "In Memory of Stephen Collins Foster, 1826-1864," *Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, XXXVIII, 101. Mr. Fletcher Hodges, Jr., Curator of the Foster Hall Collection at the University of Pittsburgh, graciously loaned the writer the only complete file of Peters' *Olio*.

³²*Dictionary of American Biography*, XIV, 512.

music to the beautiful song "Jerusalem the Golden," which recently appeared in the *Commercial*. The destruction, by the late fire, of the immense collection of plates, which were his creation and on which he doted, may have hastened the sad event we have announced, though he apparently bore the loss philosophically. There will be a solemn requiem mass celebrated at the Cathedral on Monday, and several music societies, who owe so much to his kindly protection, will assist in the musical part of it.³³

In addition to his business ventures, Peters had been active as a leader of choirs and concerts, and had composed a number of pieces of music of both a religious and a secular nature. His most significant religious writing seems to be a mass for the Roman Catholic church. He also compiled *Peters Catholic Harmonist* (1848) and *Catholic Harp* (1862). Among his secular compositions were "Citizens Guards March" (1841), "Sweet Memories of Thee" (1839), and "Kind, Kind and Gentle is She" (1840). He edited a revised and enlarged edition of *Burrowes Piano Forte Primer* (1849, again revised in 1869), and compiled several other additional pieces, including the *Eclectic Piano Instructor* (1855).³⁴

Henry J. Peters, William C. Peters' brother, also was a musician of some ability. Henry J. was younger than William; he was listed in the Louisville directory for 1843 as a "Professor of Music," at William's store,³⁵ and he seems to have succeeded to the proprietorship of the store about 1847. About that time he took Benedict J. Webb into partnership with him,³⁶ and in 1850 Peters and Webb reorganized as Peters, Cragg and Company. This firm manufactured and sold pianos and retailed other musical instruments and sheet music.³⁷ According to the best of the somewhat sketchy information available, Thomas P. Cragg withdrew from the firm in 1860, but the firm continued to manufacture pianos as the Peters, Webb Company. "Their trade grew and spread over a large portion of the South, with important agencies at Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Mobile, and Gal-

³³Cincinnati *Commercial*, April 21, 1866. His obituary notice also appeared in the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*, April 21 and 23, 1866.

³⁴*Dictionary of American Biography*, XIV, 512.

³⁵Collins, *Louisville Directory, 1843-1844*, p. 117.

³⁶J. Stoddard Johnston, "Benedict J. Webb, Kentucky Historian," *Filson Club Quarterly*, VI, 206.

³⁷Mildred J. Hill, "History of Music in Louisville," in J. Stoddard Johnston (ed.), *Memorial History of Louisville*, II, 95.

veston, as well as St. Louis . . . and they continued to make exceedingly fine-toned pianos."³⁸ About 1877 Peters and Webb closed out their stock and dissolved their firm.

About that same time, Henry J. Peters moved with his family to some of the land in Texas that had accrued to him as his share in the colonization venture. The family, consisting of Henry J. and his wife Mary A. Peters; two sons, Harry and Carl; and a daughter, Adele (Peters) Benedict and her children, Harry Yandell (later president of the University of Texas) and Carl Peters Benedict, settled in Young County. According to tombstones in the Oak Grove Cemetery in Graham, Mary A. Peters died on July 5, 1877, at fifty-nine years of age, and Henry died the following year on August 28, 1878, at sixty-two years of age.³⁹

Much less is known about the third son of W. S. Peters. His name was John Peters, and he was a signer of the original petition to congress. There was a John Peters listed in the Louisville directory of 1843 as a shoemaker, and after the Civil War a John Peters began publishing music in New York.

In the above paragraphs the writer has put down virtually everything that he has been able to learn about the original petitioners. The information is entirely too meager. Nothing

³⁸*Ibid.*, 97.

³⁹As far as the writer knows, the descendants of this family are the only members of the Peters family living in Texas. Accounts of their arrival in Texas are somewhat conflicting. "In 1868 Captain Benedict married Adele Peters, granddaughter of one of the founders of the Peters Colony, who was born in 1847. . . . Just one year before Young County was reorganized he moved his family to Texas. . . ." (Carrie J. Crouch, *Young County History and Biography*.) In 1877, H. J. Peters, son of the colonizer, set out from Kentucky to settle on Peters Company land. . . . In the wagons with H. J. Peters and his wife and two sons came his daughter, Mrs. Adele Peters Benedict, and her two sons, Harry Yandell, born in 1869, and Carl Peters, born in 1874. . . . The Peters family, the Benedicts continuing to live with them, located on a half section of land fronting the Clear Fork of the Brazos River. . . . (J. Frank Dobie, "Introduction," in Carl P. Benedict, *A Tenderfoot Kid on Gyp Water*, xiii). House No. 23, Family No. 25, Federal Census for 1880, Young County, Texas, Precinct No. 2, p. 3, lists Mrs. Benedict with her sons H. Y. and Carl P. and her brothers Harry and Carl Peters at the same residence. Joseph Benedict, the husband of Adele (Peters) Benedict, was listed separately on the census (Dwelling 217, family 226) as a divorced person. Also buried in the cemetery plot at Graham with Henry J. and Mary A. Peters were Adele P. Benedict (1845-November 13, 1894), Carl Peters (December 3, 1858-March 10, 1902), and Rachel Bailey (whose tombstone had no dates), who according to the census of 1880 was a widowed aunt of Adele Benedict, born in Nassau in 1814.

was found to indicate by whom or in what way the petition was originated. That its timeliness at the Fifth Congress of the Republic of Texas was simply coincidental is hard to believe, yet there is nothing to show otherwise. That the type of people whose names were on the petition could be capable of instigating the colonization venture and could have the initiative to draw up the petition is also hard to believe, but again there is nothing yet found to indicate otherwise. The only conclusion to be drawn from the available evidence is that W. S. Peters was chiefly responsible for the promotion of the colony.

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CHAPTER V



The First Three Contracts

THE curtain of the past shrouds the events between February 4 and August 30, 1841, in darkness. In vain does the historian pull and tug at the heavy folds desperately trying to force an opening. But where there are no documents, there can be no written history, and not a scrap of evidence has been found to indicate what transpired between the passage of the law and the signing of the first contract. The bill granting *empresario* rights to the twenty petitioners became law on February 4; the contract authorized by the law was not signed until August 30. It is a curious circumstance that despite the timeliness of the original memorial, the *empresarios* delayed almost seven months before acting on the unusual rights granted to them.

The delay was undoubtedly caused by the lack of organization of the group and lack of contact between the American and English interests. One can readily imagine that Samuel Browning, who must have been in Austin when the bill passed, possibly accompanied by old man Peters himself, was more than agreeably surprised at the results the petition had brought. None of the Louisville group could really have expected it to meet with such success. Browning probably left Austin posthaste for home. Overland to Galveston was a week to ten days trip; from Galveston to New Orleans by schooner, if he was lucky, would have taken not over a day and a half; then, without delaying in New Orleans,¹

¹There is no evidence that Browning returned through New Orleans, although it is probable that he did. The news of the passage of the law should have caused

Browning could have made it up the Mississippi and Ohio by steamboat to Louisville in another week or ten days.

Imagine the excitement the news must have caused among the little group of musicians in Louisville. One can almost see the gathering in the back room of the music store on Main Street as Samuel Browning told and retold the story. The Peters family would have been there listening; old man Peters, proud and excited—Henry, the music teacher, with his head in the clouds—William, musician too, but also a businessman, wondering about costs—John, the shoemaker, sitting in one corner stolidly enjoying the delight of his family and friends. Timothy Cragg, whose death in a few months was to save him from the later vicissitudes of the group, would have been there. Probably there were others: Phineas Johnson, William Scott, and John Bansamen. It is interesting to speculate that perhaps Stephen Foster looked in to share in his friends' enthusiasm.

After much discussion and long hours of talk, the sober minds of the crowd probably persuaded the others that they could do nothing until hearing from the London group. After all, there were only nine Americans, and there were eleven Englishmen. What an agony of waiting and planning and dreaming the next few months must have brought. There must have been anxious meetings and worried talk because the mail brought no word from England. Finally, a decision was reached: Browning must return to Texas and sign a contract before the group lost its rights. The Americans would have to take it upon themselves to act for their English counterparts.

Thus it could have been and probably was. This much is certain—Browning was back in Austin in August of 1841. Samuel A. Roberts, acting secretary of state for the Republic, drew up a contract, following the provisions of the law, which President Mirabeau B. Lamar signed for Texas and Browning signed for himself, Phineas J. Johnson, and Henry J. Peters, on August 30, 1841.² Browning, Johnson, and Peters seem to have been accepted

some speculation in New Orleans and a notice or two in the papers, but a search of the papers of the period revealed nothing.

²Copy of contract between Browning, *et al.*, and Mirabeau B. Lamar, August 30, 1841, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

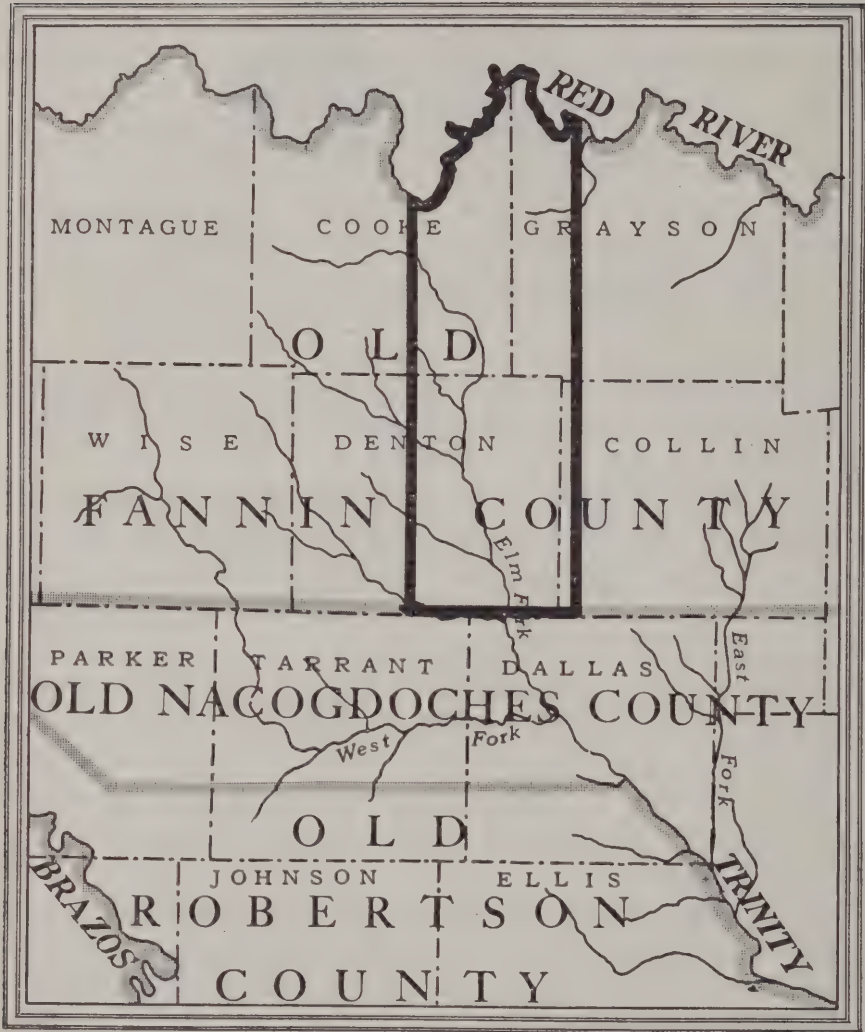


FIGURE 1

The First Contract

as trustees and self-appointed agents for the entire group.³

The terms of this first contract closely followed the law. The contractors, by the action of Browning, agreed to "introduce or cause to be introduced" into Texas a colony of six hundred families within three years. All of the colonists were to be free white inhabitants of a foreign country and were to reside within the limits of the colony. Of course, in terms of Texas law at this time, the United States was a foreign country, and the term "free white" was not interpreted to exclude slaves of the colonists. The colony was to be located as shown in Figure 1, on the Red River in north central Texas. The Republic of Texas agreed to grant 640 acres of land to each family settled by the *empresarios* and 320 acres to each single man over seventeen. The grantees would receive a full and absolute title to this land provided they "shall have built a good and Comfortable Cabin upon it, and shall keep in Cultivation under good fence, at least fifteen acres on this tract." This the Republic promised to settlers; to the contractors the Republic promised as "compensation for their Services and in recompense of their labor and expense, attendant on the introduction and settlement of the families introduced by them," a premium of ten sections of land for every hundred families and five sections for every hundred single men. The premium lands were to be selected within the limits of the colony and no premium was to be granted for fractional portion of a hundred settlers. The Republic further agreed to give each individual settlement within the colony a section of land to be used to aid the settlers "in the erection of buildings for religious public worship." It was further agreed that the *empresarios* would introduce at least two hundred of the six hundred families within a year, four hundred within two years, and the remainder within the third year. If these time limits were not fulfilled the contractors were to forfeit their rights. A final clause provided that the emigrants introduced be of good moral character. First and last the contract was fairly detailed and explicit. The responsibilities and obligations of both parties were

³Power of Attorney, October 18, 1841, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office. This power of attorney from Johnson and Peters to Browning is dated after the first contract. It may be assumed that a similar power of attorney had been executed previously.

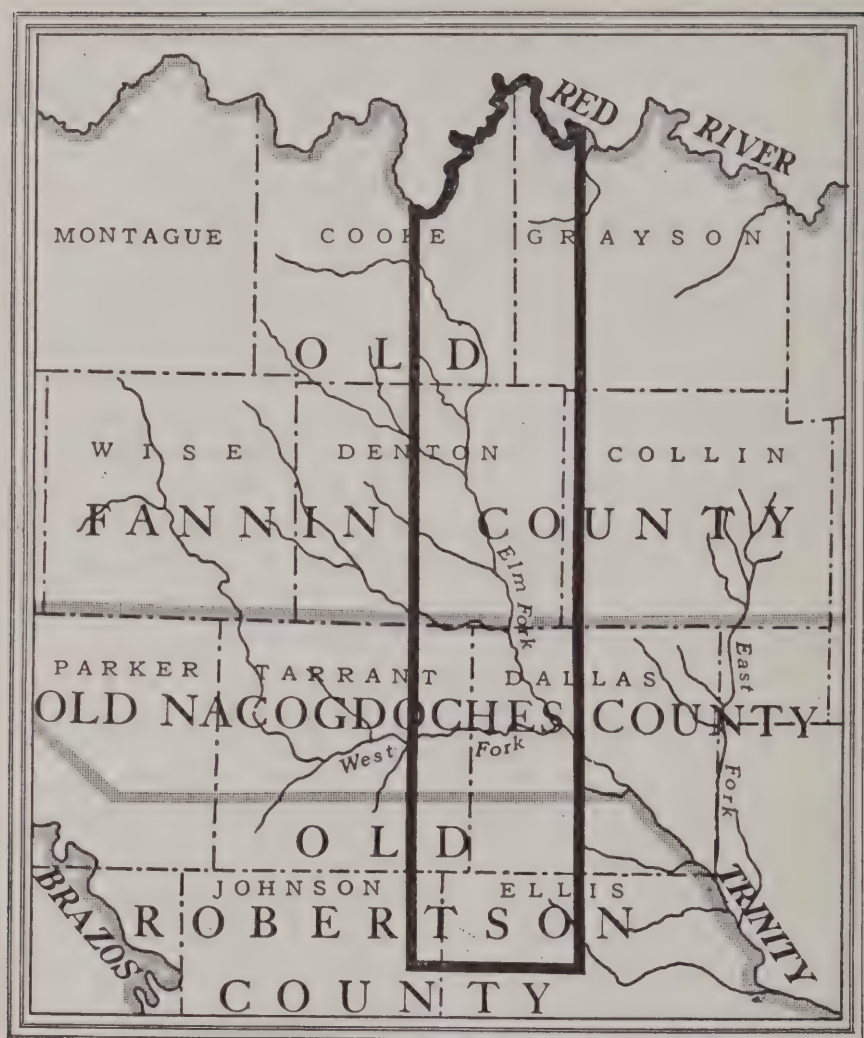


FIGURE 2

The Second Contract

clearly defined and an attempt was made to settle matters of definition, which might later cause misinterpretation.⁴

It soon became evident that the contract was not satisfactory as a basis for colonization. Whether or not Browning returned to Kentucky to consult the Louisville group is not known. It is probable that he did, since Johnson and Peters seemed to have some knowledge of the need for amending the first contract.⁵ In any event, the necessity for changing the contract was clear to both parties, and on November 9, 1841, a second contract was made by Browning and Lamar. This second contract explains why the first contract was a failure; there was not enough unappropriated land in the colony limits. In other words, a relatively large amount of land had already been located and patented within the proposed colony. Browning feared that difficulties would arise if the *empresarios* attempted to settle six hundred families in the area.

Browning pleaded for an extension of the contract, and as his argument was not without merit, the new contract was made. It read in part as follows:

Whereas . . . there is not sufficient vacant and unappropriated land in the limits designated in the said contract for the settlement of the families which the parties of the second part [the *empresarios*] have contracted to introduce; and whereas the said parties of the second part have expressed their willingness to contract for the introduction of two hundred families in addition to the six hundred already contracted for . . .

It is therefore mutually agreed . . . that the limits of [the colony] shall be so enlarged and extended as to embrace, over and above the tract of land already designated and described in the [first] contract, the following limits, viz: commencing on the boundary line of Robertson and Fannin counties at the southeast corner of the tract before designated, thence due South forty miles; thence due West twenty two miles; thence due North to the boundary line of Fannin county; thence East along said line to the place of beginning.⁶

In addition the contract of November 9 further provided that sixty-six additional families (one-third of the additional two hundred) would be introduced within a year from the contract date

⁴Contract, August 30, 1841, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

⁵Power of Attorney to Samuel Browning, October 18, 1841, *ibid.*

⁶Contract, November 9, 1841, *ibid.*

and that the contractors would survey within eighteen months all the land in the colony area needed for the settlement of the eight hundred families.

When the news of the second contract reached Louisville, the *empresarios* formed an association to promote its fulfillment. The Louisville men, Johnson, Browning, the Peters family, Timothy Cragg, John Bansamen, and William Scott, felt that they had been deserted by the English constituency. Hence, to aid them in fulfilling the contracts, and in a sense to supplant the eleven Englishmen, the Louisville group associated with them in the venture seven additional residents of Louisville, namely B. Hensley, Henry Bolton, Guerdon Gates, Sceptre Ayres, Edward B. Ely, Jacob Elliot, and Thomas Cragg, a brother of Timothy Cragg.⁷

On November 20, 1841, in Louisville, the nine original contractors and the seven new associates organized the Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company. This company was not chartered, either by the legislature of Kentucky or the congress of Texas, nor was its organization noted in the Louisville newspapers. Apparently the sixteen men simply made an agreement among themselves to support the project. Their agreement may not even have been committed to writing, though from the preciseness of the date later assigned to the event, it probably was a written agreement.⁸

Some time thereafter (the exact date is undocumented) the Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company elected Henry J. Peters, Samuel Browning, and Phineas J. Johnson as "trustees." This triumvirate, which had already engineered the first two contracts, then prepared to supervise the settlement of the colony. As will be noted in a later chapter, Peters and Johnson made several trips to Texas, while Browning himself moved to the colony. To fulfill the surveying clause of the second contract, an old Texan, Horace Burnham, was employed as "general agent" for the company.⁹

⁷Articles of Association, October 15, 1844.

⁸*Ibid.* This document explains the formation of the earlier company and assigns the date of November 20, 1841, to the event.

⁹The information in this paragraph has been inferred from later events. As noted above, no documents have been found bearing directly on the subject. Horace

Within a few months the company members realized that they would have to have an extension of time. Considerable difficulty was encountered in bringing into and maintaining the required number of colonists on the frontier of Texas, and the task of surveying the area loomed larger and larger. On June 22, 1842, six months after the formation of the Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company, Horace Burnham delivered to the president of the Republic a letter from the trustees of the company requesting an extension of time. On July 21 the trustees wrote a second letter repeating the plea, but before it was received Sam Houston, on behalf of the Republic and Horace Burnham on behalf of "W. S. Peters and others" had made a third contract extending the time requirements and the boundaries of the colony in return for certain concessions by the company.¹⁰

This third contract, dated on July 26, 1842, recited briefly in its opening paragraphs the history of the grant and stated that the new contract was being made because the *empresarios* had prayed for an extension of time. A six-month extension therefore was granted for the introduction of the first third of the colonists, though the over-all three-year time limit was not extended, and no time restriction was placed on the surveying of the colony. The earlier contracts were further modified by (1) an extension of the boundaries of the colony, and (2) a reservation of each alternate section of land for the Republic.¹¹ The territorial extension added a ten-mile wide strip along the western boundary and a twelve-mile wide strip along the eastern boundary, as shown in Figure 3. The reservation by the Republic of each alternate section of land within the colony increased the burden of surveying on the *empresarios*, but was shrewd bargaining by Sam Houston for the Republic. The contract stated in this regard:

The Republic of Texas hereby expressly reserves (except as is hereinafter excepted) each alternate section of six hundred and forty

Burnham had entered Texas as a member of the Robertson colony and apparently had been employed as a surveyor in Nacogdoches County before becoming the agent of the Louisville people.

¹⁰Joseph Waples to W. S. Peters, H. J. Peters and associates, August 18, 1842, acknowledging receipt of both letters, Colonization Papers, Archives, Texas State Library.

¹¹Contract between Sam Houston and Horace Burnham, July 26, 1842, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

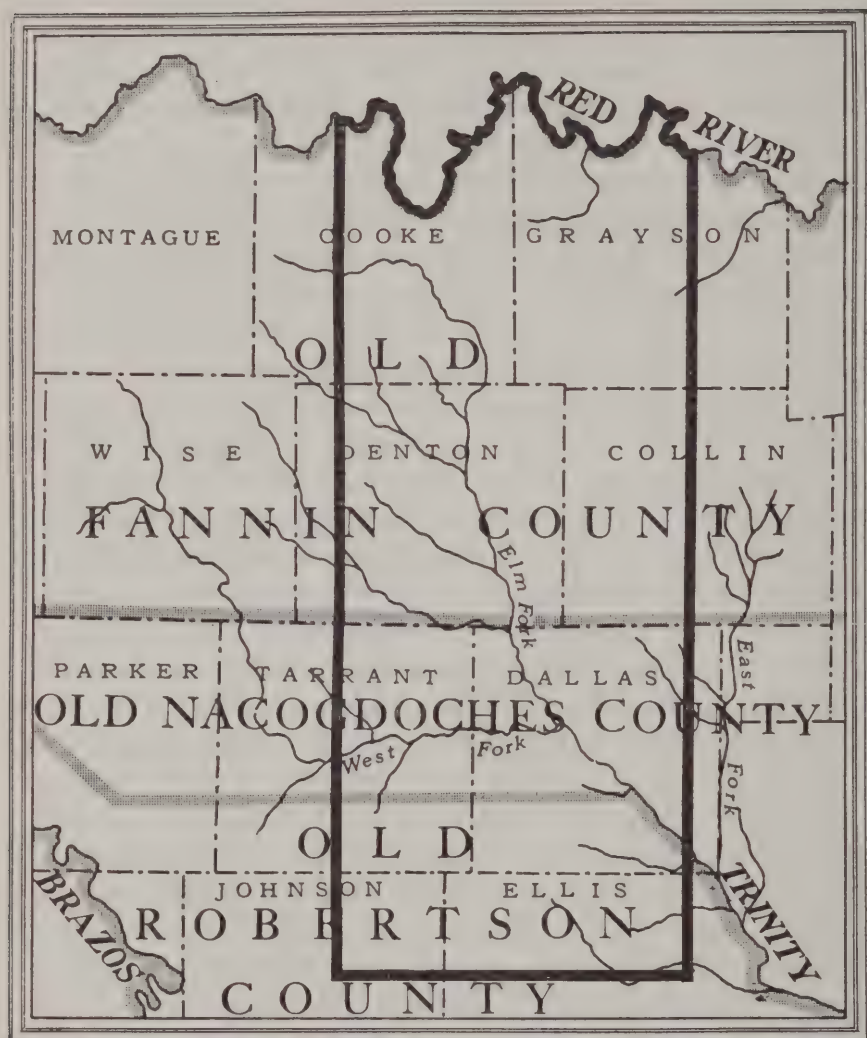


FIGURE 3

The Third Contract

acres of land, to be surveyed at the expense of the said W. S. Peters and others, his associates, throughout the territory that shall be located and settled by the colonists introduced under the contracts aforesaid, bearing date August 30, 1841 and November 9, 1841, and this agreement altering and modifying the same.¹²

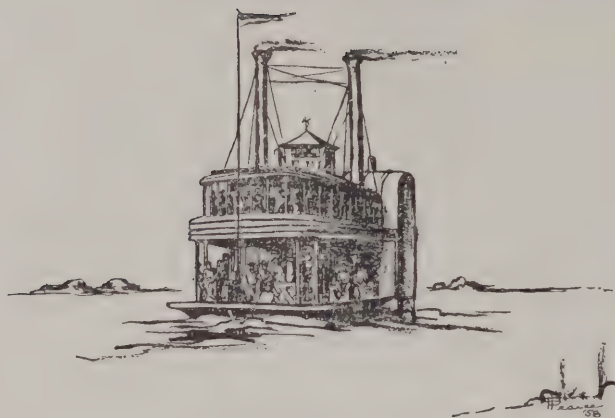
Houston's idea in reserving the alternate sections is clear; as the colony settled up, the alternate sections of land would become more valuable to the Republic. These alternate sections would also be open to the laying of land certificates after the contract expired, thus tending to quiet some opposition that was being pressed by the holders of unlocated land certificates. Furthermore the expense of surveying would be borne by the *empresarios* and would add to the potential value of the land. This concession made by the *empresarios* for an extension of time and partly compensated for by an extension of territory caused the contractors, as can readily be imagined, increased difficulties of administration. Incoming colonists would have to be kept off the reserved sections and certificate holders, pressing into the colony before the contract expired, were certain to cause disturbances. The *empresarios* won a minor privilege in this bargain; the alternate section scheme was not to apply to a region fifteen miles square in the heart of the colony; instead the company was to locate for the Republic an equal number of sections "as nearly as may be of the same average value in other portions of the territory" designated in the various contracts.¹³

Meanwhile, during these negotiations for extensions of the original contract, the process of settlement had begun. Before the third contract was revised in 1843, only a handful of colonists had been settled in the area. The slowness of the venture was not attributable to the character of the land, for the colony was located in one of the most inviting areas of Texas.

¹²*Ibid.*

¹³*Ibid.*

CHAPTER VI



The First Settlement

ACROSS the northern portion of Texas prairiedom the Trinity River runs an erratic course toward the southeast. The waters it spills into the Gulf, amidst swampy bayous, tall trees, and thick vegetation, fell to earth on rolling prairies far to the northwest. These prairies, currently overburdened with all of the evidences of twentieth century culture, were once crowned with a glorious growth of tall grasses. Where four- and even eight-lane concrete highways, carrying an endless stream of rumbling traffic, now slice across the proud ground, the deer, the antelope, and the buffalo once roamed, molested only by coyotes and Indian hunters on nimble footed ponies. Teeming cities, in a nearly wild-fire growth, push back the rawer edge of nature and bury the rest in cement, while steel plows have long since ripped up the native grasses. But in no sense is this tragic. It is civilization and it is progress. It is a tribute, rather, to the rich land of the upper Trinity that it can support in prosperous happiness and abundance such a large number of enterprising people.

Most of the upper Trinity region lies in the richly productive Black and Grand prairies, two soil beds separated by what was once a most unusual landmark, the Eastern Cross Timbers. Geolog-

ically both prairies are of Cretaceous origin, but the Black Prairie, with its black, waxy, calcareous clay soils thickly overlying a sub-structure of light blue marl, is the more fertile. The soils of the Grand Prairie are shallower, generally chocolate to brown in color and overlie limestone beds. The Eastern Cross Timbers and its twin Western Cross Timbers are two narrow belts of timber land running in a generally north-south direction across central Texas, from Waco to the Red River. The Eastern Cross Timbers was the more spectacular; it varied in width from two to ten miles, and was in sharp contrast to the prairies on either side.¹

The upper Trinity drainage area ranges in elevation from about two hundred to about eight hundred feet above sea level. A map will show that the Trinity River begins to finger out into its tributaries approximately three hundred miles from the coast in the area of Ellis, Dallas, and Kaufman counties. The prong of the river heading in Grayson County and running through Collin County and just east of Dallas County is called the East Fork of the Trinity. The principal branches of the river, however, are those which split off in central Dallas County, including the West Fork and the Elm Fork. In fact, before Dallas was named or established, the area was known as the "Forks of the Trinity."

In its natural state, before the settlement of the white men, the area was thrilling to behold. Dr. Ferdinand Roemer,² who visited the region in 1848, described it in general terms as gently undulating prairies, with the rolling ground and small hillocks in the eastern part of the area becoming a little sharper to the west. Covered originally by a thick tall carpet of grasses and patterned with a variegated growth of wild flowers in a spectrum of color, from the bluebonnet to the Indian paint, the rolling vista was broken occasionally by low growths of mesquite trees and an infrequent clump of live oak. The river and its tributary branches once supported along their banks a small growth of pecan, bois d'arc, walnut, and oak trees. The Cross Timbers, literally stray forests on the prairies, were composed of relatively heavy stands of black-jack and post oak. The Eastern Cross Timbers were primarily post oak.

¹Robert T. Hill, *Geography and Geology of the Black and Grand Prairies*.

²Ferdinand Roemer, *Texas*, as translated by Oswald Mueller.

In the mid-twentieth century nearly one-fourth of the people of Texas make their homes in the valleys of the upper Trinity and its branches, in the cities of Dallas and Fort Worth, and in the counties that were formed out of the Peters Colony. This area, which in 1959 holds people of many races and creeds and diverse political opinions, was opened to settlement in the year 1841, by the little group of enterprising dreamers from Louisville, Kentucky. The colossus of reality far exceeds their dreams, but this is their story—a story of enterprise and idle dreams, of the land and a few pioneers on the land. It is a complicated story, with no hero and no villain, no love affair, little drama, and virtually no plot.

At the time when the region was just “opening up,” as the phrase went, there were two principal Indian groups in the vicinity: the Waco on Village Creek in present Tarrant County, and the Shawnee in and around present Grayson and Cooke counties. Newspaper accounts and pioneer reminiscences refer also to scattered bands of Indians along the upper tributaries of the Trinity. The Waco on Village Creek were one of the most troublesome of the smaller tribes in Texas at the time. In the summer of 1840 Major Jonathan Bird led an unsuccessful attack against the Waco Village, but a year later General Edward Tarrant, with a large force of rangers and militia, broke up the village and destroyed the Indians’ crops. A combination military and civil settlement was then attempted near the site of the Indian village, and Jonathan Bird organized a company of men, accompanied by their families, for the purpose of constructing a fort there. Because of Indian depredations and a shortage of supplies, and because it was an encroachment on the Peters Colony contract, the settlement was abandoned in the spring of 1842.

Some of the “Bird’s Fort” settlers located to the east, but still within the colony, and later claimed land as Peters’ colonists. Whether or not they had come to Texas under Peters’ auspices is not known, though it seems possible that they had. The first contract had been signed on August 30, 1841, and Peters and his Louisville associates had not been totally inactive. The following item, originating in the *Caddo Gazette* but taken from the *Louisville Journal*, on January 20, 1842, is the earliest evidence of actual colonization:

EMMIGRATION EXTRA—A few days since the steamer Embassy, from Louisville, arrived at Shreveport, La., with one hundred families on board. A company had been formed at Louisville and had purchased eight hundred sections of land in Eastern Texas, and those families were destined to be the first settlers. The Caddo Gazette says the intention of the emigrants was to ascend the Red River to the Cross Timbers, where they expected to locate as the advance guard of civilization. The raft not being removed has disarranged all their plans. Most of the families were supplied with wagons and horses, and started on their way—the men, with rifles, on foot, the women and children either in the wagons or on horseback; while a number have obtained employment on the raft, and will ascend the river when that raft is removed. One marriage was celebrated on board the boat the evening before the party broke up and one child was born while the boat was at Shreveport.

The country they have selected is beautiful, healthy, and fertile. A few years of struggling, and they will find themselves surrounded with all the comforts of competency, and all the refinements of society.³

How much editorial fantasy exaggerated the size of the group or marred the accuracy of the report is not known. That there was such a group and that some among them eventually reached the colony is clear from later accounts. The New Orleans *Crescent City* of April 15 carried the following item which seems to refer to the portion of the emigrants who made their way overland:

The colony from Kentucky, under the control of Mr. Peters, has located in the upper end of Robertson County, and in the garden spot of Texas, being in the vicinity of that Eldorado, the Three Forks of the Trinity.⁴

A final report on this group completes the skeletal outlines of its story. On September 27, 1842, the Louisville *Journal* copied the following from the Caddo *Gazette*:

We learn from a gentleman who has been making a tour through the eastern portion of Texas, that the settlement known as the 'Cross Timbers Settlement' in Fannin County, has been broken up by the Indians. This settlement was composed of some twelve families of emigrants who came up to this place last winter in the steamer *Embassy*, from Louisville, Kentucky. They had opened up some five hundred acres of land, which they planted in corn and which was reported to be in a fine state of cultivation, when a large party of Indians made their appearance and compelled the whites to abandon their agricultural pursuits, and betake themselves to the fort. In

³Louisville *Journal*, January 20, 1842.

⁴*Ibid.*, April 22, 1842.

those quarters they remained two or three weeks (during which time their cattle and the buffalo destroyed the corn) when their supply of provisions being exhausted, they were compelled to evacuate the post and seek protection among the settlers of Bowie County.⁵

In the fall of 1842 Phineas J. Johnson and Henry J. Peters visited the colony bringing with them twenty-two emigrants from Kentucky in a small wagon train. According to the newspaper report these emigrants were of "the better order," and were going to settle in the colony "at the Cross Timbers." They had made better time from Louisville than a similar sized group which had left before them. Peters told the newspaper editor at Clarksville, Charles De Morse, that "two hundred families will leave Kentucky this fall for the colony."⁶

On September 10, De Morse noted that the group of twenty emigrants "passed through this place on Tuesday last, on their way to the colony at the Cross Timbers."⁷ This brought the total number of emigrants to the colony by September, 1842, to fifty-four families. Of these, twelve families had abandoned a settlement made in the spring and it is not known how many of them remained in the colony. During the winter of 1842-1843 migration into the colony continued at an increasing pace. In December, De Morse reported that forty families were moving into the colony, and that "they are persons desirable on account of their personal characteristics and their property."⁸ Begun with this influx of settlers of the "better order," the colony promised to be an immediate success. On December 10 the following item was carried in the *Standard*:

FROM THE COLONY:—A gentleman direct from the colony of Mrs. Peters and Browning, called on us in the first part of the week, and informed us that the colonists were quietly progressing with their improvements, entirely unmolested by Indians of any sort. They are gradually getting along with the labor incident to their position, and as directly as could be expected. The Delawares are hunting around them, but disturb nothing, the horses of the colonists feeding undisturbed.⁹

⁵*Ibid.*, September 27, 1842.

⁶*Northern Standard*, August 27, 1842.

⁷*Ibid.*, September 10, 1842.

⁸*Ibid.*, December 3, 1842.

⁹*Ibid.*, December 10, 1842.

CHAPTER VII



The Fourth Contract

THE third contract was the last made separately by the Louisville constituency. The Americans had signed three contracts with the government, had organized a colonization company, and had actually begun settlement without hearing from their English partners. The English interest was written off by the Americans, if not as a liability, at least as a frozen asset.

The eleven Englishmen took no part in the first three contracts and were inactive in promoting colonization. The first indication that the English interest was not completely extinct was the transfer of their collective rights to another group.

This transfer was engineered by Daniel J. Carroll, a member of the original English group, and was effected by a contract signed in London on October 3, 1842, in which the original English constituents assigned whatever interest they might have under the law of February 4, 1841, to Daniel J. Carroll, Sherman Converse, Thomas Jones Mawe, Martin Stukely, Edward Tuke, and Charles Fenton Mercer.¹ Stukely, Tuke, and Mawe were apparently well-intentioned as they later seem to have separated themselves from

¹Copy of a contract between the Texas Emigration and Land Company and Charles Fenton Mercer (undated fragment), p. 134 of a scrapbook in Rarebooks Collection, Louisville Public Library. A microfilm copy is in the Archives, Texas State Library.

the intrigues of the others. Carroll was an opportunist and Sherman Converse proved to be a promoter of no inconsiderable ability. Charles Fenton Mercer, whose name was the most respectable of the group, was a down-at-the-heels Virginia aristocrat, who had been a member of the Congress of the United States and a public figure in Virginia during the Jackson regime. Under the press of financial distress, possibly occasioned by the panic of 1837, Mercer had moved to Tallahassee, Florida, and opened a bank with English capital.² Though he seems to have a good reputation historically, his connection with the Peters Colony is rather nefarious. Mercer, Converse, and Carroll apparently each tried separately to gain control of the colony. Of the three, Carroll was the least clever and Mercer the most successful.

The exact arrangement these men made among themselves is not clear, though it is fairly obvious that each one had some sort of scheme in mind when the group obtained on October 3, 1842, the original English interest. What is clear is the fact that Sherman Converse went to Kentucky claiming to be an agent for the new English "owners," that Mercer later went to Texas to handle affairs on his own, and that Carroll went to New York and tried to sell the entire colony to men long interested in Texas land speculation, the Swartwout brothers.

The same day that the transfer of interest was effected, October 3, 1842, Sherman Converse obtained an open letter of introduction from Ashbel Smith who was then the Texas minister in England. He gave Converse a guarded recommendation, saying, "The wealth and high respectable standing" of the persons Converse represented "justify me in recommending Mr. Converse to the favorable notice of the Texian government." Smith was, however, enthusiastic about the "wealth and high respectable standing" of the three Englishmen, Martin Stukely, Edward Tuke, and Thomas Jones Mawe, who had become assignees of the first English interest. He wrote grandly: "Several gentlemen of wealth and great respectability propose to induce emigrants into Texas, within the limits of the colony said to be established

²Nancy Eagleton, "The Mercer Colony in Texas, 1844-1883," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, XXXIX and XL. For further details of Mercer's life see the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

near the Red River . . . " Smith was personally acquainted with the men whose means and abilities insured "a sufficient and faithful performance of whatever they shall undertake . . . " He regretted that he had been unable to inform them accurately of the interest or share of Dr. Carroll in the contract and was afraid that it was even possible that Daniel J. Carroll might not have had a legal claim to the vague rights he sold.³

Shortly after obtaining Smith's letter of introduction Converse sailed for the United States, arriving in Louisville late in November. There he made himself acquainted with the members of the Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company and soon won their confidence. Evidently he spoke grandly of the wealth and enthusiasm of the new English constituency and outlined for the more timid Louisville minds a magnificent prospect for the colony in Texas. Apparently spellbound, the Louisville men, on December 3, 1842, turned over to Converse their entire interest in the colony. Converse promised in return that he would go to Texas and secure an enlargement and extension of the grant; that he would organize in London a great corporation on the basis of the enlarged grant, a corporation of one hundred thousand pounds or more capital stock; and that he would in due time send each of the members of the now-defunct Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company who had so generously put their trust in him a share in the proposed corporation.⁴

In Texas Converse met Daniel J. Carroll,⁵ and by some devious means charmed a sufficient number of Texas congressmen to secure a fantastic enlargement of the old Peters grant. His methods went unrecorded in the congressional journals or in private correspondence, and his presence was unheralded by the local newspapers, but the success of his efforts is the measurement of his peculiar ability. On January 16, 1843, both houses of congress

³Garrison, *Diplomatic Correspondence*, II, 1025.

⁴The document itself has not been located; however, it can be reconstructed from descriptions of its terms in the following sources: Articles of Association, October 15, 1844, Hale Papers, Envelope I, Archives, University of Texas; copy of contract between Mercer and T. E. & L. Co., no date; Louisville Public Library; broadside, "To All Whom it May Concern," December 21, 1843, Hale Papers, Archives, University of Texas.

⁵Carroll's part is not clear. He had apparently preceded Converse to Texas.

concurred in passing a joint resolution making important and in a sense unbelievable concessions to the Peters Colony contractors, whoever they were, for by this time congress was not quite sure with whom it was dealing.

The joint resolution provided that the President of the Republic (at this time Sam Houston serving his second term—was he caught in the web of promises spun by Converse?) could make such modifications of the Peters contracts “as he deems for the benefit of the Republic.” Congress authorized Houston (1) to extend the time limit for five years from July 1, 1843; (2) to “prescribe the limits of the grant on which they can settle any number not exceeding ten thousand families”; (3) to give title to the settlers’ sections of land, not to the settlers, but to the contractors, who were to be permitted to convey to each settler any part of his section not less than 160 acres; and (4) to sell to the contractors the alternate sections, reserved according to the contract of July 26, 1842, at the remarkably low price of twelve dollars for each 640-acre section.⁶

The whole resolution was a preposterous and flagrant violation of common sense, of the Republic’s trust in congress, and of the general trend of the Texas land policy. The concessions made to the contractors were ones which the Louisville storekeepers and musicians would never have dared to ask for. The time limit on the grant was to be extended five years; Peters had once dared to plead for six months. The second concession is more a cue to the machinations of Sherman Converse and a sop to the hesitant in congress. The contractors were to limit themselves to ten thousand families, and to accommodate this multitude, Houston was authorized to enlarge the grant to the necessary size. The third concession hinted at unethical intentions and was in part a basis for future misunderstandings; title to the land on which a colonist settled was to be made to the company which would in turn reconvey the land (or a portion of it) to the settler. Such a clause in the law was a legal foundation for unethical land practices. The possibilities of the situation were partially developed in the next concession made to the contractors; legally the *empresarios* were authorized to retain up to three-quarters of a settler’s land,

⁶Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, II, 851-852.

presumably for the service of surveying, building cabins, and locating the colonists. The final concession was in effect a retraction of the alternate section clause of the contract of July 26, 1842, since the contractors were authorized to buy the alternate sections at a little less than two cents an acre. Although a nuisance to the company, the alternate section arrangement would have benefited the Republic; this benefit, secured in a contract granting a six-months extension of time was relinquished in a law proposing a five-year extension.

On January 20, four days after the passage of the joint resolution, Converse signed a new contract in his own name as agent for the five other men in the London group. No mention was made of the share of the Louisville storekeepers in the colony that they had originally established. The new contract embodied all the features of the joint resolution of January 16 and added over ten million acres to the colony as indicated on the map, Figure 4. Essentially the colony was extended westward, from the eastern boundary fixed by the contract of July 26, 1842, for a distance of 160 miles.⁷ Though in dispute for some time, this contract became the permanent basis for the colonization of the Peters Colony.

Converse did not remain in Texas to gloat over his success. Within a few days he began a return trip to London, with Carroll apparently in tow. While grounded on a sandbar in Galveston Bay, between Houston and Galveston, Converse got off a letter to Anson Jones. The full text of the letter is given below because it is an excellent commentary on Converse, and because the letter has been inaccurately quoted in print and should be corrected.

Hon. A. Jones Esquire
Dear Sir—

Steam Boat Dayton
Aground, Feby 1, 1843

After a most unpleasant ride through mud and water we reached Houston on Saturday Evening—on Sunday evening this little boat arrived and left for Galveston on Monday at 2 oclock P.M. Sunday morning we were met with a stiff Norther which continued till near this morning, and having driven the water out to sea we are destined to take a nights lodging upon a Sand Bar fifteen miles from our destination—We take it quite easy however, as the Nep-

⁷Contract between Sam Houston and Sherman Converse, January 20, 1843, Executive Record Book and Colonization Papers, Archives, Texas State Library.

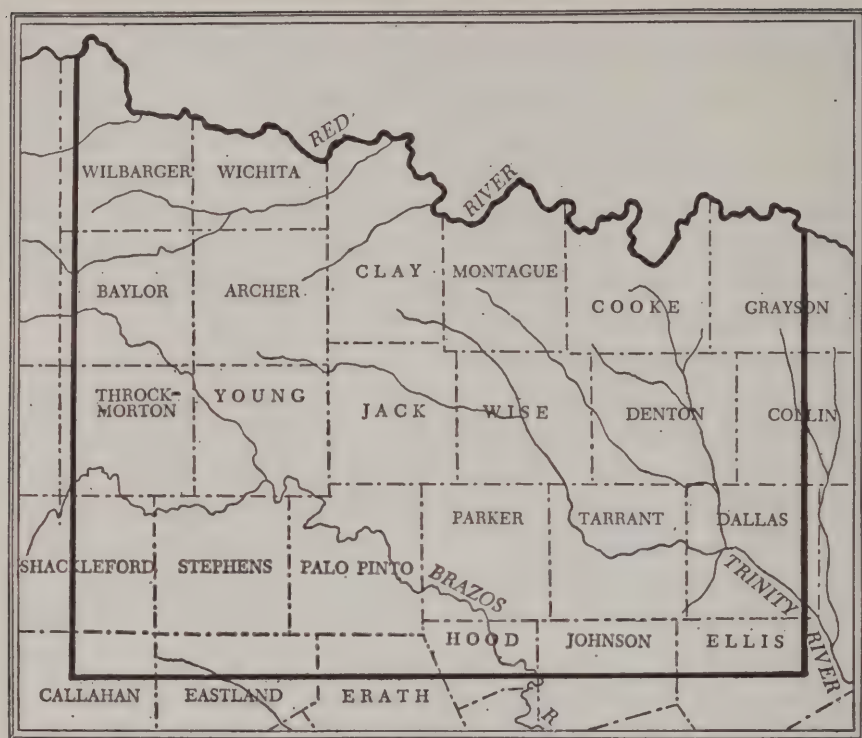


FIGURE 4

The Fourth Contract

tune does not leave for New Orleans till Saturday, and we are therefore not likely to lose time in reaching that point—

At Houston I met the Surveyor who was employed by Peters and Company to Survey the locality assigned to them—he informed me and others who have been upon this ground, and declare themselves well acquainted with the facts, have confirmed his statement that the Extensions of territory on the Eastern boundary of the original tract designated, of 12 miles made by General Houston, in the contract of July 26th adds little or nothing to the previous amount of land fit for settlement—Because all the lands upon this ———[?] in that section had been previously located and the remaining portions would be wholly destitute of timber, and could be used only as all prairies may be, for pasturage—

That is *one* fact—

When you remarked to me, that this whole territory lying directly *South* of our 44 mile line was engaged, or in your own language, taken up, I supposed of course that it was under contract and my Impression was not corrected, till after our Contract had been completed—

That's another fact—

But for the Impressions just named, I should have insisted upon an extension of our territory directly South, 20 to 25 miles—and then for the further extension by running a line due West, from the South West Corner of the territory thus extended, for 120 miles, and thence due North to the Red River—I felt extremely disappointed that the tract had been taken up—for I know that we would miss it—But *now*, having ascertained the circumstances of so large a portion of this extension given by General Houston in the contract of July 26th I am constrained to address you at once upon this subject. And I beg that you will not consider my communication as superfluous. We have but *one* object in making all our arrangements, and that is, to carry them out—and I should do an Injustice to the *Republic* as well as to ourselves were I not to make such provisions for Territory as our plans and means will require—For this Territory South of us, there has been no contract executed, and although I would not Justify this Breach of a verbal agreement, merely because it was verbal, I would certainly wary it, under the circumstances which would Justify me—and now it has occurred to me, that Mr. ——[?] not being bound may change his mind or be prevented from ever putting his agreement in writing, or even if he should not, this extension of our territory directly South 25 miles might and probably would, still leave *him* as much ground as he would ever want—Possibly too, he has already delayed the completion of his agreement so long as to discharge the obligation of the Government.

If this subject is in a position from any cause, to render a variation consistent with the honor of the Government, I am quite sure it is for their *Interest* to give us an immediate Extension of our whole Territory directly South 25 miles—that would extend the Eastern line 25 miles due South—making the distance from Red River 125 miles South—thence due North 25 miles to the South West corner of the present Boundary—While Mr. ——[?] contract remains unexecuted, any person may go into that section of Country and locate, and such will be the fact, and neither he nor we will have the ground—We desire to consolidate all our operations and I therefore beg you to lay this communication before General Houston, and I think he will see the propriety of giving us additions—but if this is Impossible, I beg you will consult with him, and give us the extension of territory as follows—to wit—“Commencing at the South Western Corner of the tract as defined in the contract of July 26th and running due South 25 miles—thence due West 120 miles—thence due North 25 miles to the South West corner of the tract as defined and extended in the contract we have just made. I beg General Houston and yourself to believe me, when I say that our Enterprise will be carried out in all good faith—and although I would not assume that the Engagements of others will not be fulfilled in equal good faith, I believe in all candor, that I shall not incur the Imputations of arrogance when I express my perfect confidence, that no other Contractor, will render the same amount of service which we shall to the Republic.—

If the President will comply with my request, he can endorse the extension on the Copy of the Contract, in your department, and Send a copy of it in a letter addressed to me, or to append the letter to the original Contract with authority to consider it as part or parcel of the Same—and in that shape you could easily attest the additions—Please to address me to this

Care of Thomas J. Mawe, Esquire, No. 4 Bride Court,
New Bridge Street, London

Please to present my best respects to General Houston, and accept this assurance

That I am

Very faithfully

Yours

S. Converse

Dr. Carroll sends
his respects—

Address all letters to me, undercover to Mr. Bryan, your consul at New Orleans, I shall arrange with him to forward them. Please to send me answer to this addressed to London as above, by an early mail—

I have been sorry that I had not Stated an outline of the whole Boundary in this contract, and if the President gives me this extension, I should like it if he would then add a description of the whole boundary line of all the Territory included in the several extensions—

In case of granting this extension, please send Doctor Carroll a copy of the letter to care of Mr. Bryan, Esqr., New Orleans.

P.S. Please write me as soon as ascertained the full Result of the proposed Indian Council, and address me at London—⁸

His letter has an audacious tone. Not satisfied with having pushed a joint resolution through congress and with having just signed a contract for over sixteen thousand square miles, Converse demanded that the contract be increased by some three thousand square miles. Neither Converse nor the person whose name was illegible in the manuscript received the grant.

News of the January 20 contract probably accompanied Converse to London in official correspondence. On the day the contract was made, actually the day before it was signed, Anson Jones, secretary of state, wrote the following note to Ashbel Smith in London:

A contract has been this day concluded between the President and Messrs. S. Converse, D. J. Carrol, Charles Fenton Mercer, Thomas Jones Mawe, and Martin Stukely to introduce a number of emigrants into Texas not exceeding ten thousand. For this purpose the president has granted them a territory on Red River fronting on the

⁸Converse to Anson Jones, February 1, 1843, in State Dept. Colonization Papers, 1845-1873, Archives, Texas State Library.

stream 164 miles, and including upward of 16,000 square miles. As these gentlemen appear to be acting in good faith in carrying out their proposed scheme you will give them every proper facility in your power to enable them to effect the same. The colonizing of the country with industrious and respectable emigrants from Europe is an object which the President strongly desires to promote, while every attempt at speculation or imposition by persons who may be disposed to effect this object by entering into contracts for colonization (should any such exist or arise) cannot be too promptly exposed and arrested, by our agents abroad.⁹

In London Converse's activities were noticed by persons interested in Texas, and it was a simple matter for him to convey the impression that he was in control of the colonization venture. Within a few months after his arrival his position seemed generally accepted. A note of inquiry from William Henry Daingerfield, Texan *chargé* at The Hague, to Ashbel Smith, then at Paris, evidences the common acceptance of Converse as the *empresario*. He asked: "How comes on the company at London at which Mr. Converse was the head and front?"¹⁰

The news of the contract secured by Converse was received in London a good deal more coolly than many Texans had imagined. A letter from Lachlan Rate, consul general for Texas in Great Britain, betrayed the lack of substance to Converse's promises and was the first indication of a sensible reaction to the flamboyant promoter. Rate wrote as follows:

With reference to my dispatch No. 4, of the 15th ult. I have now the honor to inform you that I have received a visit from Mr. Converse one of the Gentlemen whose names are mentioned in the Grant alluded to in your letter of the 20th of January.

Mr. Converse has made me acquainted with the details of his plan and as I have before said I shall be happy to give any advice and assistance in my power in furthering the views of the parties interested so long as their operations are marked by good faith towards the Government and managed with that prudence which is absolutely necessary in order to give any hope of a satisfactory result. I have not been able to give very close attention to the subject but I am inclined to think that Mr. Converse may meet with some difficulty in procuring a Capitalist willing to embark in the undertaking.¹¹

⁹Jones to Smith, January 19, 1843, in Garrison, *Diplomatic Correspondence*, I, 1083.

¹⁰Daingerfield to Smith, November 8, 1843, *ibid.*, 1476.

¹¹Lachlan Rate to Anson Jones, May 18, 1843, Colonization Papers, 1843-1845, Archives, Texas State Library.

Converse did meet with difficulty and six months later, on January 4, 1844, one of the more conservative partners in the venture, Thomas J. Mawe, who was apparently an acquaintance of Ashbel Smith's, wrote to Smith requesting him to use his influence in extending the time for beginning the execution of the contract.¹²

While Sherman Converse unsuccessfully tried in London to establish the grand *empresario* company that he had talked of in Texas as an accomplished fact, the Louisville storekeepers grew uneasy. No doubt they read the following notice (or others similar) which appeared in a Texas paper shortly after Converse secured the contract of January 20, 1843:

The contract of Messrs. Peters, Johnson, Browning and others, for the Colony west of Fannin, has been declared forfeited, and another contract with the government has been entered into, by Dr. Sherman Converse, of New York, Dr. D. J. Carroll, of Maryland, Charles Fenton Mercer, Esqr., of Virginia, Messrs. Thos. J. Maw and M. Stukely of England. The line is to run from the mouth of Mineral Creek, due South 100 miles; thence due West 164 miles; thence due North to Red River, which is to be the northern boundary. These lines, we are told, will include the Big and Little Cross Timbers, as well as the former colony of Messrs. Peters, Browning & Co. The colonists of the first company may be reinstated if they wish, and 250 families annually, are to be introduced by the new contractors, for the term of five years, and as many more as they please, not exceeding 10,000. The new company state their capital at 100,000 sterling. The contractors have returned to their homes to commence operations, with the exception of Dr. Carroll, who will reside in Fannin and the Colony. Mr. Mercer was for many years a respected member of the Congress of the United States; Dr. Converse has, we think, been a book publisher in New York City. The others we know nothing of.¹³

The newspaper announcement that their colony had been forfeited was alarming, and as the memory of Sherman Converse's visit in Louisville dimmed, the fact became more apparent to the Americans that they had been duped. Nothing was heard from London or from Sherman Converse, nor was there any news of the promised one hundred thousand pound corporation. When Charles Fenton Mercer finally wrote them that he was going to Texas as the agent for the colonization venture, the members of

¹²T. J. Mawe to Ashbel Smith, January 4, 1844, *ibid.*

¹³*Northern Standard*, February 4, 1843.

the defunct Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company held an indignation meeting.

On December 21, 1843, they reformed the company and passed a set of resolutions, which were published as a broadside, denouncing Converse and his associates. They declared that Converse and his friends had forfeited their interest in the colony, and that the contract of January 20, 1843, secured by Converse, devolved onto the reformed Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company.¹⁴ They then determined to send E. B. Ely, secretary of the company and an auctioneer in Louisville, to Texas to intercept Mercer and to protect their interests in the Texas colony. Ely wrote to the Texas government asking that Mercer be ignored or delayed until he arrived as the true agent of the Peters Colony. Mercer, said Ely, "is obviously in the dark" in regard to the proprietorship of the colony."¹⁵

From this point the situation became complicated, and the scant amount of information available makes the developments even more difficult to trace. Mercer, however, was on his way to Texas, and it seems apparent that he planned to put himself at the head of the venture by securing a further extension of time in his own name. In the meantime, upon hearing that Kentuckians had repudiated him and the bogus London corporation, Sherman Converse hurried to Louisville to try to retrieve his lost advantages or, as he put it, to show the Kentuckians "the great error they had committed, and the imperious necessity of their immediately retracing their steps." Truth is stranger than fiction. The Kentuckians welcomed him as the prodigal returned. They called a meeting of the recently reorganized Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company, and Converse convinced the entire group that they had done him a grave injustice. His tongue was so skillful and his manner so ingratiating that the Kentuckians contritely began adopting measures which Converse suggested "to correct the mischief they had done."¹⁶

¹⁴Broadside, To All Whom it May Concern, December 21, 1843, Archives, University of Texas.

¹⁵Ely to Jones, December 21, 1843, Colonization Papers, 1843-1845, Archives, Texas State Library.

¹⁶Sherman Converse to Anson Jones, January 18, 1844, Domestic Correspondence, 1844, Archives, Texas State Library.

They hastily repudiated their recent denunciation of Converse and handed back to him entire control of the venture. Converse then wrote to the government of the Republic of Texas requesting that it ignore whatever business Mercer and Ely, separately or in collusion, might suggest in connection with the grant. He sent another Kentuckian, Jacob Elliott of Louisville to intercept Major Ely and inform him of the new developments in Louisville. He then wrote Anson Jones, Texian secretary of state, that Mercer's business should be confined to securing an act of incorporation for Converse's mythical London company, which Converse had begun to refer to as the "Texas Emigration and Land Company."¹⁷

He told Anson Jones, grandiloquently, that he presumed it might be necessary to make some land grants to the colonists already in the colony:

On application of either Mr. Eliot or Major Ely for such deeds . . . I hereby authorize and request you to cause such title deeds to be issued to all families and single men, duly certified for such number of acres respectively, as said Eliot or Ely shall say that we have become obligated to give them.—But you are requested to issue no deed or to cause or permit no deed to be issued for any land which the Company may claim . . . Until you shall receive further instructions from *me*, or some other duly authorized agent of the Texan Emigration and Land Company in my stead.¹⁸

But with victory in his grasp at Louisville, Converse was to have the prize snatched from him in Texas; he had not accurately judged the abilities of Charles Fenton Mercer. Only the barest outline of what took place in Texas can be reconstructed. Whether Elliott, the second Louisville emissary, caught up with Ely, the first, is not known; nor is it known whether either or both of them met with Mercer. It is known that Mercer was extremely busy on his own account. Much must have happened at Washington-on-the-Brazos during January, 1844, while the Eighth Congress was in session, but the historian can record only that a bill was introduced and passed to nullify the law of February 4, 1841, its subsequent amendments, and the joint resolution of January 16, 1843. Thus congress endeavored to stop all colonization contracts. The bill went through both houses but was vetoed by President

¹⁷*Ibid.*

¹⁸*Ibid.*

Sam Houston, who immediately signed a contract with Charles Fenton Mercer, in Mercer's name alone, authorizing him to establish an *empresario* colony adjacent to the Peters Colony. On the following day, January 30, congress passed over Houston's veto the bill to repeal all laws authorizing the President to form colonization contracts.¹⁹

As the situation stood, Mercer had secured from Houston through a legal trick (Houston's veto) and expressly against the wishes of congress a contract for himself "and such associates as he shall choose."²⁰ His old associates, especially his "friends" of Converse's Texas Emigration and Land Company, were not included in the new contract. It is not necessary here to trace the later history of Mercer's colonization venture, except to note that it was generally unsuccessful; the circumstances of the original grant together with the character Mercer had in Texas as an "abolitionist," a "speculator," and a "monopolist" all mitigated against the colony. Mercer soon organized a company, "The Texas Association," selling shares for five hundred dollars each. In the years that followed, the Texas Association and the Mercer Colony were plagued by litigation, and eventually the colony and the claims of the company to premium lands were forfeited.²¹

Soon after the Mercer contract was signed, a boundary question arose. Houston intended that the Mercer Colony should join the Peters Colony, and he seems to have ignored the Converse contract of January 20, 1843.²² Hence the boundaries of Mercer's grant were described in relation to what was believed to be the Peters Colony boundaries according to an incorrect copy of the contract of July 26, 1842. In describing the boundaries of the colony the actual contract of July 26, 1842, had stated:

¹⁹Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, II, 958.

²⁰Contract between Sam Houston and Charles Fenton Mercer, January 29, 1844, State Dept. Colonization Papers, 1843-1845, Archives, Texas State Library.

²¹A. J. Peeler and T. J. Maxey, *History and Statement of the Mercer Colony Case* is the best reference for Mercer colony history. The work by Nancy Ethie Eagleton, "The Mercer Colony in Texas, 1844-1883," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, XXXIX and XL, has already been cited.

²²Whether Houston ignored it by accident or on purpose is not clear. He might have thought that Converse and Mercer were to be associated in the Mercer contract and that the contract with Mercer (January 29, 1844) was to be substituted for the contract with Converse (January 20, 1843). Whatever Houston believed, he made the Mercer contract as if the Converse contract did not exist.

Beginning at a point on Red River 10 miles West of the North-western corner of the tract described in the contract of August 30, 1841, thence in a southwardly direction by a line running parallel with the western boundary of said tract, one hundred miles; thence in an eastwardly direction by a line coinciding with the southern boundary to said tract, forty four miles, thence northwardly, by a line running parallel with the eastern boundary of said tract, to Red River, thence with said river to the beginning.²³

The boundaries thus described are shown on the map, Figure 3. The official copies of this contract, of which there were apparently several, changed eastwardly to westwardly as indicated by the word in *italics* below:

Beginning at a point on Red River 10 miles West of the North-western corner of the tract described in the contract of August 30, 1841, thence in a southwardly direction by a line running parallel with the western boundary of said tract one hundred miles; thence in a *westwardly* direction by a line coinciding with the southern boundary of said tract, forty four miles, thence northwardly . . .

The transformation of *eastwardly* to *westwardly* is obviously an error, as a careful reading of the description indicates, but the error was perpetuated, and for some time afterwards maps were drawn showing the Peters Colony in two parts. Nearly one hundred years later the clerical error of the copyist was made a part of written history when a master's thesis in history at The University of Texas was published in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*,²⁴ giving the boundaries of the third contract incorrectly. More significant is the error made by Houston and his staff when granting the contract to Mercer. The original description of the Mercer Colony, following the incorrect description of the Peters Colony, included a panhandle one hundred miles long and ten miles wide between the supposed two grants to Peters.²⁵

As soon as Mercer's agents began surveying, the conflict was noticed, especially in the area on the east of the Peters Colony where there was a twelve-mile overlap, and the Mercer contract

²³Contract between Horace Burnham and Sam Houston, July 26, 1842, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

²⁴Nancy Ethie Eagleton, "The Mercer Colony in Texas, 1844-1883," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, XL, 44 and map, page 49.

²⁵Contract between Sam Houston and Charles Fenton Mercer, January 29, 1844, Colonization Papers, 1843-1845, Archives, Texas State Library.

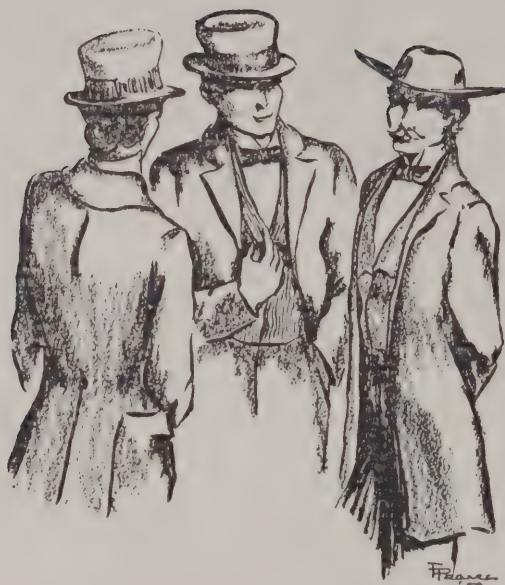
was corrected.²⁶ The correction was made apparently over the protest of Mercer who felt that he was losing thereby, and it took a joint resolution of congress to force Mercer to survey his grant.²⁷

Strangely enough, except for the misunderstanding over boundaries, Mercer ceased to trouble the Peters Colony and the company with which he had been associated.

²⁶*Northern Standard*, June 12, 1844.

²⁷Joint resolution to establish the limits of the Mercer Colony, Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, II, 1154.

CHAPTER VIII



“Saving” the Contract

THE MERCER CONTRACT of January 29, 1844, left in doubt the status of the Peters colonization project and the control of the colony under the fourth, or Converse, contract of January 20, 1843. By its provisions, it was necessary on penalty of forfeiting the contract that two hundred and fifty colonists be settled by July 1, 1844. The forfeiture clause of the contract was strengthened by the law of January 30, 1844, which repealed all laws permitting the President to make new *empresario* contracts and cancelled all contracts not complied with. Hence, it was obvious to all concerned that if anyone was to have any rights under the contract, the settlement stipulations had to be fulfilled. The Louisville group decided to save the contract first and argue about its control later.

Both Major Ely and Colonel Elliott were in Texas, having been sent from Louisville as special emissaries to the Republic, and

Samuel Browning was residing in the colony area. These three undertook to promote sufficient migration to establish the contract. They faced a number of problems, not the least puzzling of which was the fact that the company had sent more than enough settlers to Texas to fulfill the contract stipulations, but these people were not living in the colony area.

Migration into the colony had continued sporadically during the spring and summer of 1843. In April it was reported that "forty or fifty families from Missouri and Illinois lately removed to the settlement in the Cross Timbers,"¹ bringing the total estimate of colonists who arrived in groups to about one hundred and thirty families. It is more than likely that numbers of others moved into the colony singly or in small groups that were not noted in the papers.

In July, 1843, the first notes of impending trouble were struck: apparently many families began moving away from the colony. The *Northern Standard* stated on July 6, 1843, that there seemed to be only thirty-five families left. Throughout the remainder of its existence the colony was to be plagued with a continual exodus that sometimes exceeded in number the movement of settlers into the colony. This situation became acute by the spring of 1844 when the *empresarios* were trying to fulfill the two hundred and fifty colonist requirement of the fourth contract. Major Ely, who came to the colony from Austin in the early spring of 1844, was alarmed when he found the small number of families living in the colony. He wrote to Charles De Morse:

I was perfectly aware that I had sent into the Republic a much greater number of families than was required to comply with the requirement of the President for the first year, but I was also appraised of the fact that a large portion of those families, though they had many of them visited the Colony, had not actually taken up their residence there, but were temporarily sojourning in the region of the Red River.²

The confused status of the contract and the company had generated distrust among the settlers which was increased when the law authorizing the president to make *empresario* contracts was repealed. Adding to their discouragement was the fact that many

¹Louisville Journal, April 29, 1843.

²Northern Standard, March 2, 1844.

of them had been told, in accordance with the first three contracts, that their land had to be selected and their improvements started by the end of June. News of the extension of the contract secured by Converse on January 20, 1843, had not reached them or had reached them in a garbled form. Hence, many settlers, in doubt as to whether the contractors would be able to make good on their offer of free land, decided to locate in Fannin County. The settlers reasoned that since they were going to buy land anyway, they might as well purchase it where they could get a clear title.

Rumors of forfeiture had a detrimental effect, and Ely blamed the "numerous misrepresentations and false statements" on the locators who wanted to defeat the colony and open the restricted area for the free laying of land certificates. Ely was indignant at what he believed to be the calculated inventions of the land speculators. "Do the citizens of Texas understand that if we lose the contract, the land will pass into the hands of speculators?" he asked.³ As agent for the colonizing company, he tried to spike the rumors by advertising as follows:

TO EMIGRANTS: Now within the Republic of Texas, who have left the United States with the intention of settling in the Trinity and Red River Colony, the undersigned, agent of the colony, takes this method to say, that to all families who proceed to the colony, make their selections, build their cabins, and occupy same, on or before the 1st day of June next, 640 acres or one section of land will be given—and young men over 17 years a half section, or 320 acres—mere visit and selection without improvement will secure no rights—actual settlement and improvement is indispensible.

Persons holding certificates in which they are required to settle at a period earlier than above named, are informed that the time specified is extended to the 1st June—The company *have not* and *will not* incur a forfeiture—all statements of that character are erroneous—the surveyors are now at work laying off the Colony into sections, and Emigrants, on their arrival, will hereafter experience no difficulty in making their locations with certainty in regard to the precise boundary of their lands.

Temporary absence after settlement does not forfeit rights.⁴

³*Ibid.* It is interesting to note that Major Ely did not classify himself as a land speculator; he was either stupid or quite clever.

⁴*Ibid.*, and following issues. The advertisement is dated Bonham, February 25; apparently it was run in the Bonham paper and picked up by the *Northern Standard* after the custom of the times—"Such and such a paper or papers will please copy in the amount of three dollars (or some other figure) and bill the subscriber."

Ely was apparently on his way to Louisville when he inserted the advertisement; on his return to Texas he was optimistic. The *Northern Standard* reported:

TRINITY COLONY—Since our last we have seen Major Ely, the agent who has just returned from Louisville. He assures us that there will be more than enough families within the bounds of the colony, by July 1st, when the limitation allowed, expires, to comply with the stipulation of the contract. He also informs us that the company intend forwarding the emigration as much as possible, and expect, next year, to have two thousand families within the grant. These families will be taken up the Trinity by steamboats, several of which will run regularly upon that stream whenever the water will permit.⁵

That the company's efforts to stimulate migration and to meet the terms of the contract were successful is indicated by the following item in the *Standard* of June 26.

IMMIGRATION—We have received information several times, within the last few weeks, that great numbers of immigrants, are coming into the District; crossing above here, and making their way to the South Sulphur, and the Trinity. The stream is continual, and they come, not singly, but in bodies.⁶

It is improbable that all of this migration had been stimulated by the Louisville *empresarios*, or that all of the emigrants were headed for the Peters Colony. Some of them, doubtless, were going into the Mercer Colony. Charles Fenton Mercer had begun his colonization activities, and in the spring of 1844 he printed and distributed six hundred handbills offering 160 acres to families and 80 acres to single men; in the fall of that year he boosted his offer to 320 acres per family, and the following spring extended it to the full 640 acres in order to meet the terms of his competitors, the Texas Emigration and Land Company.⁷ Since Mercer, in the spring of 1844, was offering only 160 acres to emigrants, it is most likely that most of the newcomers went into the Peters Colony.

As a result the company more than fulfilled its contract. The

⁵*Ibid.*, June 15, 1844. From the very earliest days of settlement residents of the upper Trinity region seem to have dreamed hopefully of navigating the Trinity.

⁶*Ibid.*, June 25, 1844.

⁷Charles Fenton Mercer to Ashbel Smith, March 31, 1845, Third Semi-Annual Report of the Texas Association, in "Minutes of the Texas Association," 33-35, microfilm copy in the University of Texas Library.

official report to the secretary of state contains a list of the emigrants that arrived prior to July 1, 1844, totaling 381 colonists: 197 heads of families and 184 single men.⁸ Over three years had elapsed since the passage of the original *empresario* law; the contract had been "saved," but the results were not impressive. In some respects the *empresarios* failed to fulfill the spirit of their agreement, if not the letter.

No advertisement of the colony was made prior to July, 1844, in Kentucky papers, and no stories about the colony or the company originated in Kentucky papers.⁹ The *Louisville Journal* did pick up occasional stories about the colony from Texas and New Orleans papers and run them with a good deal of other information and misinformation about Texas, but these were casual items, not the result of any special local interest in Louisville. It is hard to believe that one hundred families could have left Louisville on the steamer *Embassy* without attracting newspaper notice; or that Peters, Johnson, Ely, and Elliott, all Louisville businessmen and regular advertisers in the papers, could have made repeated trips to the colony, often at the head of emigrant parties from Louisville, without receiving the attention of the papers; or that these Louisville men could have received such a large grant in Texas without arousing interest; or that the Texas Emigration and Land Company could have been organized to exploit ten million acres of Texas land without stirring the imagination of some editor. Yet all these events went unnoticed.

The contractors did not attract settlers or stimulate migration through journalistic channels, and as no evidence has been found that they used printed handbills during this period, it seems probable that the only advertisement the colony received was by word of mouth. This seems to have been fairly effective because settlers did move to Texas for the specific purpose of entering the colony. The few newspaper reports of this movement all state that the emigrants were headed for the colony. Certificates seem

⁸Ralph H. Barksdale to Anson Jones, December 7, 1844, "List of Emigrants that Arrived in Peters Colony Prior to July 1, 1844," Colonization Papers, 1843-1845, Archives, Texas State Library.

⁹Files of the *Louisville Journal* and of scattered issues of the *Lexington papers* have been examined. The *Louisville Journal* was a daily paper at the time and was probably the most widely read in the area.

to have been issued in Kentucky to prospective colonists,¹⁰ and Ely's statement that the company had sent more than enough families to the colony to fulfill the requirements¹¹ suggests that the *empresarios* had been active. Samuel Browning moved to the colony area in the spring of 1842, to begin surveying in preparation for expectant settlers.¹² In the fall of 1842 Johnson and Peters came at the head of a party of emigrants, and the following year E. B. Ely and Jacob Elliott visited the colony. The *empresarios* apparently felt that advertising was unnecessary.

In the spring of 1842, the *empresarios*, evidently anticipating some immigration to the colony, appointed Horace Burnham, a surveyor of Nacogdoches, as their colonial agent. Burnham unquestionably visited the colony, though his reports to his employers are not available. In July Burnham signed the third contract with the Republic on behalf of the *empresarios*. Some time thereafter his connection with the colony ended, but he was replaced by Ralph H. Barksdale who served until 1845 when he was succeeded by Charles S. Hensley.¹³ It was Barksdale who made the report for July 1, 1844, to the Republic.¹⁴ The agents' duties and the salary arrangements made between them and the contractors can only be guessed at. Since none of these agents proved permanent, it might be deduced that satisfactory relations with the company had not been maintained. The employment of agents, however unstable they might have been, suggests that the Louisville *empresarios* had an active colonization program planned if not in effect.

In their trips to Texas the *empresarios* scouted for the easiest possible routes to the colony. Navigation of the Red River was blocked by the raft, and in the summer of 1843 Jacob Elliott investigated the possibilities of navigation of the Trinity. He became confident that flat-bottomed steamers could traverse as far upstream as the Three Forks and recommended that colonists ship down the Mississippi to Galveston and then ascend the Trin-

¹⁰Northern Standard, March 2, 1844.

¹¹Ely to De Morse, February 25, 1844, *ibid.*, March 2, 1844.

¹²Dudley R. Wooten, *A Comprehensive History of Texas*, I, 602.

¹³Northern Standard, July 31, 1845.

¹⁴Both Barksdale and Hensley were employed as agents during the summer of 1845.

ity.¹⁵ Others beside the *empresarios* were interested in the Trinity, but all the interest in the world could not make the river float steamers. The illusion persisted, however, and in the spring of 1844 Major Ely made a reconnaissance of the river,¹⁶ but few, if any, colonists ever used the Trinity route.

The contractors were far more concerned over immigration to the grant than in administration of the colony. During this period the company made no attempt to claim a portion of the settlers' grants on the basis of the optional services which it did not render. Major Ely himself admitted that the company had been negligent in performing the services mentioned in the law of February 4, 1841,¹⁷ and although the negligence is understandable in view of the confused status of the company during the first three years, the company was nevertheless at fault for not surveying the grant. Surveying was not an optional service; it was required by both the law and the contracts, and it was indispensable to the colonists. It should have received the full attention of the company, even though it was both a laborious and an expensive project.

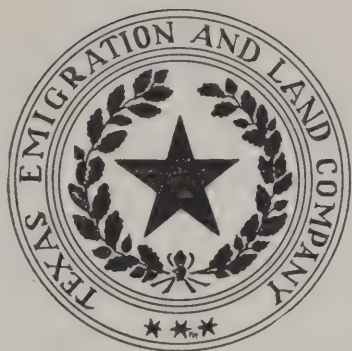
By way of summary, it may be said that the Louisville *empresarios* "saved" the contract because the required number of people moved into the colony prior to July 1, 1844. It is probable that the *empresarios*' efforts to promote migration were largely responsible, but prior to July, 1844, they had done little else. There was no constructive internal administration in the colony, little or no surveying had been done, and it is doubtful whether the *empresarios* had furnished much in the way of supplies to the settlers. In the later years of the colony's history the *empresarios* were to make more extensive claims about the value of their services.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, July 20, 1843.

¹⁶*Ibid.*, March 2, 1844.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, March 2, 1844.

CHAPTER IX



The Texas Emigration and Land Company

IN LOUISVILLE, the business affairs of the company moved slowly. Converse again deserted the Louisville group, apparently because his old cohort, Mercer, had double-crossed him by getting a separate contract. As the responsibility and expense involved in the establishment and maintenance of the colony became apparent, and as the Texas venture assumed the aspect of a long-time business enterprise, there was a reorientation in the views of the Louisville storekeepers. The Texas project looked bigger than they could handle alone, and during the summer of 1844 they interested a number of other Louisville businessmen in the venture. On October 15, 1844, a new company was organized and articles of association were drawn up in which the history of the colony and of the Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company was briefly reviewed, the terms of the various contracts set forth, the name "Texas Emigration and Land Company" adopted, officers elected, and the reasons for the formation of the new company explained.¹

The newly formed Texas Emigration and Land Company maintained (1) that the Converse group had failed to make good its

¹Articles of Association, October 15, 1844, Hale Papers, Envelope I, Archives, University of Texas.

part of the contract of December 3, 1842; (2) that the responsibility for the fulfillment of the contract of January 20, 1843, had been assumed by the old Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company; (3) that even after the repudiation of the contract of December 3, 1842, the old association had been induced to readmit the Converse element and still the English had failed to participate in establishing the colony; (4) that the Converse faction (Mawe, Tuke, Stukely, Mercer, Carroll, and Converse) therefore had forfeited all rights it may have had under any of the contracts; and (5) "that the contract of January 20, 1843, now stands as if it had been made between Texas and the original association." The Texas Emigration and Land Company therewith assumed all the rights and obligations under the laws of Texas and the four contracts with the Republic.²

Finally, the new company agreed that its capital stock should be fixed at \$500,000 to be divided into two thousand shares at \$250 each; that these shares might be sold by the trustees of the company as they saw fit; that five hundred shares would be distributed free among the original members of the association; that five hundred additional shares would be proportionately distributed among the stockholders of the Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company; that William C. Peters, Willis Stewart, and John J. Smith would act as trustees for the company and be given full powers except they could not borrow more than \$20,000 for the company; and that the trustees were to apply to the government of Texas for an annulment of the contract of December 3, 1842, and an act of incorporation for the Texas Emigration and Land Company.³

Thirty-six names were signed to the articles of association, including eight of the original grantees and three of the six men who had been associated with the Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company.⁴ The original members of the

²*Ibid.* This interpretation and assumption of control seems never to have been seriously challenged.

³*Ibid.* Neither of these last two was obtained.

⁴Phineas J. Johnson had moved to Arkansas; Emma Browning signed in the place of Samuel Browning who had died in Texas; Jacob Elliott had sold his shares; and E. B. Ely's heirs were issued scrip in lieu of stock. Why Henry Bolton did not sign is not known.

Texas Emigration and Land Company are listed below:

OLD MEMBERS OF THE TEX. AGRIC., COMM. & MFG. CO

Original Grantees:

John C. Bansamere (or Bansamen)
Emma Browning (for Sam'l Browning)
Thomas S. Cragg (who inherited Timothy Cragg's interest)
Henry J. Peters
John Peters
William C. Peters
William S. Peters
William Scott

Others:

B. Hensley
G. Gates
Scepter Ayres

NEW MEMBERS OF THE TEX. EMIG. & LAND CO.

P. S. Barber	John M. Monahan
Thomas Coleman	William Pettet
W. E. Culver	J. B. Redd
John C. Cragg	Minor W. Redd
George B. Didlake	A. P. Starbird
Moses Dickson	James Stewart
D. M. Dowell	Willis Stewart
John C. Evans	Thomas S. Sturgeon
Carroll Kendrick	Ira Vail
Rodman Lewis	A. B. Van Winkle
Warwick Lynn	M. D. Walker
R. G. McGinis	Prentice Wersinnger
F. Massol	

Willis Stewart was the most influential member of the new company. It was Stewart who guided the colony's destiny for the next decade, who furnished most of the necessary capital, and who was chiefly responsible for keeping the company on a stable business keel. He was not, however, an unimaginative business drudge; he was rather an enterprising capitalist who was interested in investing in any venture that offered a fair chance for a profit. He operated, in partnership with John Owen, a general merchandise store in Louisville, lent money on mortgages, was interested in the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road Company, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and was a direc-

tor and for a time president of the Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance Company.⁵

Stewart was born about 1799 in Kentucky; he married Patsy Oldham Taylor about 1825, and they had thirteen children.⁶ Willis Stewart was listed on the United States census for 1830 as the head of a family and the owner of eight negro slaves. He first became interested in Texas lands in 1836 when with his brothers Isaac and James Stewart he purchased a share in some land near Nacogdoches. He seems to have lost the money he invested there but not the desire to speculate in Texas.⁷ His leadership of the new company was largely responsible for what success was to be obtained in Texas.

With the reorganization in Louisville, control of the colony was claimed by the Texas Emigration and Land Company, which repudiated a second time the agreement of December 3, 1842, and all other agreements with Sherman Converse. The Louisville men had secured the contract by settling 381 colonists in the grant by July 1, 1844; the company henceforth undertook to establish its claim to the contract by securing releases from the old Converse-Mercer group. Mercer was persuaded to sign a document renouncing any rights he might have in the Peters Colony or in

⁵Based on a personal interview with Walter Preston Stewart, grandson of Willis Stewart, in Dallas, September 14, 1949, and on advertisements in the *Louisville Journal* for the period, January, 1840, to December, 1845. Doubtless Stewart was interested in enterprises other than those mentioned.

⁶Interview, W. P. Stewart to S. V. Connor, Dallas, September 14, 1949.

⁷On February 15, 1836, George Hancock, Henry Shivers, Carter Beeman, and several others contracted to purchase from Frost Thorn, a well-known speculator in Texas lands, two eleven-league tracts near Nacogdoches. Title to the land was made from Thorn to Hancock alone, as agent for the others. The Stewart brothers bought the interest of Carter Beeman in the two grants, and in July, 1836, executed four notes of \$1650.00 each payable to Hancock on November 1, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839 respectively, in all with interest, amounting to a total of \$5542.00. The Stewarts paid these notes, but in the meantime the title to the eleven-league grants, which Thorn had sold, was repudiated, and Thorn substituted other lands believed to be of the same value. The Stewarts' share in the compromise was to have been three leagues, but apparently they never received any land. Stewart may have been slow to enter the second speculation in Texas when first approached by the Peters group, but once associated with them, he became a leader in the venture. Stewart was still trying to recover the Nacogdoches land as late as 1854, but he died in 1856 (after a trip to Texas) and there is no evidence that he or his heirs received a title to it. George Hancock to William G. Hale, February 15, 1854, Hale Papers, Archives, University of Texas.

the Texas Emigration and Land Company.⁸ A similar agreement was effected with Sherman Converse,⁹ but with Daniel J. Carroll agreement was impossible.

Carroll seemed convinced that he held a major interest in the colony, and he tried in devious ways, not to establish his position legally, but to sell his "share" to a speculator. Carroll argued that he had been one of the original grantees, that he had been the assignee of the shares of the eleven original English grantees and that he was the true representative of all but the American interest, which by some unfathomable arithmetic, amounted according to Carroll to only one-fifteenth of the venture. Carroll ended up in New York in 1845 in contact with the Swartwout brothers who had long been interested in Texas.¹⁰ On December 12, 1845, Robert Swartwout made a memorandum noting that he had talked with Daniel J. Carroll who was growing impatient about the Texas contract. Carroll, according to Swartwout, was anxious to connect some "monied man in the Association . . . with which he may also accommodate him."¹¹ Swartwout made the following note to one of his associates:

Suppose we conclude an agreement with Dr. Carroll for two thirds of his contract in Texas. We may be disposed to sell 500,000 acres of that land at 20 cents an acre, and which would amount to

⁸Only an undated fragment of a copy of this agreement is available, page 154 of a scrapbook in the Rarebooks Collection, Louisville Public Library.

⁹*Ibid.* The copy of the contract states that it was made between the Texas Emigration and Land Company and Sherman Converse and Charles Fenton Mercer. Sherman Converse's name has been lined off the manuscript. Stewart later stated that such a release had been made by Converse. Stewart to Hale, August 14, 1847, Hale Papers, II, 139, Archives, University of Texas.

¹⁰Robert and Samuel Swartwout had become interested in Texas land as investors in the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company. The Swartwouts did not have a clean reputation. Samuel had received the appointment of collector of customs at the port of New York during Jackson's administration and had absconded to England with a large sum of money. In Texas the Swartwout land deals were also tainted with dishonesty and fraud. In the Archives of the Texas State Library there is a file labeled "Carroll's Contracts, 1820 to 1846, and 1848 to 1873." It contains a number of unsigned, undated, unidentified, and largely unrelated documents, a few of which are germane to the problem. The present investigator identified most of these items as the work of Robert Swartwout by a comparison of handwriting and tried to arrange them in order. The following paragraphs in this study are based on these documents.

¹¹Unsigned memorandum dated December 12, 1845, Carroll's Contracts, Archives, Texas State Library.

100,000\$ payable as follows 25,000 in cash and the balance in one two and three years without interest, and to insure the fulfillment of our engagement—we pledge 20,000 acres of our Texas property, giving the parties their option at the expiration of one year, to take the 20,000 acres for the advance made in full, or to cancel that part of the contract and hold on to the greater part, to wit 500,000 acres at 20 cents an acre.¹²

This was a fancy scheme for financing the venture, apparently typical of the Swartwouts. In brief Swartwout planned, if he bought Carroll's interests, to sell five hundred thousand acres to which he had no title at all, but which might be obtained by fulfilling the contract. For the sale of this land he did not own he would get \$25,000 as a cash down payment and would put up as security twenty thousand acres to which his title may have been equally nebulous. Either way he could not lose; if he forfeited his pledged twenty thousand acres it would be at a price of \$1.25 per acre, at least twice as much as any unimproved Texas land was selling for at the time.

Apparently Swartwout desired more specific information about the venture than he trusted Carroll to furnish him. On December 28 he wrote to an associate asking him to have a "full talk with Texas people in regard to Carroll's contract."¹³ Swartwout discussed the project with Branch T. Archer, then visiting in New York. On January 24, 1846, as he was leaving New York, Archer wrote Swartwout telling him he had talked with Carroll, and promised that he would make a full investigation of "our Business" when he returned to Texas.¹⁴

It was eventually decided by Swartwout that Carroll was the actual owner in his own right of one and one-half shares out of the twenty shares belonging to the original grantees, the half share having devolved upon Carroll by the death of one of the Londoners. Swartwout assumed that this entitled Carroll to a corresponding share in the grant operated by the Texas Emigration and Land Company, and that it was roughly equivalent to more than three hundred thousand acres of land. On October 20, 1846, Swartwout gambled that the validity of Carroll's rights

¹²Undated, unsigned fragment, *ibid.*

¹³Unidentified letter dated December 28, 1845; also another unsigned, undated fragment, *ibid.*

¹⁴Branch T. Archer to General Robert Swartwout, January 24, 1846, *ibid.*

could be legally proved, and he purchased Carroll's "share and a half" for twenty thousand dollars. A cautious man, Swartwout stipulated in the contract of sale that the twenty thousand dollars would be paid out of the first proceeds of the sale of scrip which Swartwout proposed to issue against the prospective three hundred thousand acres.¹⁵

Swartwout's next step was to try to establish Carroll's claim to a part of the grant of the Texas Emigration and Land Company. His attorney opened a correspondence with Willis Stewart and received an emphatic reply to his inquiry, which is quoted in full:

Louisville, Ky.

November 10, 1846

John W. Leavitt, Esq.

Sir. Yours of the 5th Inst. received this morning. The Texas Emigration and Land Company located in this place are the assignees of the English Company who contributed nothing toward carrying on the Enterprise. Dr. Dan Joseph Carroll never paid one cent and forfeits all rights if he ever had any under the contract of the English company. This company have carried out the contracts as far as they have been carried, with their own means, and that too often they were notified by those representing the English interest that they had abandoned the enterprise. This they have done at great expense and trouble, and when but for the execution of this company, the whole contract would have been forfeited.

This company can make no arrangements with Dr. Carroll and it gives us pleasure to repeat that by abandonment and assignment this company are now the exclusive owners of what was once considered the English interest. This company are not disposed under any circumstances to relinquish its management. The prospects ahead are of the most cheering kind and when we say to you and for the information of our friend Mr. W. C. Fellows that James Guthrie, Levi Tyler, Robert Tyler, Governor Whitcomb of Indiana and Judge Douglas the distinguished representative in Congress from Illinois are all interested Some idea may be formed of what we consider its importance. The only difficulty we have to encounter is the want of a sufficient amount of means to carry it out to the extent of its capacity.

(PS) Should any further information be desired in relation to our enterprise we shall with much pleasure communicate it to you.¹⁶

It is interesting to note that later in writing to his own attorney, Stewart characterized Carroll as follows:

¹⁵Various legal instruments signed by D. J. Carroll and George T. Catlin (for Robert Swartwout), all dated October 20, 1846, State Dept. Colonization Papers, 1846-1873, Archives, Texas State Library.

¹⁶Willis Stewart to John W. Leavitt, November 10, 1846, *ibid.*

As for Mr. Dan Joseph Carroll, he has never been considered a member of our company. He has never complied with a single condition on which he was to have obtained an interest, and we suppose does not consider himself as having any. Certain it is that he is not a resident of Texas; we heard of him not a great while since as a drunken loafer about the streets of New York, and he never was a resident of Texas although he may at one time have been there.¹⁷

Swartwout's attorney furnished him a legal opinion on Carroll's rights, and consequently of Swartwout's as the assignee of Carroll. The opinion, in part, follows:

The Constitutionality of the Law and the validity of the Contract have never been doubted, but universally recognized through the Territory of Texas—The present Circuit Judge of the U. S. for the State of Texas, Judge Watrous, recently appointed by the President is now in the City and has given a full and explicit opinion verbally on the subject.

Reference is also made to the ... fact that there has been a full compliance with the terms and conditions of the contract. ...

And to the above add the continued and undisturbed action of the American Parties in their strenuous exertions to push forward the contract to its full and final accomplishment.¹⁸

This seems to have ended the discussions between Carroll and Swartwout, and ended Swartwout's interest in the colony. Whether Carroll offered to sell his doubtful rights to anyone else is not known, and since nothing has been found further to link Carroll with either Texas or the colony, it may be presumed that he abandoned the project.

Thus were the rights of Mercer, Converse, and Carroll disposed of by the company. Of the six London assignees of the original English grantees, Mawe, Stukely, and Tuke remained. It seems that the Louisville company dealt with them in the same way as with Converse and Mercer, obtaining from them a relinquishment of their rights. Though the actual releases have not been located, a letter from Stewart, quoted below, makes it clear that such arrangements had been made.

¹⁷Stewart to Hale, October 23, 1847, Hale Papers, II, 148, Archives, University of Texas.

¹⁸Carroll's Contracts, Archives, Texas State Library. There are no identifying marks on this document, which is rather lengthy, but is obviously a legal opinion and clearly was prepared for Swartwout.

When Mr. Johnson was here in the Spring he advised us to furnish copies of the several compromises entered into with Mssrs. Mawe, Tuke, Stukely, Mercer and Converse, who constituted all the party named under the fourth and last contract with Texas except Dan Joseph Carroll, Esq. He has failed to comply with all and every one of the conditions on which he was to have an interest in our enterprise.¹⁰

This letter supplies a final answer to the question of the status of the contract. Mercer, Converse, Mawe, Stukely, Tuke, and Carroll were disassociated from the venture; the control of the colony, its affairs and its settlement, was vested exclusively in the Texas Emigration and Land Company of Louisville.

¹⁰Stewart to Hale, August 14, 1847, Hale Papers, II, 139, Archives, University of Texas.

CHAPTER X



The Completion of Settlement

THE FISCAL YEAR, 1844-1845, was the period in which the company was reorganized and the controversy between the English and American interests was settled. The reorganization brought new leadership into the affairs of the colony, and the change was sharpened by the deaths of two of the colony's most active founders: Samuel Browning and E. B. Ely. Charles De Morse recorded their passing as follows:

DIED

In Trinity Colony, on Thursday, the 21st of June, Mr. Samuel Browning, formerly of Louisville, Ky. and since of the City of Austin, in the 43rd year of his life. Mr. Browning was one of the original contractors for the first Trinity Colony, under the grant of 1841. He settled on it when it was a wilderness; had remained in it, and administered to its interests under all its vicissitudes; and at last after having endured much privation; and seen hundreds come and go; and the Colony at one time, with only sixteen families left in it out of the large number who had ventured, but shrunk away again, from the hardship and hazard of a wild country; he lived long enough to see the success of the enterprize. When he died there were sixteen families more within its limits than were required to comply with the terms of the contract. Mr. Browning was an amiable, worthy man, and has left a family to mourn his loss.¹

DIED

Major Edward B. Ely, agent for the contractors of Trinity Colony,

¹*Northern Standard*, July 3, 1844.

died of bilious fever, at the residence of Mr. Keenan, in the Colony, on Sunday, 7th of July, after an illness of 11 days. He had the medical aid of Dr. Conover; and the day before his dissolution, Dr. McBride was called in consultation.

Major Ely was possessed of mind, enlarged views, and great energy. His death will prejudice the interest of the contractors, if not the interest of the colonists.

He leaves a wife and numerous friends to weep for his premature dissolution. They should know, that in his last illness he reposed in the bosom of an intelligent and sympathizing family—that at his bedside night and day, were Major Barksdale; and as often as need be, other friends—and was attended by physicians of learning and experience.

Major Ely had been in the colony but a few days. His sickness may be attributed to unaccustomed and fatiguing rides over treeless prairies.

He preserved his consciousness throughout his illness—made preparations for his final exit—confided his business and papers to the care of Major Barksdale, and died in prospect of a richer reward than Trinity Colony could promise.²

Despite the loss of those two leading spirits, the colony's prospects seemed bright. The *Northern Standard* continued to carry reports of sizable migrations to the colony. A report of August 7 stated that twenty-five families had just arrived and fifteen more were expected.³ An item of October 30 reported that an observer had counted over two hundred wagons en route for the colony.⁴ A week later thirteen wagons passed through Clarksville from Illinois bearing the motto "Polk and Dallas, Oregon and Texas."⁵ In subsequent issues De Morse reported the wagon trains of emigrants passing through Clarksville bound for the colony, "until the repetition is tiresome, yet the tide swells and breaks upon us . . ."⁶

The period of hardship, however, was not passed. False reports about the company continued to circulate, and most of the colony was still unsurveyed. In the spring of 1845 Indian depredations increased. During the last of January a party of about twenty-five Indians, believed by the settlers to be Creeks or Cherokees from across Red River, approached the settlement near McGarrah's

²*Ibid.*, July 24, 1844.

³*Ibid.*, August 7, 1844.

⁴*Ibid.*, October 30, 1844.

⁵*Ibid.*, November 6, 1844.

⁶*Ibid.*, January 16, 1845.

under the pretense of friendship. On near-by Rowlett's Creek they shot and scalped a boy named Rice. The same day Norman Underwood and his young son were killed and scalped on Little Mineral Creek in the western part of present Grayson County. On February 9, on Wilson Creek, north of McGarrah's, one of the Helms family narrowly escaped a band of about six Indians, who took his horse. The settlers organized a posse and caught three of the Indians, who were Caddos and who blamed the trouble on "the damned Wichetaws."⁷

On March 13, 1845, De Morse reported: "Depredations in the way of killing cattle and stealing horses, are taking place daily . . ." He believed that the Indians came from across the Red River and warned settlers to beware of supposedly friendly Indians. "In nine cases out of ten the friendly Indians are the ones who depredate upon us."⁸ Charles Hensley, the company agent, ran an advertisement during May in the *Northern Standard* in which he tried to reassure the prospective colonists about the Indian troubles.

There is now a ranging company on the frontier of the colony, under the command of Col. Smith, and another is now in progress of being raised, so that emigrants need entertain no fear of Indians. All here is perfect peace and quietude.⁹

Hensley may have been guilty of overstatement. Even if the Indian menace had subsided, excitement continued because the company was engaged in its second annual spring drive for colonists. Increasing numbers of colonists had become discouraged and left the colony. The exodus which had begun earlier continued, and at times, apparently, the movement from the colony was almost as great as the movement to it. An account in the *Northern Standard* describes this dual process of settlement:

IMMIGRATION—Two gentlemen from Missouri, who have just arrived for the purpose of selecting a location to move to, state, that they counted all the emigrant wagons as they passed, between Fayetsville, Arkansas, and Doaksville, some coming and some returning from the Trinity country. There were 225 wagons coming and 75 returning. As they met on the road, the faint-hearted who

⁷*Ibid.*, February 9, February 13, 1845.

⁸*Ibid.*, March 13, 1845.

⁹*Ibid.*, May 13 and 20, 1845.

were going back, would tell their difficulties, which were all embraced in the want of provisions, arising from the want of means to get them, with the addition that those who turn back from a good work always make, namely, that everybody that started with them was doing, or about to do likewise—which was untrue.

But they stopped none—they deterred none. Those whose faces were turned hitherward, kept on; and being warned of the high price of corn on the Trinity, will generally wait until spring before they go there, spending the winter where corn is cheaper and easier obtained.¹⁰

In an attempt to stop the exodus, Hensley had notified the hesitant and the discouraged that the surveyor was busy working and that emigrants would find no difficulty in making locations. He urged them to give no credence to the “many false reports in circulation by those unfriendly to the interests of the Colonization Company,” and announced the company’s intention to “defeat the interests and wishes of land speculators, by securing to all who desire a home in the most genial climate and upon the most productive soil in the Republic.” Misunderstanding had already begun over the company’s land policy, and Hensley tried to correct this by notifying prospective colonists that the company was no longer offering the full 640-acre sections to families. Through a judicious choice of words, he tried to make the policy seem generous, which it was except in comparison with the company’s previous policy. Hensley stated:

The contractors having fully complied with all the provisions and conditions of the law, and their contract with the government; they will still continue to allow land until 1st July 1845, to all who comply with the requirements of the law, in the ratio of one half section, or 320 acres of prime tillable land to each head of a family, and to each single man over the age of 17 years, one half that amount.

To secure the benefits of the present year’s donation it is absolutely necessary that the settler should have his cabin built and he himself upon the ground by 1st July; but a temporary absence thereafter will not prejudice his claim.¹¹

Hensley was able to report for the fiscal year 1844-1845 an addition of 443 new colonists. According to statistics there should have been around 800 colonists in the area, though it may be doubted that there were actually half that number in the colony.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, October 30, 1844

¹¹*Ibid.*, May 13, 1845.

On paper it was a successful year, but if all the factors could be considered it would probably be judged the opposite. Dissatisfaction with the company seems to have increased among the colonists, and during the critical period when creative leadership in the administration of the colony's affairs was needed, the company had continued to be backward and negligent.

Left to develop their own leadership, the colonists began to organize local governments, and during the year 1846 the counties of Collin, Dallas, Denton, and Grayson were established.¹²

The Peters Colony ceased to be the integral unit that the term *colony* implies. The boundaries of the counties were laid out without regard to the colony's boundaries, and the settlers lost any identity they may have had as colonists. They were in fact immigrants who immediately became citizens of Texas, and their only connection with the colony and the Texas Emigration and Land Company was in the acquisition of land. The company's functions became solely that of a land agent's, and in the minds of many of the citizen-colonists, the company's performance in that capacity was unsatisfactory.

The fundamental cause for friction lay in the problems of land "location" and land speculation. After January 1, 1842, emigrants to Texas could not obtain land directly from the government. Within the Peters Colony (and other colonies) land was free to the settler, but outside the colony the emigrant had to purchase land or a certificate for land which he might locate for himself in the unoccupied public domain. While this situation unquestionably operated to the advantage of the colony in attracting settlement, it was not an unmixed blessing. Persons already in Texas having land certificates for sale or desiring to "locate" their land certificates were antagonistic to the colony because they were prohibited from "locating" within the colony's boundaries.¹³

¹²No further attempt is made in this work to trace the minutiae of settlement in these counties, a task left to the writers of county histories. See J. Lee Stambaugh and Lillian J. Stambaugh, *A History of Collin County, Texas* (Austin, 1958); John Henry Brown, *History of Dallas County, Texas, from 1837 to 1887* (Dallas, 1887); Ed. F. Bates, *History and Reminiscences of Denton County, Texas* (Denton, 1918); Mattie Davis Lucas and Mita Holsapple Hall, *A History of Grayson County, Texas* (Sherman, 1936) and others.

¹³The existence of large amounts of unlocated land paper in the form of head-rights, bounties, and scrip is a factor in Texas history that has been almost com-

These Texans therefore condemned the company as an "unprincipled land speculator." They soon made common cause with disaffected settlers within the colony, for there was indeed a numerous group of colonists made up of persons who were greatly dissatisfied by the policies of the Texas Emigration and Land Company. The dissatisfaction was the result of the company's new program of allowing the settlers only one-half of the full amount of land granted by the government. According to the law of February 4, 1841, the company was permitted to retain one-half of the land grant for such services as transportation, surveying, furnishing seed, shot, and cabins. Although the joint resolution of January 16, 1843, permitted the company to retain as much as three-quarters of the grant for these services, the company made no attempt to claim over one-half.

In the beginning of the colonization period the company had given the settlers the full 640 and 320 acre grants, but in the summer of 1844 the company announced that it would reduce the land grants by one-half to all future settlers. As the company did not adequately provide the services required to make its claim, and because human nature is what it is, those settlers who arrived after June 30, 1844, launched a hard-hitting attack on the company to secure their claims to full size grants.

The land hungry locaters outside the colony and the disaffected within united to attack the company through the channels of government, both the recently organized local units and the state government. The area had become relatively populous and its voice was clearly heard by politicians in Austin. In August, 1845, the constitutional convention passed an ordinance which stated that "it shall be the duty of the Attorney General . . . to institute

pletely neglected by historians. A large part of the pressure of the westward expansion in Texas came from the desire of certificate holders to locate their land. Furthermore, many of the certificates were used as a form of currency, and this mobility, coupled with the scrip issued by the government for various purposes, created in Texas an altogether new type of land speculator who purchased unlocated certificates at cheap prices, located the land, often in large tracts, and sold to settlers at profitable prices. There were many such dealers, and they were as a group opposed to the government's practice of establishing large colony reservations where certificates could not be "laid." Hence the speculators, or "locators" as they were usually called, caused friction with the *empresario* company. On the other hand, the company made the reasonable claim that it was saving the land from the speculators for the benefit of individual settlers.

legal proceedings against all colony contractors . . . and if upon such investigation it shall be found that any such contract was unconstitutional, illegal, or fraudulent, or that the same had not been complied with according to its terms, such contract shall be adjudged and decreed null and void."¹⁴

A court action against the Texas Emigration and Land Company was instituted in 1846, and the idea that the company's contract was going to be annulled became prevalent. The case was never brought to trial, but the rumors stimulated the land locators who began to trespass on the colony reservation.¹⁵ For several weeks during the late spring of 1846, Charles Hensley ran the following advertisements notifying persons who might be tempted to enter the colony area for the purpose of laying certificates that the colony's boundary was established:

The boundaries of Peters' Grant are as follows, commencing at a point on Red River 12 miles East of the mouth of Big Mineral Creek, thence due South one hundred miles, thence due West one hundred and sixty four miles, thence due North to Red River, and thence down Red River, with its meanders to the point of beginning.

The eastern line of this grant was surveyed and partially marked in June last—fifty miles of the Southern boundary line from East to West has been since run, so that all persons interested can readily ascertain the precise and exact boundaries as far as is established by survey.¹⁶

Despite this notification, a number of surveyors, some of them district surveyors for the state, entered the colony reservation and began locating certificates wherever there was unpatented land. Since neither the colonists' nor the company's patents had yet been issued, it is not difficult to imagine the confusion which must have resulted. Most of the trespassing could be traced to the district surveyor of the Robertson land district, David R. Mitchell. Mitchell contended that the colony's grant was cancelled, and he seemed to believe he had the backing of William Ward, the land commissioner. Ward's animosity to the colony had been earlier

¹⁴An Ordinance, Constitutional Convention of 1845, in Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, II, 1304.

¹⁵The state completed a suit against Mercer's Texas Association based on the ordinance (see Peeler and Maxey, *Mercer Colony Case*), but the suit against the Texas Emigration and Land Company was withdrawn in 1852. The details of this controversy are discussed in a later section.

¹⁶*Northern Standard*, May 6, 1846.

demonstrated when his annual report for the year 1843 had helped provoke the nullifying law of January 30, 1844. But Ward's animosity was on principle, and Mitchell was mistaken in believing that Ward supported his erroneous idea. Nevertheless, Mitchell and his deputies entered the reservation during 1846 and 1847 laying certificates and sending the field notes to the land office. In May, 1847, Henry O. Hedgcoxe, Hensley's successor as agent, sent the company's attorney a full report on the activities of the trespassing surveyors. According to Hedgcoxe, one of Mitchell's deputies, a man named Walker, stated that Mitchell had threatened him with dismissal if he refused to lay certificates within the reservation.¹⁷

Later Willis Stewart directed his attorney to begin proceedings to enjoin the trespassers from working in the area. He enclosed a note from Hedgcoxe identifying the chief offenders as follows:

James E. Patton, a deputy surveyor of Robertson district and Navarro County

[David R.] Mitchell, the principal surveyor of Robertson district. I think he resides in Franklin.

A. G. Walker, deputy surveyor of Nacogdoches district and of Dallas County, now residing in Dallas.¹⁸

Two weeks later the trustees of the Texas Emigration and Land Company executed a new power of attorney to Hedgcoxe authorizing him to "institute any suits that may be necessary to protect our interests."¹⁹ A suit was finally initiated against Mitchell and his deputies and the desired enjoinder was obtained in January, 1848.²⁰

The litigation with the trespassing surveyors indicates that the company had been forced to change its attitude toward the colony. Earlier the company had been primarily concerned with promoting immigration and had made little or no effort in colonial administration. In the closing period of the colony's legal existence,

¹⁷Henry O. Hedgcoxe to William G. Hale, May 5, 1847, Hale Papers, II, 123, Archives, University of Texas.

¹⁸Willis Stewart to Hale, August 6, 1847, *ibid.*, II, 125; Hedgcoxe to Hale, August 6, 1847, *ibid.*, II, 138.

¹⁹Power of Attorney to H. O. Hedgcoxe, August 17, 1847, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

²⁰Stewart, *et al.*, vs. David R. Mitchell, *et al.*, District Court of the United States in Equity, December term, 1847, filed January 10, 1848.

the company, though relegated to the role of land agent, was primarily concerned with administrative matters. Immigration during 1847 and 1848 increased substantially, not as a result of any special activity on the part of the company, but because of the natural westward expansion of the American frontier.²¹ The company's chief problem therefore became the administrative one of supplying land for the immigrants.

The company unknowingly complicated administrative problems by selecting Henry O. Hedgcoxe to be the colonial agent. Hedgcoxe, who was to become one of the important figures in the colony's history, was an English emigrant who was residing in Indiana when he was employed by the Texas Emigration and Land Company. He came to the colony in the fall of 1845 or the spring of 1846 as an employee of the company and received full power of attorney as chief agent on April 10, 1846.²² Hedgcoxe's personality was a significant factor in the controversy that followed. His English accent probably grated the ears of frontiersmen in the region, and his desire for preciseness in all matters of business must have been extremely irritating to all but his employers who were well pleased with their new agent.²³ Hedgcoxe was the typically officious but efficient clerk, and he seems to have overestimated greatly his own importance. From the beginning he adopted an arrogant attitude toward the company's attorney, William G. Hale, who was one of the leading citizens of Texas. A good example of Hedgcoxe's attitude occurs in a letter he wrote Hale in connection with the trouble over the trespassing surveyors:

Be pleased to stir in this matter as quick as you can—If any of the papers in the surveyors' offices are needed force them into your possession if you can and if my services are needed write me on that subject.²⁴

²¹Statistical details of this immigration are presented in the following chapter.

²²Power of Attorney, H. O. Hedgcoxe, April 10, 1846, and Power of Attorney, September 21, 1846, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office. The second document was recorded in Collin County on November 20, 1846.

²³These matters are difficult to document; the writer's impression results from the reading of scores of letters from or about Hedgcoxe.

²⁴Hedgcoxe to Hale, August 6, 1847, Hale Papers, II, 138, Archives, University of Texas.

It was not with Hale, however, but with the settlers that Hedgcoxe's personality was to be the most damaging to the company's interests, for Hedgcoxe came to personify the company in many persons' eyes. The company's problems with which Hedgcoxe had to cope were indeed complicated, but more tact and less efficiency would probably have had better results. The problems derived from the dual difficulty of locating lands in the area where previous titles had already been issued and of completing the necessary surveys of the settlers' tracts so that titles could be applied for. Although some surveying had been done under Barksdale and Hensley, the surveying project does not seem to have become well organized until Hedgcoxe arrived. He claimed to be a civil engineer and began to direct the work of surveying. On November 14, 1846, the *Northern Standard* noted that a Colonel Ball of Kentucky had gone to the colony along with a "company of surveyors. . . . They will commence surveying immediately, so as to give the emigrants an opportunity to select lands."²⁵ Ball had apparently failed to complete the surveys, and it seems probable that his work did not co-ordinate with the earlier surveying that had been done. Inaccurate surveying was more disturbing to the average colonist than no surveying at all. Settlement of the colony had clearly gotten ahead of the surveying of the land, and many persons were forced to locate in unsurveyed areas. Confusion, friction, and distrust of the company were the inevitable results of such a situation. The trustees of the company obviously hoped that Hedgcoxe could remedy the land problems.

One of the first things that Hedgcoxe did was to issue official certificates to the colonists stating clearly the amount of land to which they were legally entitled.²⁶ The issuance of these certificates was obviously intended to reassure the colonists, but a demand that titles be issued began to grow, and as the titles were not issued until 1854, this demand became a vital force in the colony's history. Hedgcoxe's next move further irritated the colonists. He sent out blank form letters written in a haughty tone and couched in legal language ordering those who had located on an even numbered section (reserved for the government) to move imme-

²⁵*Northern Standard*, November 14, 1846.

²⁶File 12, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

diately.²⁷ The certificates and the form letters brought a reaction. On January 24, 1848, a group of colonists memorialized the legislature asking that the state intervene to settle some of the problems in the colony.²⁸

The colonists came straight to the point by asking that the county courts be authorized to issue titles since the company had not done so. They requested that new certificates be issued to settlers who discovered, as the surveying progressed, that they had located on old patents or on the state's alternate surveys. The petition closed emphatically: "We believe said contract is forfeited and should be annulled so far as the company is concerned."

There were 111 signatures on the memorial, but it was forgotten when the company gave the colonists a more serious grievance to fight. Hedgcoxe began to demand that many of the colonists abandon half of their claim in accordance with the law of February 4, 1841, and the contract of January 20, 1843. Prior to June 30, 1844, the company had not attempted to exercise its vague rights to the half-sections, but thereafter, in all its notices to emigrants, the company had stated that only 320 acres would be given to settlers. It was evident that the company misunderstood its rights in this regard, and that until Hedgcoxe autocratically demanded their relinquishments, the settlers in general misunderstood the company's intentions. The company had no right to these half-sections because it had not performed the required services; the settlers, though they had by the act of entering the colony in a sense accepted the company's illegal terms, were aroused by Hedgcoxe's demands.

Hedgcoxe tried to get written relinquishments to the half-sections because the company's attorney, William G. Hale, informed him that the company's claims would be legal only if backed by written release from each settler.²⁹ As far as can be determined none of the settlers signed relinquishments and few apparently acceded to any of Hedgcoxe's demands. The most tactful agent

²⁷Henry O. Hedgcoxe to ——— (form letter), Hale Papers, Archives, University of Texas.

²⁸Memorial 162, January 24, 1848, Archives, Texas State Library.

²⁹Hedgcoxe to Hale, February 26, 1848, Hale Papers, II, 155, Archives, University of Texas.

could not have secured the company's unreasonable claims; Hedgcoxe, however, injected emotionalism into the controversy which was to disturb North Texas until 1854.

The controversy and its settlement, including the well-known "Hedgcoxe War," are disclosed in Chapters XII and XIII. The company's grant expired on June 30, 1848. The company, during the last three years, had become merely an ineffective land agent, and within the colony, counties and cities had been established without regard to the colony's unity.

CHAPTER XI



A Statistical Review of the Settlement¹

THIS CHAPTER is a statistical study of the Peters Colony and of the pioneers who settled it prior to 1848. The area offers a rare opportunity for the collection of reasonably adequate statistical data on a relatively large group of people as they settled on the frontier. Usually descriptions of frontier communities and settlements in America are based of necessity on contemporary observations and accounts occasionally supplemented by data from a federal census. Essentially this study is one in which such scanty social data are augmented by and compared with other statistical records of approximately the same time. Presented here are discussions of the sources used for obtaining information, of the procedure followed in the study, and of the conclusions drawn from an analysis of the statistics.²

¹This chapter was published separately in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* under the title: "A Statistical Review of the Settlement of the Peters Colony, 1841-1848," LVII, 38-64.

²Because of the various possibilities of error involved, it is thought necessary to discuss the sources and procedure to prevent misunderstanding. The results of this study should be taken as indicative generalities, and the appearance of numerical symbols in the results should not cause the reader to forget the crudeness of the sources.



FIGURE 5

Settled Area of the Colony

1. OBJECT³

The primary objective of the study was to determine the number of settlers in the colony region⁴ who were bona fide Peters colonists under the terms of the colony contracts. In compiling the names of the immigrants from various sources the investigator was able to collect additional statistical information, the analysis of which became the secondary objective of the study.

2. SOURCES

The principal sources of data are (1) the manuscript federal census for 1850, Schedule I; (2) reports of the colony agents to the secretary of state in 1844 and 1845; (3) certificates awarding land to settlers, issued by special land commissioner Thomas William Ward in 1850; (4) register of certificates for land issued by county and district courts; and (5) abstracts of original land titles compiled by the General Land Office. Each of these sources is discussed in the following paragraphs.

(1) *Federal Census for 1850*: The federal census for 1850, Schedule I, was obtained on microfilm from the Library of the University of Texas.⁵ Population schedules (Schedule I) were used for Collin, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Tarrant,⁶ Grayson, and Navarro⁷ counties. The microfilms were scratched and worn and in some places quite difficult to read. A lack of consistency in the enumeration technique was noted; for instance the Ellis enumerator, instead of numbering families and residences continuously

³No pretense at "objectivity" or "scientific methodology" is intended by the adoption in this chapter of the style of presentation used by technical papers and reports. This form of presentation simply seemed the most convenient for clearly reporting the results of a phase of this study that in some ways is rather complex.

⁴Refer to the map, Figure 5, which shows the eastern area of the colony in which the majority of the settlements were located.

⁵An excellent appraisal of the manuscript census can be found in Barnes F. Lathrop, *Migration into East Texas, 1835-1850*.

⁶Some of the residents of Tarrant County were enumerated in the Ellis County schedules under the heading *Ellis-Tarrant County*. The reason for this is not readily apparent. Possibly there was some confusion or ambiguity in the directions of the supervisor of the census, for as Tarrant County was not organized until 1850, the Ellis County enumerator may have been authorized to work the present Tarrant County area or part of it. Curiously enough, no overlapping (or double-enumeration) was noted.

⁷That part of the colony comprised of portions of present Johnson and Hood counties was in 1850 included in Navarro County.

and consecutively as he visited them, began numbering anew on each page. All of the enumerators in the colony area, contrary to directions, apparently listed negro slaves as free negroes.⁸ Further, the columns for indicating literacy, school attendance during the year, and afflictions were obviously slighted by the enumerators. Data taken from the census for use in this study were the county of residence, number of the family by order of visitation (or page number), name of person as it appeared on the census, age, color, profession, occupation or trade, place of birth, number of children, and apparent migrations based on birthplace of children.⁹

(2) *Reports of Colony Agents:* For the fiscal years ending June 30, 1844, and June 30, 1845, agents of the *empresario* company reported the number of colonists living in the area in accordance with the company's contracts. The reports were made to the secretary of state and were found in the "Colonization Papers, 1843-1845," file in the Archives of the State Library. Both reports consisted of several handwritten pages. The report for 1844 was made by agent Ralph Barksdale who certified that 197 families and 184 single men had settled in the Peters Colony prior to July 1, 1844. Barksdale then listed the names of the colonists. His handwriting was difficult to read, and his spelling was occasionally phonetic.¹⁰ The list of names was divided into five groups by the location of the settlers: (1) East of the Trinity and on White Rock in Nacogdoches County,¹¹ (2) East Fork of the Trinity and McGarrahs in Fannin County, (3) Cross Timbers, Fannin County, (4) West of the Trinity in Robertson County, and (5) Head of Elm Fork of the Trinity and on Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers, Fannin County.¹² Barksdale reported all settlers who had arrived since the founding of the colony. Included also in the report was a chart¹³

⁸Schedule I is (or is supposed to be) an enumeration of free inhabitants. Columns on the schedule are for indicating the color of the free inhabitants. For the counties examined, however, in every case where negroes were listed in the color column they were simply enumerated, unnamed, by age only, as a part of a white family.

⁹See Procedure, following, and Lathrop, *Migration*, 23-33.

¹⁰For instance he listed John Neely Bryan as John N. Briant; he also spelled Fitzhugh as Fitchew.

¹¹Barksdale refers to the counties as they were in 1844 or as he thought they were. Approximate boundaries are shown on the map, Figure 5.

¹²These areas of settlement are roughly indicated on the map, Figure 5.

¹³The essential features of this chart are given in Figure 6.

	Heads of Families	Single Men	Cabins	Children	Slaves	Rifles	Muskets or Shotguns	Powder, Lbs.	Lead, Lbs.
East of Trinity Nacogdoches Cty.	84	102	145	222	17	158	18	159½	37½
East Fork of Trinity, Fannin County	25	25	36	71	5	38	2	36	83
Cross Timbers, Fannin County	22	14	37	81	5	37	8	28¾	55½
West of Trinity, Robertson County	29	26	39	70	3	43	7	30½	56
Head of Elm Fork, in Cross Timbers, Fannin County	37	17	48	38	4	10	—	—	—
Totals	197	184	305	482	34	286	35	254¾	232

FIGURE 6

Barksdale's Report for July 1, 1844

indicating that in the colony there were 305 cabins, 482 children, 29 slaves, 286 rifles, 35 muskets and shotguns, 254½ [pounds]¹⁴ of powder, and 566 pounds of lead.

The report for the year ending June 30, 1845, was in the form of a certificate, labeled "Emigrant's Certificate," and was found in the Colonization Papers, 1843-1845, file in the Archives of the State Library. An additional document dated August 11, 1845, in the same file was clearly a part of the report and listed the names of emigrants who had not signed the "Emigrant's Certificate" but who had arrived between July 1, 1844, and July 1, 1845. Forty-three names were listed on this document: 28 single men and 15 heads of families. The "Emigrant's Certificate" proper contained a total of 398 names on six pages, but only on the first page and on page three was the marital status indicated. Those who signed the "Certificate" declared that they had immigrated to the colony between July 1, 1844, and July 1, 1845, that they were especially introduced under the auspices and inducements of the company,

¹⁴The unit of measure was not indicated by Barksdale.

that they had built a comfortable log cabin, and that they had a good rifle, Yager, or musket.

This document, the "Emigrant's Certificate," was hard to read because each signature was different and many were little more than an illegible scrawl. Of the total of 398 signers, 28 signed by a mark. Others, it was obvious, were just barely able to write their names. Agent Barksdale and his assistant, John C. McCoy, delivered the report to Washington-on-the-Brazos and certified that they had witnessed each signature and mark appearing on the document.

(3) *Ward's Certificate*: In accordance with a law passed by the state legislature attempting to settle disputed land titles in the colony area, Thomas William Ward¹⁵ as a special land commissioner went through the colony in 1850 awarding certificates to each person who could prove himself a bona fide settler. The basis for proof was an affidavit by two citizens swearing that they knew the claimant personally and knew that he (or she) had settled in the colony prior to July 1, 1848. Two identical certificates were prepared and the colonist-claimant and his witnesses signed both of them. The original was given the colonist;¹⁶ the duplicate was returned to Austin where it was bound with all the other duplicates into four volumes. These duplicate certificates were the principal source of information for the names and marital status of the colonists. Data taken from Ward's certificates also included the volume and certificate number of each signer, the county in which he appeared before Ward, the date of his arrival in the colony, and the condition of his claim. This last item was concerned with the actual status of the claim and had five specific categories: (1) Some settlers had selected land that had been surveyed by the company. (This category has been labeled *Company Survey* in this study.) (2) Other settlers had not selected or located their land in 1850 (labeled *Not Selected*). (3) Some had selected their land but it had not been surveyed (*Not Sur-*

¹⁵Grateful colonists in Johnson County named their first county seat Wardville when the county was organized in 1854.

¹⁶The colonist used his certificate later to establish his title and obtain his patent. After title was issued to him the original copy of the certificate along with a copy of the patent and other papers pertaining to the claim were filed in the General Land Office.

veyed). (4) Others had located on a fractional parcel of ground and were permitted to locate the remainder of their claim elsewhere (*Fraction*). (5) A fifth group of the colonists had located their claim on an old survey which took precedence and were permitted to relocate (*Old Survey*).

The third volume of Ward's certificate duplicates contained certificates issued to the heirs of colonists who were dead by 1850. In this group the conditions of the claims were the same as discussed for the living colonists, but for obvious reasons no datum was taken on the county in which the claimant appeared.

It is important to note further that because Ward was in the colony at approximately the same time the census was taken, a rough check on census underenumeration is possible through a comparison of the two sources. This will be discussed later.

(4) *Register of Certificates Issued by County and District Courts*: Colonists who neglected for one reason or another to appear before Ward to make their claim were permitted to obtain certificates from county and district courts by making essentially the same statements on oath and producing two witnesses. The names of persons to whom these certificates were issued were entered in a register which was filed with the Ward certificate duplicates in the General Land Office. A number of these certificates seem to have been based on fraudulent claims and were not accepted by the land office.¹⁷

(5) *Abstracts of Original Land Titles*: The General Land Office began publication of abstract data in 1878, a slim volume being issued almost every year for nearly half a century, but the usefulness of the work was seriously impaired by the fact that the many volumes were unintegrated. For this reason, in 1941 and 1942 the General Land Office published, in eight volumes entitled, *Abstract of All Original Texas Land Titles Comprising Grants and Locations to August 31, 1941*, a brief compilation of the abstract information on the more than 400,000 Texas land titles. The basic work was supplemented by two volumes in 1945. These volumes contain the following information on each ab-

¹⁷Three special land commissioners were appointed by Governor Hardin R. Runnels in 1858 at the direction of the Legislature to examine certificates issued by county and district courts and ascertain which were illegal. Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, IV, 978.

stract: abstract number, original grantee's name, certificate number (if any), patentee's name, date of patent, patent number, description of land, size of tract, class, and file number. The data are arranged in the main by counties and alphabetically according to the name of the original grantee.

3. PROCEDURE

The following description of the procedure used to make this study is divided into two sections: collection and analysis.

Collection: The first documents used were the reports of the colony agents, 1844 and 1845. The report for 1845 was checked against the one for 1844 to catch any possible duplication (one colonist reported twice by the agent), and surprisingly none was found. A card was made for each colonist listed, a notation referring to the report was entered on the card, and the cards were filed alphabetically.

Ward's certificates were the second source used. The name appearing on each certificate was checked against the alphabetized cards: if the card was found, the additional information from Ward's certificate was entered—if no card was found, one was made out with proper entries. Where identification was questionable, two cards were filed. In other words, the investigator felt that the William Smith on Barksdale's report for 1844 might not be the same man as W. A. Smith who was issued a certificate in 1850. As Ward's certificates were not arranged in alphabetical order the entire group had to be processed in the above manner before duplicates could be removed.

The removal of duplicate cards after notations from Ward's certificates had been completed involved a high possibility of error. The Smith case referred to above would not have been taken as a duplicate, but if William Smith had been listed on Barksdale's report as William A. Smith, one of the cards would have been removed and filed as a probable duplicate. Proper notations from both lists would then have been entered on the remaining card.

The register of county and district court certificates was next used to obtain names and marital status of settlers who had received such a certificate, and a card was made and filed for each

one. A similar process of first filing and then removing probable duplicates was followed. After completing notations from Ward's certificates and the register, there were approximately 2200 cards in the file. Many of these were removed in the final check.

The census of 1850 for the counties involved was used in the third stage of the collection process. It was not expected that all the names on the census were colonists because in the first place Collin, Dallas, Ellis, Grayson, and Johnson counties were not completely within the boundaries of the colony; and in the second place, the colony ceased to function after July 1, 1848, while immigration into the area continued. Hence each name appearing on the census schedules was checked against the alphabetized cards. If the card was found, notations from the census were made; if a similar name on the cards was found, a temporary card with census data was filed; if no card was found, the census name was passed by. Here again it was necessary to process the entire census (for the pertinent counties) before duplicates could be removed, because the census was arranged by counties and was not alphabetized. As in the second step, possible duplicates were removed and filed separately.

The fourth stage was the checking of the alphabetized cards against the *Abstracts of Land Titles*. As all the patents to colonists were Third Class Headrights, it was necessary to check only this portion of the abstract list in each county. When a card was found corresponding to a name in the *Abstracts*, the desired notations were entered. As above it was necessary to make out extra cards for possible duplicates.

The fifth stage in the collecting procedure was the final check, in which the first step was to check all cards and remove duplicates and the second was to remove and file separately those cards for which no land patent was found. It was assumed that these people had left the colony before completing title to their land and hence were not bona fide colonists. In the case of names obtained from the register of county and district court certificates it was assumed that those persons who did not receive land held certificates based on fraudulent claims. This entire group was checked a second time, and those cards which contained an entry from any two sources (i.e., Barksdale's list and the census) were refiled as colo-

nists on the assumption that their land patent had not been found because of an error which might derive from oversight by the investigator or a mistake in the printed *Abstracts*.

The sixth stage in the collection procedure was a verification of the group of cards that had been removed during the final check on the assumption that the persons had left the colony.¹⁸ The major part of this group comprised persons who were listed on the reports of 1844 and 1845. Verification was accomplished¹⁹ by a random spot check of this group against an index of the census of all Texas.²⁰

Analysis: The procedure used for analyzing the information collected was based on the key-sort filing system.²¹ Cards, coded as shown in the illustration, were prepared for each of the base cards in the alphabetized group of colonists. The name of each colonist was entered on the code card so that at any time it might be checked back against the base card. The base cards were maintained in alphabetical arrangement, and after all the working cards had been coded analysis was begun.²²

By running the sorting needles through the proper holes in the working cards, the investigator separated the colonists into the various groups and sub-groups necessary for tabulating results. Of course each tabulation required a different sort of breakdown, but the tedium of a completely manual separation, which generally would prevent a complete and thorough analysis, was

¹⁸This assumption was not without foundation. Contemporary accounts again and again tell of the large number of colonists who moved away from the colony. The company suffered greatly by the loss of settlers and made strenuous attempts to attract the erstwhile colonists back to the grant. Broad sides were printed and posted in public places and advertisements were run in the papers. The effect of these efforts cannot be measured any more accurately than the exodus itself; apparently about 40 to 50 per cent of the colonists who left returned to the grant.

¹⁹Verification was suggested by Professor Lathrop. The writer wishes also to thank him for being so patient and sympathetic a listener during the months this investigation was in progress.

²⁰A card file in the University of Texas Library, compiled by the Works Progress Administration and apparently not too accurate.

²¹This very excellent system, used by many corporations in the business world as well as by the Armed Forces, is described for historians and scholars in Francis C. Huntley, "A Bibliographical Method for the Individual Scholar," *The Historian*, XII, 182-187.

²²Figure 7.

reduced. It is further to be noted that the sorting system used made errors in separation and classification virtually impossible.²³

4. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

In the following pages are presented the results of the study and some discussion of these results. First the statistics for the group as a whole are analyzed, and an archetype Peters colonist is developed. Simple analyses of such things as marital status, illiteracy, family-size, slave holding, and place of origin are used. Next statistics for the whole group of colonists are analyzed with respect to the dates they arrived, and homogeneity within the colony is developed on this basis. The third division of the *Results* section of the study is concerned with the location of the colonists by counties, the basis for making such locations being discussed. Next is presented a discussion of speculation in land certificates. The fifth section is an evaluation of the census in terms of Ward's certificates. The sixth and final section is a miscellaneous collection of comparisons of various data which seemed to the investigator to be significant.

1. There were a total of 1787 settlers who were bona fide colonists in the Peters Colony, according to the determination used. A total of 423 names were rejected; 94 of these were obtained from the register of county and district court certificates, but were rejected because they had not been granted land in the colony; 154 of the rejected names were persons who arrived prior to July 1, 1844, but moved from the colony before completing their claims; 175 of those rejected had come to the colony between July 1, 1844, and July 1, 1845, but moved away before obtaining land.

Of the total number of colonists, 896 were heads of families, 698 were single men, 97 had come to the colony single but married prior to July 1, 1848, 45 were widowers, 41 were widows, and 10 were remarried widows. Here is a statistical refutation, although the sample is small, of the commonly accepted legend founded by Adam Smith that widows and especially widows with children were at a premium on the frontier. In the Peters Colony widows had the additional virtue of a sound claim to 640 acres of land, and

²³A card incorrectly separated was immediately and strikingly apparent because of the code nick in its edge.

yet less than 20 per cent of the colony's widows remarried during the seven-year period examined.

Out of the 896 families in the colony,²⁴ 731 families had 2896 children. This was an average of approximately four children in those families, while 165 or 18.4 per cent of the families had no children under seventeen years of age. Although 50 per cent of the families with children had three children or less, 47 per cent of the children lived in families that had six or more children. Only twelve families had ten or more children, while 112 families had one child each.²⁵

There were few slaves in the colony; 31 families had 106 slaves, or approximately three slaves per slaveholding family. Twelve slaves owned by William McKinney of Collin County were the largest holding. Sixty-one per cent of the slaveowners had three or less slaves.

There were a large number of illiterates in the colony; 24.8 per cent could not write their names.²⁶

By occupation far and away the greatest number (81.2 per cent) of the colonists were farmers. Another 1.4 per cent might be classified as tradesmen, 4.6 per cent as professional or semi-professional men, 6.4 per cent as artisans, and 3.8 per cent as laborers. The remainder listed no occupation.²⁷

²⁴These are unadjusted data. While there was a total of 896 families, only 742 census families had children.

²⁵One-child families were 15.4 per cent of the 731 families and had 3.9 per cent of the children; two-child families (16.2% of 731 families) had 7.9% of the children; three-child families (18.2%) had 15.8% of the children;

four-child	"	(14.5%)	"	14.8%	"	"	"	;
five-child	"	(9.8%)	"	12.4%	"	"	"	;
six-child	"	(9.8%)	"	14.9%	"	"	"	;
seven-child	"	(8.1%)	"	14.3%	"	"	"	;
eight-child	"	(4.1%)	"	8.3%	"	"	"	;
nine-child	"	(2.3%)	"	5.3%	"	"	"	;
ten-child	"	(1.2%)	"	3.1%	"	"	"	;
over ten-child	"	(0.4%)	"	1.3%	"	"	"	.

²⁶Illiteracy figures were based on Ward's certificates, since the census figures on illiteracy were not acceptable. Out of 1,269 living persons who signed Ward's certificates 286 signed with an "X."

²⁷Specifically there were in the colony (other than farmers) 35 laborers, 25 blacksmiths, 23 carpenters, 12 preachers, 11 merchants, 10 physicians, 8 clerks, 7 lawyers, 4 shoemakers, 4 wagonmakers, 3 saddlemakers, 3 school teachers, 3 masons, 3 traders, 2 millwrights, 2 plasterers, 2 cabinetmakers, 1 cooper, 1 tailor, 1 ranger, 1 gunsmith, 1 hunter, 1 chairmaker, and 1 carriagemaker.

Atchinson, Henry	
4TH	Single
3RD	Widow
	Remr'd widow
	Came s. but m.
	Widower
	Prior to July '44
	July '44 to July '45
	July '45 to July '46
	July '46 to July '47
	July '47 to July '48
2ND MIGRATION	Collin
	Cooke
	Dallas
	Ellis
	Grayson
	Johnson
	Parker
	Tarrant
	Denton
	Other
	Sold
	Sold Part
	Part in Other City
1ST MIGRATION	Farmer
	Other Occupation
	Collin
	Cooke
	Dallas
	Denton
	Ellis
	Grayson
	Tarrant
	Slave Owner
BIRTHPLACE	Collin
	Cooke
	Dallas
	Denton
	Ellis
	Grayson
	Other
	Dead by 1850
	Illiterate
	Not selected
	On a fraction
	Co. survey
	Old/Not surv.
	WARD'S
	Grayson

FIGURE 7

This card was coded for Henry Atchinson (Atkinson), a single man who came to the colony prior to 1844 and who patented his land in Grayson County. A sixty-five acre portion of his claim was sold unlocated. He was a farmer and was enumerated on the 1850 census in Grayson County. Born in Tennessee, he migrated to Missouri and then to Arkansas before coming to Texas. His migration pattern was determined by that of his father. James L. Atkinson, who was the head of the census family in which Henry was listed, had seven children including Henry, the eldest. Henry's land was on a Company Survey, and he appeared before T. W. Ward in Grayson County.

It will be observed that if a series of these cards, each coded for a different colonist, were stacked together and a sorting needle run through the stack at the hole marked single, this card and all others for single men would fall out of the stack when the needle was raised.

Thus most of the colonists were farmers, most were landowners (i.e., a minority sold their certificates unlocated), about one-fourth were illiterate, a majority were married, and a majority of the married colonists had children. Slaveholding in the colony was almost negligible, and not a single colonist was listed on the census as a planter. The archetype begins to emerge from the statistics as a small farmer, laboring himself on his land, and in his community employing for a frontier region just settled a comparatively large number and variety of artisans and professional men.

Most of the colonists were native citizens of the United States; 2.3 per cent were born in Europe.²⁸ One and seven-tenths per cent were born in Arkansas, 2.5 per cent in Georgia, 5.5 per cent in Illinois, 4.8 per cent in Indiana, 17.6 per cent in Kentucky, 8.3 per cent in Missouri, 8.9 per cent in North Carolina, 3.6 per cent in South Carolina, 23.1 per cent in Tennessee, and 9.9 per cent in Virginia. Of the remainder born in other states 8.8 per cent originated in northern states and 2.8 per cent in southern states.²⁹ It is perhaps significant that only 52.5 per cent were born in states that were to form the Confederate States of America.

Perhaps more enlightening are the percentages on migration, which in this study are based on a not too rigorous application of the child-ladder technique. If there were no children in the family the colonist was assumed to have migrated from the place of his birth. A hiatus in the child-ladder was ignored, hence the migration figures presented here are not so reliable as those presented in studies based solely on usable samples and may tend to distort the migration pattern somewhat in favor of the older states. The reason for the present approach is that the investigator desired to construct a general migration pattern using all the colonists, rather than to be limited to using only those colonists with two or more children in the family. The study of migration is one of the most striking features of census analysis. The population of America was on the move; the brew was bubbling in the melting pot. Historians are becoming increasingly aware of the

²⁸Eleven were born in England or Scotland, six in Germany, five in Ireland, three in Norway, and one in France.

²⁹The birthplaces of the remaining 0.2 per cent were listed as unknown.

restless population, and histories written within a static frame of reference more and more seem inadequate. In recent years many generalizations about the movement have been exposed to the ridicule that all unwarranted generalizations about society deserve.

There was apparently sizable migration from Southern states, especially from the "border" states, into the old Northwest territory.³⁰ The apparent routes of migration of many of the Peters colonists indicate the same movement. Nine and three-tenths per cent came into Texas from Arkansas, 2 per cent from Georgia, 15.2 per cent from Illinois, 6.8 per cent from Indiana, 8.6 per cent from Kentucky, 26.6 per cent from Missouri, 3.4 per cent from North Carolina, 0.8 per cent from South Carolina, 13.9 per cent from Tennessee, and 3.0 per cent from Virginia. Of the rest, 1.4 per cent came from the South, 4.7 per cent from New England and the Middle Atlantic states (including Ohio), and 0.9 per cent from frontier states in the North (such as Michigan and Wisconsin). One and eight-tenths per cent apparently came from Europe to Texas.³¹

The large migration from the border states is immediately apparent. Further, the increase of persons migrating from the border states over persons born in them is noticeable. Only 33.8 per cent of the colonists came into Texas from states that were to form the Confederate States of America, although 52.5 per cent had been born in them. The archetype colonist in the Peters Colony emerges further; he was a prairie farmer, with a possible antipathy (and this probably economic) to slave labor. The topography of the Black and Grand Prairies of Texas is not greatly different from the topography of the prairies in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, but it is different from East Texas, and the pioneer settlers of north central Texas were not altogether of the same mold as the

³⁰This has been noticed by historical statisticians working the field. One of the latest, for example, is John D. Barnhart, "The Migration of Kentuckians Across the Ohio River," *Filson Club History Quarterly*, XXV, 24-31.

³¹There is some evidence in correspondence of the officials of the colonization company that fairly extensive efforts were made at promoting in Europe. No actual advertisements have yet been located. Nor does any statistical evidence remain of the French communistic settlement at New Icaria. La Réunion was of course of a later date.

pioneers of the wooded eastern portion of the state.³² Blending of the population of the colony area with the older part of Texas was retarded by the geography of the region, by the migration of so large a number of settlers from northern and border states into the colony, and by the restriction, for seven years, of migration into the colony from other parts of Texas. Just when the settlements of eastern Texas were beginning to expand into the prairies the area was placed "off limits" to Texans. The *empresarios*, required by law to settle only non-Texans, began to fill the colony with small non-slaveowning farmers, many of them from the border states and free states.

As a point of speculation, this difference, however slight it may be thought, in the generality of the settlers may have had a marked influence on the early commercial character of communities in the area, such as Dallas.³³ Traces of the difference between the settlers in north central Texas and those further east and south can be seen more than a decade later when, despite current

³²The writer believes that essentially there is some soundness in this hypothesis, although the theory fares badly under close inspection. It can be shown for example that much of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri is definitely not a prairies' environment. It can be argued with reason that the physical environment of the north side of the Ohio River valley was similar to that of the south side. Great river valleys logically are not the boundaries of a culture complex but the centers of group development. Yet the Ohio River was the boundary of the Northwest territory and the line dividing free from slave. North of the Ohio migrants from New England and the middle Atlantic states mingled with migrants from the south, migrants who would not have moved north had they been large slaveowners. And it was from north of the Ohio that so many of the colonists came to open settlement on the prairies of North Texas.

³³There seems to be no satisfactory explanation for the early rise of Dallas as a prominent commercial center. The argument that the railroads made it so is naive; the railroads came to Dallas because of its already established importance. The argument that Dallas lay at a natural crossroads takes into consideration neither the geography of the area nor the location of the state's population at the time of Dallas' first growth. But for the Eastern and Western Cross Timbers one place on the prairie was pretty much like another; one river crossing was not especially better than another. Furthermore, during the decade 1845-1855, in which Dallas developed into an important town, the region to the west and southwest was still Indian country and the region to the south of Dallas was just "opening up." Dallas apparently established itself as a commercial point while situated at the further edge of an extended arm of settlement. And while yet in this out of the way position, Dallas managed to thrive when other towns nearer the center and crossroads of the settled portion of the state lost their advantage. Could it have been the character of the people? Could it have been the fact that the area around Dallas was settled by small independent farmers whose land cost them nothing, and hence whose spare cash quickened a lively interest in trade?

romantic retrospect, a large number of citizens in the Peters Colony area were not sympathetic to the cause of the Confederacy.³⁴

II. Taken as a whole, then, the people of the colony seem to have been a fairly homogeneous group artificially intruded into a slightly different cultural environment.³⁵ An attempt at a synthesis of the whole group has resulted from a simple analysis of the statistics for the group in the preceding paragraphs. A breakdown of the group into artificial components within the colony follows.

Homogeneity has been postulated; it may be demonstrated by presenting the results of an analysis by date of migration which seems to offer the most logical intragroup separation. An arbitrary division into two groups was made: (1) those persons who came to the colony in its early years, and (2) those who came later. This division was suggested by the fact that there seemed to be two distinct waves of migration. Although the colony was established by the first contract in August, 1841, few people settled in the area before the spring of 1843. Until 1845, migration into the area was moderately rapid for a frontier region in the midst of Indian country. Then apparently because of a combination of factors³⁶ people began moving away from the colony in the winter of 1845-1846.³⁷ Immigration was slow until the spring and summer of 1847, apparently increasing to a maximum during the spring

³⁴Union sentiment in North Texas has been widely noticed, but no attempt has been made to relate it to the earlier migration into the Peters Colony. See Claude Elliott, "Union Sentiment in Texas, 1861-1865," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, L, 449-477.

³⁵It is probably unnecessary to say that the differences between the colonists and their neighbors were small in comparison with the similarities. The historicity of the differences is alone contended here; supporting rationale (the ever-present desire of the historian to "explain" society in terms of society's background) is pointedly conjectural.

³⁶These factors included Indian troubles, insufficient supplies (the company's attempts to establish and supply a company store were failures), the settlers' distrust of the company, and rumors that if annexation of Texas to the United States was effected the company's contracts would be invalidated.

³⁷Statistical evidence of this moving away from the colony is unfortunately not available. Numerous contemporary accounts indicate that the exodus was quite extensive beginning as early as 1842. The author believes that the "opening up" of much of the American frontier followed this pattern. That is, rather than continual overlapping waves of migrants constantly pushing into the frontier, the waves of migration were intermittent, pushing in, receding, then rolling in again.

of 1848. This is not to say that the maximum migration into the area was during the spring of 1848, but that, as the company's contract expired on July 1, 1848, the maximum migration attributable to the colony came at that period. A question, too involved for the scope of this paper, should be raised in this connection. Annexation is generally thought to have stimulated migration to Texas (and it doubtless did), but the factor of the availability of land to the average migrant is rarely considered. In the United States at the time frontiersmen obtained land either under the terms of the land act of 1832 or by purchase from other landowners. In Texas, after Austin opened the country to Anglo-Americans, land in relatively large quantities had been available to settlers for almost nothing. In 1842, however, the last act of the Republic donating land to settlers expired. Henceforth until 1854 migrants found it necessary to purchase land, usually from speculators. To a large extent purchases were made of unlocated land claims in the form of donation, bounty, scrip, premium, and headright certificates. Other purchases were made from patented land held for the purpose of speculation. Only in established *empresario* reserves was land still free. And of these reserves the Peters Colony was clearly the largest and most desirable.³⁸ There is a close correlation between the hypothesis outlined above (that is, that the availability of land is reflected in migration statistics) and the results of Professor Lathrop's study of migration into East Texas.³⁹ Lathrop's figures indicate for all of East Texas an almost negligible increase in migration between June, 1847, and May, 1848.⁴⁰ This corresponds exactly with the period of maximum migration into the Peters Colony.⁴¹

There were then two distinct waves of migration into the colony

³⁸The European contracts were in the main located in a less desirable area. The Mercer contract, besides being of doubtful validity, was located in a region where a large part of the land was already claimed by private citizens.

³⁹See especially Figure 3, *Migration*, 61.

⁴⁰Lathrop's figures indicating a continual increase in migration from June 1845, to May, 1847, can be explained in terms of the land-availability thesis by hypothesizing the existence of a lag in the speculation market. In other words, the vast quantity of land and certificates held for speculation was absorbed by the migrants of this period at relatively cheap prices—prices cheaper perhaps than those in the United States.

⁴¹Lathrop notes that the negligible migration increase in this period coincides with the Mexican War.

ITEM	FIRST WAVE (% of 501)	SECOND WAVE (% of 1286)
MARITAL STATUS		
1. Head of Family	53.5	48.7
2. Single	30.5	42.4
3. Widow	2.2	2.3
4. Remarried Widow	0.4	0.1 (0.0622)
5. Came Single, married later	10.4	4.2
6. Widower	3.0	2.3
LOCATION OF LAND GRANT		
1. Collin	14.4	11.6
2. Cooke	3.2	4.5
3. Dallas	27.8	20.2
4. Denton	8.2	7.5
5. Ellis	4.2	5.3
6. Grayson	4.6	8.5
7. Johnson	0.7	1.4
8. Tarrant	7.2	10.7
9. "Western Counties"	2.3	2.2
DISPOSITION OF CLAIM		
1. Sold all, unpatented	27.4	28.1
2. Sold part, kept part	5.0	6.5
3. Kept (Patented) all	67.6	65.4
WARD'S CERTIFICATES		
1. Received a certificate	61.5	75.0
2. Dead by 1850, Heirs recd. Cert.	12.8	8.5
CENSUS		
1. On the Census	59.1	66.2
2. Place of emigration	(% of 296)	(% of 851)
Arkansas	14.2	7.6
Georgia	1.1	2.4
Illinois	14.1	15.7
Indiana	3.0	7.4
Kentucky	11.0	7.9
Missouri	27.5	26.0
North Carolina	3.3	3.5
South Carolina	1.1	0.7
Tennessee	12.9	14.3
Virginia	2.6	3.2
Other states (northern)	5.5	5.2
Other states (southern)	1.8	3.4
Europe	1.5	1.9
Unknown	0.4	0.8
3. Occupation	(% of 296)	(% of 851)
Professional or semi-prof.	4.5	4.6
Tradesman	1.7	1.3
Artisan	4.9	6.9
Laborer	0.7	3.9
Farmer	87.9	80.5
None	3.9	2.7
4. Slave owner	5.0	1.6

FIGURE 8
Comparative Data

as a result of such external factors as annexation politics and land availability, and of such internal factors as frontier hardships and private dissatisfaction with the colonization company. The first wave, in these statistics, lasted until July, 1845; the second began in the spring or summer of 1847.

In the first wave there were 822 colonists, according to reports of the colony agents for 1844 and 1845. Apparently during the exodus of 1845-1846 all but about 10 to 15 per cent left the colony. Then, perhaps largely as a result of efforts made by the company officials, 60 to 70 per cent of those who left returned. In addition to the returnees, there was a small trickle of new immigration. Available statistics indicate that there were thirty-five new arrivals in the year July 1, 1845, to July 1, 1846, and twenty-six in the year July 1, 1846, to July 1, 1847.⁴² As migration seems generally to have occurred during the spring, and as the principal exodus seems to have taken place during the winter of 1845-1846, it appears safe to assume that arrivals for the year 1845-1846 actually came in the spring of 1846. Hence the first wave will be considered to include only those arrivals prior to July, 1845, and the second wave all those after that and before July, 1848.

The total for the first wave has been given as 822 colonists; the total for the second wave is 1286, or 35 in 1845-1846, 26 in 1846-1847, and 1225 in 1847-1848. Because about 40 per cent of the first wave moved away, data obtained on the 60 per cent who stayed or returned must be assumed to be valid for the entire first wave. There does not seem to be much significant difference between the character of the two groups. The chart, Figure 8, presents the analysis of the data, comparing the first wave with the second.

III. Another basis of intra-colony separation for the purpose of studying homogeneity might be geographic. Because this is a study of local history and because local history usually follows county

⁴²These data were obtained from notations on Ward's certificates. It is a fairly safe assumption that they are not conclusive; that is, a number of those persons included in this study as arriving in the year 1847-1848 who probably came earlier, but if no notation to that effect was made on Ward's certificates, they were placed in the later group. Hence the figures for 1845-1846 and 1846-1847 are probably somewhat smaller than they should be and the figure for 1847-1848 correspondingly larger.

lines, it is thought worthwhile to analyze the colony by counties. Eight counties and one artificial category are used: the counties are Collin, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Grayson, Johnson, and Tarrant, and the artificial category is "Western Counties," which includes Archer, Baylor, Clay, Hood, Jack, King, Knox, Montague, Palo Pinto, Throckmorton, Wise, Young, and Wichita counties. None of the counties had been created or organized when the colony was first established. The following counties were organized by 1850 and were included on the federal census: Collin, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Grayson, and Tarrant. That part of the colony in present Johnson County was included in the census enumeration of Navarro County and Ellis County. Thus the census gives a basis for division by counties. A division by counties can be made also on the basis of Ward's certificates and on the basis of final land locations obtained from the land office abstracts. Ward issued certificates in the following counties: Collin, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, and Grayson. The land office abstracts are divided along present county lines, and data from the *Abstracts* can be used to divide the colony into two groups: persons who located and patented all or part of their claim themselves, and persons who sold their claim unlocated. On the assumption that if a man patented his claim himself it was probably his residence, the colonists can be divided into counties on a homestead basis.

The chart, Figure 9, is an analysis of the residences by counties of the Peters colonists on the basis of the three possibilities of separation. Probably the most significant is the separation using the land abstracts for those colonists who did not sell their certificates, since it gives the greatest spread in counties and locates the more fixed portion of the population.

No significant differences in other data were noted in the analysis by counties. In other words, the population of the colony, county by county, seemed homogeneous.

IV. Speculation in unlocated certificates was a significant phase of the colony's history. Although the transfer of the certificates was specifically prohibited by a statement on the certificates, the land office was forced to sanction their transfer simply because the practice could not be stopped; Texans had grown too accustomed to dealing with transferable bounty and headright certificates. Six

hundred and seven certificates were sold unlocated. While all of these sales may not actually have been considered speculative by the purchaser, the historian may be permitted to call them speculative on the grounds that such a sale is by definition speculative. Of the 607 certificates thus passing into speculation, 498 were whole certificates and 109 were partial certificates. That is, 109 colonists located a portion of the land they were entitled to by the certificate, subtracted that acreage from the acreage called for, and sold the remainder unlocated.

There is no practical way to ascertain how many certificates changed hands more than once, although it could be determined by an exhaustive search of the land office patent files. A partial check of these files indicated that the certificates sold for from \$0.50 to \$1.00 per acre unlocated. A few examples of what may have been typical transactions may be interesting (the information was compiled from the sources described earlier): Benjamin Matthews, a 24-year-old, illiterate farmer from Missouri, received a certificate from Ward for 320 acres; he later proved to the satisfaction of the County Court of Tarrant County that he had married in the colony before the expiration of the colony contract and received another certificate for an additional 320 acres. The second certificate he sold for \$250. Matthews later made oath that he had never received any land from Texas and was granted a pre-emption title to 160 acres of land in Denton County.

Name of County	Number of Colonists in county based on:		
	"Homestead"	Census	Ward's Certs.
Collin	224	223	264
Cooke	72	35	25
Dallas	431	395	534
Denton	141	115	128
Ellis	86	93	108
Grayson	112	191	207
Johnson	19	16*	—
Tarrant	148	79	—
"Western Counties"	21	—	—

*Navarro County.

FIGURE 9
Residences by Counties

James Matthews, an illiterate person who neglected to line up and be counted on the census, arrived in the colony prior to July, 1844. He was reported by Barksdale as a single man living between the Trinity and White Rock Creek in Nacogdoches County. He received a certificate from Ward for 640 acres because he produced proof that he had married in the colony. He sold one-half of this certificate (320 acres) unlocated for \$160, and himself located the other half in Tarrant County. Later he made oath that he had never received any land from Texas and was granted a pre-emption title to 320 acres in Tarrant County.

Perry Malone, a thirty-six-year-old farmer, with eight children, was born in Kentucky, moved from there to Missouri, and then into the colony in the spring of 1848. He received a certificate from Ward for 640 acres, which he sold for \$450. The certificate was laid on a piece of land in Denton County that measured only 617 acres, so the owner of the certificate sold the 23-acre excess for \$15, transferring the certificate with such a notation made, and the 23 acres were finally patented in Denton County.

Of the 607 certificates in speculation, 16.8 per cent were finally laid in Collin County, 5.9 per cent in Cooke, 24.9 per cent in Dallas, 9.9 per cent in Denton, 6.7 per cent in Ellis, 13.3 per cent in Grayson, 2.5 per cent in Johnson, 17.3 per cent in Tarrant, and 2.6 per cent in the "Western Counties."

V. The results of this study indicate that the census of 1850 falls short of numbering the total population. Of the 1787 colonists, 1147 were numbered on the census. But at least 174 of the colonists had died before 1850, and an unknown number may have moved away from the colony before the census was taken. Since Land Commissioner Ward was in the area at approximately the same time in 1850 that the census was being taken there, it is possible to estimate the census underenumeration by comparing the census to Ward's list of colonists. Of the 1269 persons who signed Ward's certificates, 1028 were listed on the census.⁴³ This is an underenumeration of 241 persons, or 19 per cent in terms of the census compared with Ward's list. But of the 1147 colonists listed on the census, only 1028 appeared on Ward's list. Hence on the basis of these two lists made in 1850 there were at least 1388

⁴³The analysis is presented in Figure 10.

County Division Based on Ward's Cr.	County Divisions Based on the Census								Total	Not listed on Census
	Collin	Cooke	Dallas	Denton	Ellis	Grayson	Johnson (Navarro)	Tarrant		
	Collin	196	0	13	8	0	0	0	217	48
	Cooke	0	14	0	3	0	5	0	22	3
	Dallas	3	6	339	10	23	0	4	435	102
	Denton	0	0	3	84	0	0	0	16	25
	Ellis	3	0	9	2	65	1	2	91	15
	Grayson	0	10	4	2	0	143	0	159	48
	Total	202	30	368	109	88	149	6	76	1028
	Not on Ward's	21	5	27	6	5	42	10	3	119

FIGURE 10

Underenumeration

colonists in the area (Ward's total of 1269 plus those colonists on the census not listed by Ward). This yields a gross census underenumeration of but 17.4 per cent (241 not enumerated out of a total of 1388).

By counties on this basis there was an underenumeration of 20.2 per cent in Collin County, 11.1 per cent in Cooke County, 22.1 per cent in Dallas County, 22.9 per cent in Denton County, 15.3 per cent in Ellis County, and 29.8 per cent in Grayson County.

A rough indication of the census underenumeration can then be based on the underenumeration derived from the above two approaches to the problem. Based on Ward's list the 17.4 per cent underenumeration is a conservative estimate.⁴⁴ The median underenumeration by counties is about 21 per cent.

Some degree of reliability is lent the indicated underenumeration by the fact that the county by county percentages do not vary widely from it. Hence it would seem that (in round numbers) 20 per cent of the population of the area was not enumerated on the census of 1850.

⁴⁴But it may be a sounder figure than the one derived from the median of the county figures, since the size of the statistical sample is larger using total figures.

VI (Miscellaneous Observations). It is interesting to note the apparent reluctance of the frontiersmen to line up to be counted. Whether the enumerator, like Ward, was trying to give them title to their land, or, like the census workers, to immortalize them in the United States Census, the frontiersmen seemed to shy away. More of this reluctance was noted in the first wave than the second (see Figure 9). In all (including heirs of dead colonists) Ward contacted 81 per cent of the colonists. The census enumerators contacted 71 per cent of the live colonists. One may read into this reluctance the romantic nineteenth century individualism, but there seems to have been another factor. The number of bona fide colonists who later illegally received pre-emption land was apparently large.

The settlers were restless within the colony, and this may account for some of the underenumeration. Several persons were enumerated in two different counties; scores were in one county on Ward's list, in another on the census, and finally homesteaded in a third. More than 11 per cent of the colonists apparently moved from one county to another between 1850 and the time they located their land. This is certainly a conservative estimate of the intracolony movement. Much of the movement was probably the result of incorrectly located certificates. Colonists who located their certificates on old surveys or parts thereof had to give precedence to the earlier locator. Over 4 per cent of the colonists were thus unfortunate and were forced to move.

A much larger percentage had not located their land in 1850. Many of the certificates belonging to these persons passed into speculation, while others, when they got around to locating their own certificates, were forced to move farther west. Those who in 1850 had *Not Selected* (see previous discussion) their land were 22 per cent of the colonists; 9.6 per cent had located on a *Fraction*; 59 per cent were located on *Company Surveys*; 5 per cent had *Not Surveyed* their land; and 4.4 per cent (above) were on *Old Surveys*.

About 12 per cent of the colonists died between the time they migrated and 1850. This was about 22 per cent of those who came prior to 1844, 13 per cent of those who came in 1844-1845, 3 per cent of the 1845-1846 arrivals, and 9.9 per cent of those who came

in 1847-1848. The large percentage of deaths in the early arrivals is chiefly a result of the time measured; the early arrivals figure in the statistics for six years, the late arrivals for only two years. The hardships of opening the area to settlement fell on the early arrivals, and at least a dozen (probably twice that many) met death at the hands of the Indians. By 1850 death had come to about 11 per cent of the heads of families, 9 per cent of the single men, 12 per cent of the widows, 24 per cent of the widowers, and 7 per cent of the colonists who came single but later married.

Illiteracy was about equally divided between the first wave and the second. Forty per cent of the illiterates were single men (16.5 per cent of the single men were illiterate), while 44 per cent were married (13 per cent of the married men were illiterate). A surprisingly low percentage (12 per cent) of the widows were found to be illiterate, but it is interesting to note that at least 40 per cent of those widows who remarried were illiterate.

A final item that may be of interest and that should be added for completeness is the percentage of colonists present in the whole area in 1850. Denton, Cooke, and Tarrant are the only counties wholly within the colony. About 89 per cent of the 1850 population of Denton, 78 per cent of Cooke, and 75 per cent of Tarrant were colonists. This can be interpreted as meaning that 12 per cent of the population of Denton County, 22 per cent of Cooke, and 25 per cent of Tarrant immigrated between July, 1848, and the date of enumeration (presumably May, 1850) in 1850.

Most of Grayson and Dallas counties was in the colony; about 59 per cent of the 1850 population of Grayson and 78 per cent of Dallas were colonists. About half of Collin and Ellis counties was in the colony; roughly 66 per cent of the 1850 population of Collin and 57 per cent of Ellis were members of the colony.

Thus was a part of the American frontier occupied; the people who settled there were predominantly native Americans from the "border" and midwest states. They came to seek economic betterment by the inducements of an *empresario* company. Some of them stayed; some of them moved away, but their places were filled by others. The movement into the Peters Colony area was not a constant flow of population, but was in two waves, one receding while the other rolled in. The characteristics of the people in

the first wave, however, were no different from those in the second. Nor was there a well defined pattern of hunter, trapper, trader, missionary, and so on. This was a farming frontier. Scarce a half-dozen persons listed their occupations as hunters, traders, or the like, and the preachers (of which there were a goodly number) confined their missionary efforts to the colonists. Not having to pay for their land, the colonists were able to support (in addition to preachers, teachers, lawyers, and doctors) a comparatively large artisan and commercial class virtually from the beginning of settlement. But essentially it was a farming frontier and the first large Texas settlement on the prairies.

The colonists lived in moderately large families, owned comparatively few slaves, and as a group did not possess much education. They were articulate democrats and lost little time in establishing a local government and becoming politically potent in state affairs. While they had much in common with their neighbors to the south and east in Texas, something it seems set them apart. Culturally they were evidently a homogeneous intrusion into a slightly different environmental complex.

CHAPTER XII



The Peters Colony Controversy

THE EXPIRATION of the contract solved none of the controversial issues; and the three-way conflict between the company, the land locators, and the colonists was continued in the courts, in the legislature, and at a local level. When the fourth contract of January 20, 1843, expired there were over seventeen hundred settlers and their families within the colony, and immigration into the area was increasing. Local governments had been established and organized, and the political consciousness of the region was maturing. The colonists' opposition to the company soon expressed itself. In the words of one critic:

The settlers rebelled, threw off the yoke which was too heavy to bear, refused to have anything to do with the contractors or their agents; and boldly appealed to the citizens, and Government for relief.¹

The earliest manifestation of a direct clash was the ineffective memorial to the legislature discussed earlier and the ordinance of the Constitutional Convention of 1845. The next attack on the company was at a local level. Dallas County levied taxes against the company's land claims in the county and threatened a forced sale if the taxes were not paid. Actually the company owned no land in the county, nor did any of the persons who had settled as colonists, since titles had not been issued by the General Land

¹*Northern Standard*, July 3, 1852.

Office, but each colonist claimed the land he had settled on, and the company claimed certain sections as premium land. To maintain itself, the county government was forced to assess these claims for taxes. About the first of September Ben Merrill, the Dallas County tax assessor and collector, sold 320 acres out of a section claimed as premium land by the Texas Emigration and Land Company. A rather fine legal point was involved: could the county tax, and sell for unpaid taxes, land for which no patent had been issued? Stewart wrote to his attorney telling him to act immediately to put a stop to such forced sales since it would be disastrous to the company if the practice was continued and spread to other counties.²

Hale advised the company not to fight the county government, but to pay the taxes under protest. Later a suit for recovery might be initiated.³ Hale's advice came a little late, for during the fall all of the land in Dallas County on which taxes had not been paid was put up for sale, and most of it was sold. "This sweeping sale included all the land which belonged to the State [the alternate sections], as well as that which belonged and should belong to the Company," Stewart complained.⁴ The State of Texas purchased about 15,000 acres, and over 30,000 acres were sold to individuals. On January 18, 1849, Hedgcoxe, acting under Hale's instructions, wrote to Merrill demanding detailed information on the land that he had sold for taxes, and offering to redeem it by paying the back taxes.⁵ The arrogant tone of Hedgcoxe's demand seems to have offended Merrill. He replied: "Sir, Yours of the 18th instant demanding of me certain information in regard to the sale of certain lands, etc., I comply with not as a demand but as a request." He stated that the taxes due for 1846 amounted to \$442.75 as assessed against 354,262 acres, and that the rest of the land was to be placed on sale on June 22, 1849.⁶

²Stewart to Hale, September 7, 1848, Hale Papers, I, 192, Archives, University of Texas.

³Stewart to Hale, November 13, 1848, *ibid.*, I, 202.

⁴Stewart to Hale, January 3, 1849, *ibid.*, I, 210; Hedgcoxe to Merrill, January 23, 1849, *ibid.*, Env. I.

⁵Hedgcoxe to Merrill, January 18, 1849, *ibid.*, I, 220.

⁶Merrill to Hedgcoxe, January 19, 1849, *ibid.*, I, 222. (The 354,262 acres seem to have been land that Hedgcoxe was claiming for the company as premium land.)

Hedgcoxe, with sarcastic courtesy, pointed out that Merrill had made a minor error in arithmetic and stated: "I wish you would have the kindness to so complete your list that it will show precisely and identify every piece which was bid off or sold to the state."⁷ Hedgcoxe hoped to be able to redeem the land which the state had purchased. For some time it had been the practice of the government of Texas to bid on land that was sold in the various counties for unpaid taxes. From time to time congress and later the legislature had passed acts enabling former owners to redeem their property by paying the back taxes plus interest. Such redeeming laws had been passed in 1845 and 1846,⁸ and Hedgcoxe, probably with Hale's advice, anticipated that another redeeming law would be passed and that the company would be enabled to reclaim its forfeited land. On January 16, 1850, the legislature did pass a law "to restore Lands sold for Taxes, and purchased by the State, to the former owners."⁹ A supplement to this act, passed on February 11, authorized the restoration of the land that had been purchased by individuals.¹⁰ Apparently the company paid the back taxes due and redeemed the fifty thousand acres that had been sold.¹¹

No further attempt was made in Dallas or in the other counties to sell the company's premium claims at a delinquent tax sale, but the question of the title to that land, which was basic to the tax issue, was yet unsolved. The General Land Office had issued no patents to any land claimed by or through the Texas Emigration and Land Company, and the whole status of land ownership in the colony area constantly became more confused. The trustees of the company were keenly aware that their own claims to premium land, as well as to the half-grants, were contingent upon the completion of the surveying as required by the law and the contracts. The surveying had progressed slowly until the arrival of Hedgcoxe who seems to have given some organization to the whole project.

⁷Hedgcoxe to Merrill, January 23, 1849, *ibid.*, Env. I.

⁸Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, II, 1066, 1444.

⁹*Ibid.*, III, 475.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, 607.

¹¹Since there is no documentary evidence of the redemption, it must be inferred from the fact that there was no further controversy on this point.

How much had been completed by the expiration of the contract cannot be determined, but the task was apparently far from finished. On September 7, 1848, Stewart estimated that the work of copying the field notes of the surveyors and making the plats and the general map of the area would be over a year's work unless it were handled by a well-trained and well-organized staff.¹² By January, 1849, however, Hedgcoxe had prepared a general map which the company had lithographed and submitted to the land office.¹³ By this time a majority of the surveys had been completed, and the company planned to submit the field notes as part of the evidence necessary to support its claim for premium land.¹⁴

The stockholders were anxious to settle the controversies, complete their duties, collect their premium, and close the Texas venture. They were pessimistic about the possible final profit, and many were disgusted with the entire affair. Stewart wrote:

The whole enterprise is likely to be like the Indian gift. Cost twice as much as its worth. There's not one member of the company who, if he had known at the beginning, the amount of money which it would require to complete it that would have touched it with a forty-foot pole.¹⁵

Stewart claimed that the company's advertising expense in newspapers and circulars "dissiminated all over the U. States and in Germany and Great Britain" was over two thousand dollars. He added that it had been a continual surprise to the trustees that the stockholders had borne the various calls upon them as well as they had. "Why for the amount of money expended," Stewart wrote, "land could have been bought in Texas equally as much, if not more, and of better title, than we may eventually acquire."¹⁶

The Louisville company was further haunted by the possibili-

¹²Stewart to Hale, September 7, 1848, Hale Papers, I, 192, Archives, University of Texas.

¹³Stewart to Hale, January 3, 1849, *ibid.*, I, 212. A fragmentary copy of this map was located in the General Land Office.

¹⁴Extract from "Report of the Texas Emigration and Land Company, January 24, 1849," Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

¹⁵Stewart to Hale, January 3, 1849, Hale Papers, I, 210, Archives, University of Texas.

¹⁶*Ibid.*

ties of judicial proceedings. The first rumors of the suit projected by the ordinance of the Constitutional Convention of 1845 reached Louisville in the winter of 1848, although it had actually been instituted in 1846.¹⁷ In January, 1849, Stewart wrote Hale to inform him that no process had been served on Hedgcoxe and no notification had been given the company in the papers. He asked Hale to reassure him that the state would not proceed with the suit without giving the company notice.¹⁸ Stewart believed that the company's defense should be based on the contention that the government had placed obstacles in the path of the company's progress. He hoped to avoid the suit altogether, and wrote: "If the suit could be suspended until the Legislature meets, we could probably effect a compromise and save having to go to the Supreme Court of the United States."¹⁹

On January 24, 1849, the stockholders of the company held a meeting in Louisville and resolved to send an agent to Austin to settle the company's accounts in Texas, present the evidence that the company had completed its obligations, and "demand title to all the lands which may have been acquired under contracts with the Republic." It was hoped that the business might be ended before the suit was brought to court.²⁰

Stewart came to Texas in the fall of 1849 as the company's agent²¹ and seems to have worked diligently on the tangled affairs.²² At the suggestion of Ebenezer Allen, an associate of Hale's, Stewart employed a man named Brewster²³ to advise him. Allen thought Brewster would be useful because he was Governor George T. Wood's secretary and as such helped shape the execu-

¹⁷*Northern Standard*, December 28, 1848.

¹⁸Stewart to Hale, January 3, 1849, Hale Papers, I, 210, Archives, University of Texas.

¹⁹*Ibid.*

²⁰Extract from the "Report of the Texas Emigration and Land Company," Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

²¹Power of Attorney from John J. Smith and William C. Peters to Willis Stewart, February 2, 1849, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

²²Stewart to Hale, July 19, 1850, Hale Papers, II, 295, Archives, University of Texas. Stewart was accompanied from Galveston to Austin by Ebenezer Allen, Hale's law partner, because Hale was in Mexico.

²³This may have been Henry Percy Brewster (1816-1887), who had been attorney general under Governor G. T. Wood from 1847 to 1849.

tive documents if not the decisions. At any rate his services were thought to be worth \$100.²⁴

There were three main items on Stewart's agenda: (1) to complete the colony business with the land office, (2) to attempt a settlement of the issue by legislative action, and (3) to investigate the projected court action by the government. While Stewart was in Austin, the state served notice to the company on December 28, 1849, of the suit to be brought against it. In the main the published notice stated that on October 11, 1846, Albert C. Horton, acting governor, had filed a petition with the Navarro District Court charging that the Texas Emigration and Land Company had failed to comply with the terms of the fourth contract of January 20, 1843; that the case was to be heard at the March, 1850, term of that court; and that the defendants were to be notified by publication in the *Northern Standard*.²⁵ Fearing that Hale would not return from Mexico in time, Stewart cast about for another lawyer. His distrust of Brewster he expressed as follows: "From my own observations at Austin I had discovered that he was very indolent, and I was apprehensive that he would not prepare our defense properly."²⁶ George and I. A. Paschal, attorneys from San Antonio, were retained to prepare the defense which Brewster was then entrusted to deliver to Navarro County. G. W. Paschal went to Galveston to work up the defense and discovered that Hale had returned from Mexico. Apparently Hale became angry that additional attorneys had been employed, though Stewart did not learn of this until after his return to Louisville.

In the meantime, Stewart was confronted by a problem of more serious proportions. The colonists had begun agitating for legislation on the controversy, and early in January, 1850, had sent an imposing series of petitions to Austin requesting Governor Peter Hansborough Bell to appoint a traveling land commissioner to examine the proof of each colonist to the land he claimed

²⁴Stewart to Hale, July 12, 1850, Hale Papers, I, 291, Archives, University of Texas. Brewster later received \$400 more for his services, which in the end seemed to be worthless.

²⁵*Northern Standard*, December 28, 1849, and February 16 through April 13, 1850.

²⁶Stewart to Hale, August 26, 1850, Hale Papers, I, 298, Archives, University of Texas.

and to issue some form of official certificate from the land office.²⁷ A joint committee of both houses was appointed in the legislature to study the problem, and on January 21, 1850, a law was enacted, detrimental to the company's interests, entitled: "An act to secure to all actual settlers within the limits of the colony granted to Peters and others, commonly known as Peters' Colony, the land to which they are entitled as colonists."²⁸ The first section of the act provided that each head of family was entitled to 640 acres and each single man, 320 acres, regardless of contracts to the contrary which the colonists might have signed or assented to. This intended not only to secure the colonists' claims to a full grant, but to destroy the company's claim to the half-grants. The act further provided that the heirs of a dead colonist were entitled to his land; that settlers who had located on old surveys had to move; and that where two or more settlers had located on one section the first arrival had preference.

The company's position as *empresario* was completely ignored by the act. Settlers whose land had not been surveyed could demand that service from county surveyors, rather than the company surveyor. The governor appointed a commissioner, Thomas William Ward, to travel through the colony to issue certificates for the amount of land due each colonist. To establish his claim a colonist had to produce two witnesses who would take oath that the colonist had settled prior to July 1, 1848. During the summer of 1850 Commissioner Ward traveled through the colony making temporary headquarters at Dallas, McKinney, Sherman, Alton, and Waxahachie and issuing certificates to the colonists. The law, by cancelling the company's claim to one-half grants and opening a procedure through which the colonists could deal directly with the state, was prejudicial to the interests of the Texas Emigration and Land Company, despite a final clause which stated: "That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to place the contractors of said colony in a better or worse condition in regard to the State of Texas, than they would be if this act had not been passed."

²⁷There are nine such documents containing perhaps five hundred names, State Department Colonization Papers, 1846-1873, Archives, Texas State Library.

²⁸Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, III, 489.

Stewart had to take immediate action, and he decided to institute on his own initiative the counter suit against the state that the company had been tentatively planning. He employed I. A. Paschal to draw up a petition to introduce in the Travis District Court. At this time the Travis District Court was in vacation, and Judge William Jones was in Seguin. Paschal presented the petition to Judge Jones in Seguin, and Jones issued a temporary injunction against the Commissioner of the General Land Office restraining him from issuing patents as contemplated by the act. In the petition, Stewart also prayed that the court issue a writ of mandamus to compel the commissioner to issue patents to the company and to receive the evidence of the fulfillment of the contract. After Jones had seen the petition and issued the temporary injunction, the petition was sent back to Brewster in Austin to be filed in the March term of the Travis District Court. Before he left Austin, Stewart made all the arrangements for security on the necessary bond.²⁹

Stewart soon learned that Brewster failed to file the petition in the Travis District Court and that he did not attend the Navarro Court hearing in March, which was postponed until October because the defendant was absent from the hearing. Realizing that he had been duped by Brewster, Stewart then wrote Hale, explaining why he had employed another attorney and requesting Hale to resume the defense of the company:

In my great anxiety to do all that should have been done to protect the interest of those I represent, I may have consulted too many lawyers and thereby given offense to all. If so I regret it exceedingly. It was an error of the head and not of the heart. *And whether you have anything further to do with the case or not I would be obliged if you would write me what proof we ought to make in the Navarro case, and what course we ought to pursue.* And whether you assisted George W. Paschal, Esq. in preparing the Navarro defense or whether it was prepared at all as he has never written me a word on the subject.³⁰

Stewart asked Hale to let the company send him some money in advance on his fee or as a retainer. There is a slightly frantic note in the last paragraph of this letter:

²⁹Stewart to Hale, July 19, 1850, Hale Papers, I, 293, Archives, University of Texas.

³⁰Stewart to Hale, July 12, 1850, *ibid.*, I, 291.

I am at a loss to know what we should prove or to do in this trial. Ought we to prove fulfillment of the contract? If so, all of our proofs are filed or will be in the Travis Suit and that Court is held about the same time as the Navarro Court and they can not be taken then and if they could I should be very unwilling that they should go there as I would not consider them safe . . . I am totally unadvised as to what we ought to do.³¹

In desperation, the company turned to Hedgcoxe, on July 31, 1850, authorizing him "to employ lawyers and to institute, prosecute, or defend all suits that are now pending in Texas."³² Soon after these instructions to Hedgcoxe, Hale consented to return to the company's defense for a bonus of four shares of stock in the Texas Emigration and Land Company. For appearances' sake this stock seems to have been set aside to be issued to Hale after the controversy was settled.³³ Together Hale and Hedgcoxe secured the postponement of the suit in the Navarro District Court in October, probably on the grounds that none of the defendants were residents of the state.³⁴

The postponement of the Navarro suit gave the company some relief, since the suit in which the company was plaintiff and the General Land Office defendant was still pending in the Travis District Court. Though Brewster had failed to introduce the petition in the March term of that court, Paschal had written a new petition, sent it to Louisville for signatures, and entered it in the fall term of the court on August 18, 1850. In this petition the

³¹*Ibid.*

³²Power of Attorney by Willis Stewart and John J. Smith to Henry O. Hedgcoxe, July 31, 1850, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

³³Stewart to Hale, July 30, 1852, Hale Papers, Envelope 1851-1852. Archives, University of Texas. "I have not forgotten the Four shares of stock, altho they have never been transferred to you on the books of the company, they will be held for your use until wanted."

³⁴Hedgcoxe to Hale, September 4, 1850, *ibid.*, II, 305; Stewart to Hale, October 7, 1850. The postponement of the suit has been inferred from collateral evidence since no direct document has been found, and the records of the Navarro County Court are not available. The inference is also drawn from correspondence indicating the company's intentions. The company was later condemned for seeming to be anxious to have the suit reinstituted in a federal court, since a nefarious connection was made between the federal judge for the district of Texas, John C. Watrous, and the company's attorney, William G. Hale. As the controversy was settled before reaching the federal court, it does not seem necessary to discuss here the allegations made by Houston when demanding the impeachment of Watrous. A discussion of the Watrous affair can be found in Wallace Hawkins, *The Case of John C. Watrous, United States Judge for Texas: A Political Story of High Crimes and Misdemeanors*.

company recited the history of the colony, giving in detail the laws and contracts involved, and claimed that 1520 families and 1350 single men had been introduced as colonists. The company alleged that the land commissioner had refused to receive evidence of the company's fulfillment of the contracts and had refused to issue patents to the company.³⁵ Paschal posted the five thousand dollar bond that Stewart had arranged for before he left Austin, and Judge Jones issued another temporary injunction to restrain the land commissioner.³⁶

The suit came to a hearing on October 16, but by agreement of both parties it was continued to the next term of the court.³⁷ The injunction preventing the land commissioner from issuing titles excited the colonists. On December 2, 1850, they secured from the legislature an act "to authorize the Settlers in Peters' Colony to intervene in Suit or suits, in reference to any Matters connected with said Colony contracts, where they have an interest."³⁸ John Neely Bryan, one of the leading colonists, and M. T. Johnson,³⁹ filed petitions of intervenor in the suit in the Travis Court on October 12, 1851.⁴⁰ Bryan claimed that he had come to the colony under the auspices of the *empresarios* prior to March 1, 1843, and presented as evidence a certificate given him by Samuel Browning dated on February 27, 1843, entitling him to 640 acres. Bryan had had his section surveyed privately and submitted to the court a copy of his field notes. He prayed that the court would order his patent issued. Johnson's case was not so strong,⁴¹ and the court, on October 25, dismissed Johnson's intervenor, but continued Bryan's until the next term.⁴²

The company became alarmed at the prospects of endless litiga-

³⁵Petition, with indorsements, Travis District Court, Archives, File No. 54.

³⁶Injunction Bond, August 18, 1850, Travis District Court, Archives, File No. 54, and Injunction served on George W. Smythe, General Land Commissioner, same file.

³⁷Travis District Court, Civil Minutes, Vol. C, 10.

³⁸Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, III, 844.

³⁹This was probably Middleton Tate Johnson who ran for governor that year. The name does not appear on the list of colonists submitted by Land Commissioner Ward.

⁴⁰Travis District Court, Civil Minutes, C, 137.

⁴¹Copy of decree for intervenors and petitions of Bryan and Johnson, Travis District Court, File 54.

⁴²Travis District Court, Civil Minutes, C, 171.

tion, and in 1849 a stockholder named Guthrie first suggested that the company memorialize the legislature, setting forth all the facts, in order to secure a compromise act settling the controversy.⁴³ Later Willis Stewart wrote that it might be wise for the company to send an agent to the next meeting of the legislature,⁴⁴ and at a stockholders' meeting in August, 1851, the company resolved to send Stewart back to Texas to represent the cause to the legislature.⁴⁵

In Austin, Stewart met with Hedgcoxe and I. A. Paschal and drew up a memorial to the legislature stating the company's grievances and desire for settlement.⁴⁶ The problem was brought to the attention of the legislature by Governor Bell in his annual message on November 10, 1851:

Under the authority of the Ordinance adopted by the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State, one of my predecessors directed a suit to be commenced against the contractors of what is known as "Peters' Colony," to ascertain whether or not they had forfeited their right under the contract. That suit I am informed is still pending, and that no progress has been made in it. No report has yet been received from the Commissioner appointed under the law passed at the last regular session of the Legislature, to secure to the settlers in that Colony, the lands to which they are entitled. That officer is at this time performing the duties required of him under the law, and as soon as his report is received at this Department, it will be submitted to the Honorable Legislature. I am informed that the law, in its practical operation, has been found defective, and has failed in some particulars in effecting the objects for which it was intended. Shortly after it was passed, an injunction was granted by one of the judges, at the instance of one of the contractors, which has greatly restrained its operation, and that suit, I am advised, is still pending, and may not be brought to a final decision for years.

As the act in its terms declares that nothing therein contained, shall be so construed as to prejudice the rights of the contractors, it would seem proper that some method should be adopted to ascertain their rights, at an early day, and if possible, to obtain an

⁴³Stewart to Hale, January 3, 1849, Hale Papers, I, 210, Archives, University of Texas.

⁴⁴Stewart to Hale, July 14, 1850, and August 26, 1850, *ibid.*, I, 240 and 298.

⁴⁵Appointment of Willis Stewart, August 11, 1851, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

⁴⁶The memorial itself was not located in the memorial file in the Archives of the Texas State Library, but reference is made to it in the report of the joint committee of the Fourth Legislature, discussed below. See *Senate Journal*, 4th Leg., Reg. Sess., 267, and *House Journal*, 4th Leg., Reg. Sess., 477.

amicable and satisfactory arrangement of the whole matter. The immense litigation which will be involved in this controversy, if permitted to continue, will greatly retard the growth of one of the finest districts in the State, as nothing is more detrimental to the permanent improvement and advancement of a country, than uncertainty of tenure in its lands. I would therefore recommend that this subject receive the early attention of the Legislature.⁴⁷

A joint committee of both houses, headed by R. P. Crumb for the House and G. W. Hill for the Senate, was appointed to study the question. To this committee went Stewart's memorial, the message from the governor, and a special report of the attorney general, together with various documents relating to the difficulties in the Peters Colony.⁴⁸ The committee reported to both houses on January 6, 1852.⁴⁹ The report, though cloaked in terms of judicious impartiality, was highly favorable to the company. The contractors had submitted various records to the committee which seem to have been arranged to present the company in the best light. In order to show the bias of the committee in favor of the company, several sections of the report are quoted below in which the committee described the company's activities and its proofs that the contract had been fulfilled:

Multifarious and extensive as these proofs are, and embracing in their details, repetition and affidavits of many persons, frequently relating to but one colonist, it might be supposed that they were entangled together, and little better than a confused mass of facts and testimony, but this is not the case. By the arrangement which is introduced throughout this business, we are enabled to trace each and every colonist through the various kinds of proof which has been collected concerning him. In their book the names of the colonists are alphabetically arranged; the land claimed or settled upon by the colonist is shown opposite his name, also the cabins he has built, the number of his children, male and female, his slaves, guns and ammunition, the time he settled in the colony and upon his section, the State he emigrated from, and the names of persons, who in

⁴⁷*Senate Journal*, 4th Leg., Reg. Sess., 41. Actually the legislature's attention had already been directed to the question. On November 7, Senator Samuel Bogart introduced a bill to amend the law of February 21, 1850. This bill was read a second time and passed on November 10 before the Governor's message was read. Later the bill was read a third time and tabled. *Ibid.*, 19, 23, 277, 299.

⁴⁸*Ibid.*, 267. The writer has not been able to find these documents. Probably many of them were the same that had been submitted to the Travis District Court as evidence, but withdrawn by Paschal. File 54, Archives, Travis District Court.

⁴⁹*House Journal*, 4th Leg., Reg. Sess., 477-486; *Senate Journal*, 4th Leg., Reg. Sess., 267-276.

various certificates have testified to his introduction and settlement. To these are added references to the various papers, etc., containing more particularly the proofs relating to the immigrants and their colonization. Indeed so perfect is the disposition of every thing connected with this colonial evidence, that it seems that the contractors have nothing to hide, but trust entirely and alone to a full and perfect expose of their affairs.⁵⁰

The committee's report was exaggerated in other ways. According to the committee the company had settled nearly 4000 colonists (1590 families and 1230 single men) in full compliance with the law. The committee also reported more colonists settled by 1848 than there were persons in the area enumerated on the census in 1850,⁵¹ and over twice as many colonists as Thomas William Ward issued land certificates to in 1850.⁵² Furthermore, the report was not correct in stating that the company had made sufficient surveys to settle the colonists as they were introduced or in stating that the company had completed the surveying by 1848.

Nevertheless on the basis of its findings the committee offered a bill to the Senate designed to satisfy both the company and the colonists, and made the following plea for the bill's favorable consideration by the legislature:

The fulfillment of the contracts is a question which might certainly be left to the tribunals of the country, but the expense and delay consequent upon such a course would be to these persons disastrous and ruinous in the extreme; the subject therefore urges itself upon us as a measure of wise State policy, and one in which the principles of conciliation and compromise should freely enter. The colonists are miserably situated; they cannot improve their lands, nor sell them to advantage; they are confined to a country they love, but dare not improve.

—The taxes are unpaid; their county treasuries are impoverished, and the State herself is in this respect no small sufferer. In short, an extensive and important district of rich and beautiful country, settled upon by a hardy, industrious and virtuous population, must inevitably languish for many years under the baneful and withering influences of delayed litigation, unless relieved by some measure of adjustment and compromise.⁵³

⁵⁰*Ibid.*, 272. Unfortunately the evidence with which the committee worked cannot be located. This evidence probably included large portions of the company's files, for which the investigator has been vainly searching.

⁵¹Based on a rough estimate by the writer.

⁵²Furthermore, the committee figures do not correspond with the claims of the company in its petition to the Travis District Court.

⁵³*Senate Journal*, 4th Leg., Reg. Sess., 725 [275].

The plea urged expediency not equity; the exigency of the situation demanded a settlement for the good of the state. The bill was therefore designed to satisfy all parties at the expense of the state and was based on the compromise suggested by Stewart.⁵⁴ Since the state had the right to donate land to settlers, the company did not object to that part of the law of January 21, 1850, which guaranteed every family 640 acres and every single man 320. But the company did object to having the guarantee made good out of the half-grants that the company claimed under its contracts. In order to reach a compromise, however, the company was willing to relinquish its claim to the half-grants if the state would provide an equal amount of land for the company. The committee suggested that this amount be 2000 sections. The company agreed to withdraw its suit against the commissioner of the General Land Office if the compromise arrangements were adopted by the legislature.⁵⁵

Such a bill was passed and approved on February 10, 1852, the only change being that the 2000 sections were reduced to 1700. The bill as passed provided that if the company relinquished all its rights in the colony within twenty days and withdrew the suit in the Travis District Court, the state would dismiss the suit in the Navarro Court and issue to the company certificates for 1700 sections of land. These certificates were transferable and could be located on any land within the colony not claimed by a colonist prior to August 4, 1852. The colony area was to be reserved to the company for two and a half years in order to permit the location of the certificates, but the company was required to alienate at least one-half of the land within ten years. The company had to furnish a map to each district surveyor who was supposed to locate on it all old surveys he had knowledge of and return it to the company agent, who was in turn to add the information about colonists' claims and send the maps to the land commissioner. Every six months thereafter the agent was to send a detailed report to the land commissioner of the new surveys by the company. The numerical discrepancy between Ward's list of colonists and

⁵⁴Stewart's memorial has not been located, but its content can be inferred from the tenor of the bill.

⁵⁵It is to be noted that the committee did not mention the Navarro suit, which suggests that it had been dismissed or indefinitely postponed.

the company's claims was noticed by a clause permitting all colonists who had not signed a Ward-certificate to receive a certificate from any county or district court within the colony.⁵⁶

Though they sought to hide the fact, the company was tremendously enriched by the law. It had exchanged unwarranted and illegal claims to about 600,000 acres for an outright grant of 1,088,000 acres, worth then between \$250,000 and \$300,000. In urging the compromise, the joint committee had overlooked the basic question of the legality of the company's claims to the half-grants, and this question was never tested by either court or legislature. As pointed out earlier in this work, the company had no valid claim to these half-grants, since such a claim rested on the promise that the company had performed certain services for the colonists and that the colonists had elected to pay for these services with land instead of money. Few if any of these services had been performed and the money option had not been tendered to nor accepted by any colonist.

In their anxiety to comply with the law's provisions, Stewart and Hedgcoxe signed the relinquishment on February 7, three days before Governor Bell signed the bill.⁵⁷ Stewart returned to Kentucky, Hedgcoxe went to the colony to set up his land office as required by the law, and the legislature adjourned on February 16. None seemed to realize the violent reaction the "compromise" was to produce in the colony area.

⁵⁶Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, II, 950-957. It is noteworthy that only a few persons took advantage of this procedure, and many of these were later proved to have made fraudulent claims.

⁵⁷Dismissal of suit, File 54, Archives, Travis District Court; Relinquishment, File 18, Colony Contracts File, General Land Office, February 7, 1852.

CHAPTER XIII



The Hedgcoxe War

THE ESSENCE of the conflict in the colony may be described in a paragraph. Land speculators holding unlocated land certificates were violently opposed to the compromise law which not only closed to them the 16,400 square mile colony reservation but permitted the company to patent one million and eighty-eight thousand acres in the choice locations or to sell unlocated certificates in an amount which would flood the market and depress prices. Since there were possibly 800,000 to one million acres in outstanding paper, the addition of the Texas Emigration and Land Company paper could inflate the market by over 100 per cent.

Organized opposition to the company had started developing among land locators outside the colony before the compromise law of February 10, 1852, was passed. In the spring of 1849 a public meeting was held in Henderson County, about one hundred miles from the colony, from which a committee of thirty, none of whom was a colonist, was selected to defend the colonists from the "villanious tyranny" of the company. This committee passed resolutions requesting the citizens of each county in the

colony to hold mass meetings and elect delegates to a general colony convention to be held in Dallas on May 21, 1849.

In the ensuing controversy it is impossible accurately to determine the roles of legitimate colonists, speculators, and politicians. John H. Reagan, one of Texas' most eminent statesmen, was to rise to prominence by making a political issue of the controversy, and others, among them J. W. Throckmorton,¹ were to gain or lose popularity over the colony question. Reagan, at that time a relatively unknown lawyer,² was a leader in the Henderson County meeting. He was selected with several others to attend the proposed Dallas convention, and it was announced that the Henderson meeting would support John H. Reagan for state senator in the fall election.³

The Dallas convention, held on May 21, elected Peter Dakan president, J. W. Throckmorton as secretary, and sent a memorial to the legislature praying for relief for both the Peters and the Mercer colonists. In the senatorial elections that fall the chief issue was the colonists' demand for titles to their land, and Reagan was defeated by Samuel Bogart. Reagan apparently had not been willing to make promises so extensive as Bogart's. Of this campaign Reagan made the following statement:

It was the only time I was ever defeated in a popular election, and in this case I deliberately accepted defeat rather than promise the people to do what I felt sure would operate to their injury.⁴

¹Throckmorton's activities have been traced in Claude Elliott, *Leathercoat: The Life History of a Texas Patriot*.

²Reagan's connection with the Peters Colony began shortly after he arrived in Texas. In 1840, as deputy surveyor in Nacogdoches County, he had made a survey excursion to the upper Trinity to locate certificates. In 1841 he participated in the attack on the Indians on Village Creek, and in the summer of 1843 he guided Sam Houston to the area to make a treaty with the Indians. In 1847 Reagan was elected for one term to the Legislature from a district that embraced a portion of the colony. (John H. Reagan, *Memoirs*, ed. by Walter F. McCaleb, 43ff.)

³Bonham *Advertiser*, May 17, 1849.

⁴John H. Reagan, *Memoirs*, 58. Reagan's statements about the Peters Colony controversy are in many places inaccurate, but this is not surprising since he wrote his *Memoirs* many years after the controversy. In particular, Reagan merges the controversy of 1849-1850 with that of 1852-1853 and is confused about the final settlement. He mentions a court action in the Federal Court at Galveston which cannot be traced and in general attributes to himself a nobleness of purpose which in view of present information appears as a rationalization of opportunism.

Although defeated in the campaign of 1849, Reagan saw the political opportunities offered by the controversy. He announced himself as opposed to the compromise law of 1852 before it was passed, deprecated the company's claims, and warned that the citizens' rights were in danger.⁵ Also, as a former locator of certificates and as a man who profited from land paper speculation,⁶ Reagan may have had some personal interest in thwarting the law.

Therefore his actions during 1852 were linked closely to the organized opposition against Hedgcoxe, the company, and the compromise law. Whatever Reagan's motives for entering the 1852 controversy, his contentions were basically correct. As has been pointed out, the company's claim to the 1,088,000 acres was neither legally nor morally valid, but rested instead on a highly favorable committee report which ignored the basic issue in the case. Reagan said of this, "If the Committee and the Legislature had known as well as every colonist knew, how false the statements contained in the Report were, their actions would have been different."⁷

It was the locators, however, not the colonists, who began the attack on the compromise law, and as before, the opposition was initially organized outside the colony. A "mass meeting" was held in the town of Springfield in Limestone County under the leadership of John Boyd, J. P. Philpott, John Caruthers, William Croft, Benjamin F. Lynn, A. G. Gholston, and J. P. Lynch, none of whom was a colonist. The meeting adopted resolutions framed in emotional language and calculated to arouse the people against the company and the law. According to the resolutions, the company had maintained "a piratical system of extortion upon the settlers, and harassed them with arbitrary requirements." The Convention of 1845 had "heard the cry of the oppressed," but the legislature, "disregarding the provisions of said ordinance," had "actually *compromised* with the company, granting them the enormous amount of seventeen hundred sections of land—an amount sufficient to have built a railroad from the center to the circum-

⁵Nate M. Burford to John H. Reagan, January 1, 1852; Reagan to W. G. W. Jowers, January 26, 1852, Reagan Papers, Archives, Texas State Library.

⁶Reagan, *Memoirs*, 61.

⁷*South Western American*, March 9, 1853, from Reagan Papers (Benjamin Good, col.), Archives, University of Texas.

ference of the state." The law was therefore "unconstitutional—a fraud—speculative—an attempted robbery—partial in its bearing—unjust—impolitic—calculated to engender litigation, and carrying upon its face unmistakable evidence of imbecility or corruption." The governor was requested to call a special session of the legislature,⁸ "that our Statute Book may be purged of this foul blotch," and colonists were urged to hold mass meetings to protest the law. Concern over the possible coming sale of unlocated certificates was expressed as follows:

Resolved. That as we believe said company will never attempt to locate said land but will attempt to sell certificates to innocent persons, and that as we believe said certificates are absolutely worthless—an *unconstitutional law can vest no right*, we most solemnly warn all citizens of this State and of the United States, and of the whole world, not to purchase them.⁹

The resolutions were ordered published in all the papers of the state as an indication that the Limestone people intended to make an organized fight.¹⁰ Their opposition was unintentionally abetted by Hedgcoxe's actions at this time. To fulfill the requirements of the compromise law, Hedgcoxe established his headquarters about four miles from McKinney, and published (broad-side) a proclamation "explaining" the compromise law to the colonists. The proclamation simply stated that colonists would be allowed until August 4, 1852, to establish their claims with Hedgcoxe. This was no more than the law had already established, but the tone was autocratic and arrogant.¹¹ It undoubtedly aroused considerable feeling throughout the colony and contributed to the misinterpretation of the compromise law. In issuing the proclamation, Hedgcoxe acted as a bonded officer of the state government,¹² but he continued to be the agent of the company, and his dual role made his actions difficult for the settlers to interpret. His "bom-

⁸It was already obvious that a special session was to be called over the question of apportionment of senatorial districts.

⁹*Northern Standard*, July 3, 1852.

¹⁰*Ibid.* The final resolution in the series stated: "Resolved that copies of this preamble and resolution be forwarded to three or more papers of this State for publication, and that all others are requested to publish them."

¹¹Unfortunately this proclamation has not been located. Its contents can be inferred from collateral documents.

¹²Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, II, 956. His bond was set at \$20,000.

bastic circular,"¹³ was immediately attacked by the speculators who gained much popularity for their cause by calling Hedgcoxe such names as "Lord Hedgcoxe Duke Grand Mogul, etc., of the Three Forks of the Trinity,"¹⁴ and the "most obnoxious man to the colonists."¹⁵

The compromise law was identified with Hedgcoxe. The speculators argued that the law virtually abrogated the claim "of the widows and orphans of the Fathers whose blood waters the plains of the Alamo, Goliad, and San Jacinto, so that none can receive a patent to their lands . . . unless they prostrate themselves before Lord Hedgcoxe, Lord Stewart, or whosoever else may be the company's *anointed* and *He* shall say, 'I allow it.'"¹⁶

The Limestone meeting had been held on April 28, 1852; a meeting was planned for Dallas on May 15,¹⁷ and Reagan accepted a request¹⁸ to make an address by a number of colonists who professed themselves to be dissatisfied with the opinions expressed in the Hedgcoxe proclamation.¹⁹ His speech, published in the *Dallas Herald*, was pacifist on the surface but used language designed to further agitation. While urging moderation against the "bold unauthorized assumptions of power" by Hedgcoxe and his "singular construction" of the law, he advised the citizens to avoid violence, and "to trust to the moral force of justice to vindicate them from the agent's abuses." In a later address he urged the people not to attack Hedgcoxe and drive him from the colony. "I deprecate mobs, but I think that there is a difference between a lawless mob, and the united resistance, by an injured, wronged, and insulted people, of the lawless conduct of the petty tyrant of foreign nabobs who happened by accident or ignorance, to be clothed with a little

¹³B. Warren Stone to Charles De Morse, July 20, 1852, *Northern Standard*, July 31, 1852.

¹⁴John J. Good to John H. Reagan, August 17, 1852, Reagan Papers, Archives, University of Texas.

¹⁵Stone to De Morse, July 20, 1852, *Northern Standard*, July 31, 1852.

¹⁶*Ibid.*, July 3, 1852.

¹⁷The Dallas meeting was probably a result of the Limestone meeting's agitation, although no documentation has been found.

¹⁸Reagan to Bledsoe, May 11, 1852, Reagan Papers, Archives, Texas State Library.

¹⁹Samuel T. Bledsoe and others to John H. Reagan, May 11, 1852, in the *Northern Standard*, September 10, 1852.

brief authority.”²⁰ (Cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war.)

The Dallas meeting adopted resolutions to the effect that Hedgcoxe did not have the power to adjudicate any colonist's claim and that the alternate section reservation in the contract of July 20, 1843, had ceased to exist when that contract expired. It also took the occasion “to express our regret that the last legislature should have gone so far beyond the demands of right, reason, and equity, as to give the Peters' Company *one million and eighty-eight thousand* acres of land for what they did towards the settlement of this colony, and that we regard the appointment of H. O. Hedgcoxe with the power given him under the act of February 10, as having been both unfortunate and unwise.”²¹

To the resolutions the meeting appended a note of thanks to John H. Reagan for “his frank, able, and eloquent address,” and requested him to publish it in the *Dallas Herald*. Furthermore, the meeting resolved that “we will aid and assist” any colonist oppressed by the company “by all the means in our power to obtain in his rights as a colonist—peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must.”²²

Excitement was increased among company opponents when Ebenezer Allen, attorney general and erstwhile partner of William G. Hale, delivered on June 3 an opinion upholding the law.²³ Willis Stewart said that his opinion fell “amongst the colonists like a Congreve Rocket, and is bitterly denounced by some of the rebellious spirits there.”²⁴

B. Warren Stone, a leader of the rebellious spirits, proclaimed Allen's opinion as “very strange—unprofessional—canting.”²⁵ Reagan returned to the colony on July 1, and formally addressed meetings on July 10 and on July 13. At the second “Large and highly Respectable meeting of the citizens of Dallas County,” a resolution was adopted calling for the resignation of Samuel

²⁰*State Gazette*, September 7, 1852, publication of a speech of July 10, 1852.

²¹*Northern Standard*, August 7, 1852.

²²*Ibid.*

²³*Ibid.*, July 31, 1852.

²⁴Stewart to Hale, July 30, 1852, Hale Papers, Envelope 1851-1852, Archives, University of Texas.

²⁵Stone to De Morse, July 20, 1852, in the *Northern Standard*, July 31, 1852.

Bogart, Reagan's old opponent, from the senate.²⁶

On July 12 and 13, a committee, claiming to represent the citizens of Dallas County and consisting of A. Bledsoe, Samuel B. Pryor, Alexander Harwood, James H. Smith, J. W. Crockett, and B. Warren Stone, forced their way into Hedgcoxe's office in Collin County and proceeded to make an "investigation" of his records.²⁷ On July 15 this committee apparently reported to a mass meeting in Dallas that fraud and corruption were undermining the claims of the colonists who had filed with Hedgcoxe, and that he was planning to do the colonists every sort of evil. Reagan made another "conciliatory" speech lasting several hours urging the people "to abstain from a resort to violence." This was followed by an episode known in Texas history as the "Hedgcoxe War."²⁸

During the night of July 15, John J. Good, a militia commander, led a contingent of armed men from the Dallas meeting to Hedgcoxe's office, which was apparently located in or adjacent to his home. Hedgcoxe was ordered to leave the colony, and his files of the colonists' claims, together with the books, maps, and papers of the company, were seized. Hedgcoxe fled the next day to Austin.²⁹ Good and his men returned to Dallas, deposited Hedgcoxe's papers in the courthouse, and joined the general celebration of what was imagined was a brilliant coup. Good wrote:

We reached this place [Dallas] early this morning, and met a brilliant reception from the citizens of Dallas County, at whose expense we have been feasting and revelling until this time (3 o'clock) and still the excitement is up. Sam Bogart was promenaded around the square, in effigy, on a rail, then [they] swung him to a black jack and burned him. William Myres, a spy of the company's here was seized, rode around for some time, on the sharp edge of a

²⁶J. W. Latimer (secretary of the meeting) to Samuel Bogart, July 16, 1852, *ibid.*, August 7, 1852.

²⁷A. Bledsoe and others to Charles De Morse, August 16, 1852, *ibid.*, September 11, 1852.

²⁸Reagan later claimed that he had continually advocated peaceful measures and that he had tried to prevent the mob action that followed the July 15 meeting. He took a full page advertisement in a number of papers (see *ibid.*, September 10, 1853) and published statements sworn to by scores of persons to the effect that he urged temperance and tried to check the impatience of the citizens. One feels that he did protest too much and that the paid advertisements should be accepted with reservations.

²⁹Hedgcoxe to Stephen Crosby, September 4, 1852, Colony Contract file, General Land Office.

rail, and the other spies of the company are notified that one month is given them in which to arrange their business and to leave this country.³⁰

The attack on Hedgcoxe and the confiscation of his files threw the colony into an uproar. Many feared that the action jeopardized their claims under the compromise law; some who had filed with Hedgcoxe feared their claims would be lost; but others sanctioned the actions wholeheartedly. On July 20 a citizens' meeting in McKinney resolved that the attack on Hedgcoxe was unwarranted, that the stolen records should be returned, that Bogart and Throckmorton were not to be condemned, and that the convention of the colonists suggested by the Dallas meeting be held July 29 in McKinney.³¹ On July 24, a Denton County meeting resolved that "we heartily concur in the action of our fellow-citizens of our Colony, in ordering Hedgcoxe to leave the colony, with all those associated with him," that Bogart and Throckmorton resign their seats in the legislature, and "that as we are unwilling to enter into a long and expensive law suit with a lordly company of European Aristocrats, which would cost more to support than our lands are worth and the crisis having arrived at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, we will defend our homes to the last extremity, *peacably if we can—forcibly if we must.*"³²

Meetings were probably held in the other counties though no record of them has been found. Delegates from each county were in attendance at the McKinney convention. Below is a list of delegates with the names of bona fide colonists italicized:

COLLIN COUNTY—*Pleasant Wilson*, J. H. Wilcox, George H. Piques, Samuel Bogart, *Jacob Baccus*, and J. W. Throckmorton.

COOKE COUNTY—*Aaron Hill*, Daniel Montague, *Robert F. Shannon*, *William Middleton*, R. D. Turner, and William C. Twitty.

DALLAS COUNTY—J. M. Crockett, J. W. Smith, T. C. Hawpe, *William H. Hord*, B. Warren Stone, and J. W. Latimer.

DENTON COUNTY—*James W. Chowning*, A. P. Lloyd, *John W. King*, *Daniel Strickland*, *Jesse Gibson*, and *Samuel A. Pritchen* (Pritchitt).

ELLIS COUNTY—John H. Reagan, Edward H. Tarrant, E. W. Rogers, *E. C. Newton*, J. E. Patten, and W. Whatler.

³⁰John J. Good to John C. Easton, July 17, 1852, in *Northern Standard*, August 7, 1852. By a misprint the letter is there dated July 17, 1851.

³¹Mass Meeting of the Citizens of Collin County, *ibid.*, August 7, 1852.

³²Mass Meeting in Denton County, *ibid.*

GRAYSON COUNTY—*William S. Reeves*, Rev. A. Bone, *William Southwood*, *J. B. Earhart*, *J. H. Wilson*, Burrell P. Smith.

TARRANT COUNTY—*John W. Elliston*, *S. Gilmore*, M. T. Johnson, Francis Jordan, *Micajah Goodwin*, and Alexander Young.³³

A substantial part of the opposition to the company came from persons who were not colonists and whose attack on the company and the law was a result of interest in unlocated land paper. This fact is further emphasized by an examination of the leaders of the convention. John H. Reagan, *J. H. Wilcox*, *Aaron Hill*, *J. W. Latimer*, *John W. King*, *John H. Wilson*, and M. T. Johnson were on the committee which drafted the resolutions adopted by the convention. Of these, only *Hill*, *King*, and *Wilson* were colonists. Because the minutes of the convention were recorded and published in the *Northern Standard*,³⁴ it is possible to analyze further the leadership; again the names of colonists have been italicized. M. T. Johnson and *J. W. Latimer* were president and secretary *pro tem*. The permanent officers were Azariah Bone, president; Burrell P. Smith, vice-president; *J. W. Latimer* and *J. N. Swindells*, secretaries; and Daniel Howell, sergeant-at-arms. The following men served on three of the five committees appointed by the convention: B. Warren Stone, John H. Reagan, and M. T. Johnson. The following men served on two committees: *J. W. Crockett*, Burrell P. Smith, *John Wilson*, Daniel Montague, *A. P. Lloyd*, E. W. Rogers, and *Aaron Hill*. During the three sessions of the convention B. Warren Stone was reported as speaking fifteen times; M. T. Johnson, fourteen times; John H. Reagan, eleven times; *J. W. Crockett*, seven times; *J. W. Throckmorton*, four times; *J. B. Earhart*, three times; and all others, five times.

An examination of the italicized names in the above lists illustrates the origin of the leadership. This was not a spontaneous movement of colonists. It was originated by, developed by, and led by outside land speculators. The motives of the leaders can be discovered in the resolutions adopted. The first, which was unanimously accepted, set the tone for the rest. It is quoted below:

Resolved: That the outrages and insults inflicted upon the rights and feelings of the people of the Peters Colony by Henry O. Hedg-

³³*Ibid.*, October 16, 1852. Italics supplied.

³⁴*Ibid.*

coxe, the agent of the company, and the preconcerted schemes of villainy and fraud which he was daily carrying out, and by which he was greatly endangering the colonists in the secure enjoyment of their rights to land in the colony made it necessary for the people of the colony, for the security of these rights, to take the books, maps, and papers of said agent, into their own hands, and to drive him out of the colony.³⁵

The second resolution placed B. Warren Stone in charge of the stolen papers and left their disposal largely to his discretion. A memorial was prepared asking the governor to call a special session of the legislature and demanding the repeal of the compromise law, especially the provisions reserving the colony area to the company for two and a half years and granting them certificates for 1700 sections of land. A permanent committee was appointed to collect evidence of the company's villainy; John H. Reagan was retained as counsel at a fee of ten thousand dollars; another meeting of the convention was planned; and finally a committee headed by Reagan drafted an "Address to the People of the State" which was adopted and ordered published broadside and in all the papers of the state.

The main contention of Reagan's statement in this "Address" is unquestionably valid. He held that the company did not completely fulfill the requirements of the contract within either the letter or the spirit of the law. The various minor contentions are not altogether true, and were obviously based on hearsay rather than on actual evidence. Furthermore, the hearsay evidence came from a group in which a large number were not colonists and whose leadership was almost completely non-colonist.

As the excitement aroused by the McKinney convention faded, there was a realignment of political forces in the area. In response to the demands of the Stone faction in Dallas, Throckmorton and Crockett resigned their seats in the legislature and campaigned for re-election on the basis of a modification of their earlier stand on the compromise law. Samuel Bogart refused to resign to stand in a special election against John H. Reagan who had emerged a politically powerful figure.³⁶

³⁵*Ibid.*

³⁶Claude Elliott's *Leathercoat* gives the details of Throckmorton's re-election, pp. 29-31.

For more than a year after the convention both Bogart and Reagan resorted to the vituperative language of the time accusing one another of falsehood, treachery, and general dishonesty. The fight between them was over the issue of the Peters Colony compromise law that Bogart had supported in the legislature. More newspaper space was devoted to the name calling than had been given to the news itself, and the true history of the controversy has ever after been clouded by the various exaggerations presented by both men as "facts." Bogart accused Reagan of having been imported into the colony by land speculators to denounce the legislature and the compromise law and added that he was the prime mover in raising the people to excitement. According to Bogart, Reagan's efforts to allay the excitement were actually designed to create disturbance. Bogart said:

His course in the colony . . . reminds me much of Anthony's harangue over the body of Caesar. He holds enchained a gaping crowd of listeners, while he portrays the sufferings of the colonists—while he caluminates the Legislature as liars or fools, or both, for passing this 'telegraphic law'—while he advises them 'no longer to submit to the trickery, falsehoods, stratagem and corruption,' which he asserts have been practiced upon them. Then blowing hot and cold at the same breath, tells the citizens 'not to get excited—do no harm to any one—do not *rise and mutiny*. Forgive me that I am *mild* with these thy butchers.' From such persuasive powers in allaying excitement heaven deliver us!³⁷

Bogart also stated that Reagan had been one of the self-appointed committee who had examined Hedgcoxe's books on July 13 and misrepresented them to the meeting on July 15.

Reagan's answers were long and detailed, and documented by sworn statements from persons living in the area. He refused to take up the veiled challenge to a duel for typically Reaganesque reasons: as a government official he had sworn to take part in no duels. He vilified Bogart with a scurrility as low as the senator's, calling him "an apostate from the Christian Ministry, a murderer and a refugee from justice, a known hypocrite in both religion

³⁷*Northern Standard*, October 8, 1853. Bogart closed this attack on Reagan with a remark that seems apropos: "When your name and infamy shall have been consigned to the tomb . . . and the future historian . . . shall search the archives of the Peters Colony he will be astonished to find that in the year 1852 the Reagans, the Stones, the Crocketts, and the Goods were regarded by the people of the Three Forks as either great or wise."

and politics, and now a convicted liar and slanderer of the basest character."³⁸

Fortunately for the state, Reagan survived Bogart's slander, and though Bogart refused to resign and campaign against him for the senate, Reagan was able to capitalize on his popularity by seeking the office of district judge of the Ninth Judicial District, made vacant by the death of the incumbent in September. As this district included most of the colony area, Reagan won easily over his opponent, R. A. Reeves.³⁹

Except for the political mudslinging, affairs in the colony seemed to quiet down after the convention. An article in the *Northern Standard*, dated October 10, 1852, stated:

The colony excitement has so far subsided that little is said about the difficulties creating it. An adjourned meeting of the Convention held here some weeks since was held on Monday; no quorum present, the only delegation present from other counties being from Dallas and Tarrant. Among these were Col. M. T. Johnson, Messrs. Latimer, Crockett, Hawpe, and Stone. On Tuesday they adjourned sine die; having had no quorum nor attempting to effect anything. There is a circular distributed here signed "A lawful colonist of Peters Colony," believed to be written by the agent, Hedgcoxe, which is intended to counteract the feeling against him, and differs in its tone most remarkably from the previous circular issued by him, and from his conduct in pursuance of its declarations. It can produce no effect here in his favor, for there is a thorough conviction here of his unworthiness as a man and a public officer. Dr. Throckmorton the representative of Collin and Denton has resigned, to give his constituency an opportunity to pass upon his course. Mr. Crockett has taken the same course in Dallas.⁴⁰

The company took advantage of what reaction there was to the convention to institute a policy of conciliation. In a published letter, dated September 18, 1852,⁴¹ Stewart said the company deeply deplored the circumstances which gave rise to the difficulties in the colony. Hedgcoxe, he said, was acting not as company agent but as a government official, and the company had had no knowledge of the obnoxious circular until a printed copy was sent to Louisville. The company immediately wrote to Hedgcoxe, ask-

³⁸*Ibid.*, September 10, 1853.

³⁹Reagan, *Memoirs*, mentions without detailed information, his election. An item in the *Northern Standard*, September 10, 1853, described the campaign as friendly.

⁴⁰*Ibid.*, November 13, 1852.

⁴¹*Ibid.*, November 20, 1852.

ing him to withdraw it. "We desire peace and harmony above all things." Stewart offered to be of what aid he could in straightening out the tangle the confiscation of the files had caused. "Now if they [the colonists] will unite with us, if we do not in a very short time satisfy them, that we are their true and best friends, we will give them leave to curse us for all time to come."⁴²

De Morse added an optimistic note:

On our first page, will be found a letter from the Trustees of the Company . . . setting forth their desire that the colonists shall obtain Patents for their lands, and for just such tracts as they desire; and the willingness of the company to cooperate in the procurement of the Patents. This we presume will settle all the difficulties in the Colony, being all that the settlers would wish. The commissioner of the Land Office, we presume, will under this state of affairs, not hesitate to issue Patents to the colonists.⁴³

On January 1, 1853, the company published a letter addressed "To the Colonists of Peters Colony."⁴⁴ It began humbly in an attempt to undo the mischief of Hedgcoxe's arrogance: "The undersigned Trustees of the Texas Emigration and Land Company, beg leave most respectfully to address you." It was a well-written letter, laying the blame for the confiscation of the files on a "few misguided colonists who were by the misrepresentations of interested persons, induced to participate in that outrage." If the files had not been taken, Stewart argued, every colonist would "by this time have had a patent for his land." The company announced that it would resign all its rights in favor of the colonists and would dispute with no colonist the title to his land. Therefore, even though the compromise law permitted the company to make its locations after September 4, 1852, the company was magnanimously waiting for the colonists to recover the confiscated files and receive titles from the General Land Office before filing its own claims. Said Stewart: "Had the Company been the bad men they have been represented, they would at once have taken these means of harassing and ruining you, but such was never their intention; on the contrary, they desire at once to waive all such rights in your favor; to forego all the advantage which accident or imprudence

⁴²*Ibid.*

⁴³*Ibid.*

⁴⁴*Ibid.*, January 1, 1853.

have given them, and effectually to put an end" to the controversy over the titles. Stewart announced that he would be in Austin from January 1 to April 1, 1853, and would act as advisor and intermediary with the land office for any colonist who so desired. This was followed in February by a published apology to Stephen Crosby, the general land commissioner, by Stewart, who had earlier accused Crosby of refusing to cooperate since the robbery of Hedgcoxe's office in July.⁴⁵

Obviously, the confiscation of Hedgcoxe's files had created a problem. The claim evidence of most of the colonists was among the papers taken into custody by John Good. Presumably this evidence was deposited in the Dallas County courthouse, but it seems never to have been made available in a body to the General Land Office, though occasionally individual files were sent to Austin.⁴⁶ There are various traditions concerning the fate of the Hedgcoxe files. The most creditable seems to be that Good deposited the records at the Dallas County courthouse, and that they were later burned.⁴⁷ This is substantiated by a statement made in 1913 by eighty-three-year-old M. L. Gracey, one of the party who took the books and records from Hedgcoxe's office:

As to the books and papers I can't tell what became of them. The last I ever saw of them, the hack was there by the court-house. Old man Bledsoe and old man Crum drove the hack—But I understood they were put in a box and left with Alex Harwood and Ed Browder, and I heard, afterwards that they were burned up when the court-house burned.⁴⁸

Whatever their fate, Hedgcoxe's stolen files do not seem to have been used as the basis for patents as the compromise law had contemplated. A further problem was created by the "Hedgcoxe War"; the law had stated that the colonists should make their claims through Hedgcoxe. That became impossible since they had driven him from the colony and taken his papers. As stated above, Stewart offered to serve as intermediary for the colonists in the

⁴⁵*Ibid.*, February 12, 1853.

⁴⁶*Ibid.*, January 22, 1853.

⁴⁷John M. Cochran to Mrs. Mattie Austin Hatcher, September 16, 1914, Archives, University of Texas.

⁴⁸John M. Cochran to Mrs. Mattie Austin Hatcher, September 2, 1913, private collection, San Antonio, Texas.

place of Hedgcoxe, but since the compromise law had been specific in outlining the procedures and naming Hedgcoxe, it became necessary to amend the law.

The legislature was called for a special session and during the latter part of January began to consider the problem of land titles in the colony. On January 21, 1853, one observer commented:

The Senate has been engaged in the discussion of that endless subject—Peters Colony.—I was much amused, (although I to some extent coincide in his views) in the remarks of a Senator, who stated "that for thirteen years, he had been seeking for light by voting for every measure calculated to terminate the difficulties existing in that colony, and give to the colonists the right to their homesteads, but instead of this accomplishing its object, legislation has but involved us in more impenetrable darkness, and he was now disposed to retrograde, and seek in repeal what they had failed to effect by enactments. I find that many agree with that gentleman, as will be seen by reference to the vote on the demagogues who have been inciting the colonists to pursue a suicidal policy, have induced them to act with great indiscretion and to be lavish in their denunciations, and abundant in the use of Billingsgate abuse of those who acted with an eye solely directed to their benefit and prosperity."⁴⁹

In the legislature an attempt to repeal completely the compromise law failed,⁵⁰ and a satisfactory amendment was eventually passed and approved on February 7, 1853.⁵¹ By this act, colonists were permitted to file their claims directly and individually with the land office. The remainder of Hedgcoxe's papers were made a part of the land office archives, and the company was required to file an official map in the land office. All colonists' claims had to be described in relation to the company's surveys so they could be located on this official map. The priority period in which colonists who had not yet located their land might have preference over the company was extended three months. The commissioner of the General Land Office was required to issue titles to all persons filing in accordance with either the compromise law or the supplement to it. The company, as soon as the three month waiting period was up, was permitted to begin making its locations. The land office was required to furnish the company a quarterly report on all

⁴⁹*Northern Standard*, February 26, 1853.

⁵⁰*Ibid.*, February 5, 1853.

⁵¹Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, III, 1314.

patents issued by colonists, "as fast as the returns of the Colonists are made," and the company was required to report its locations to the land office every six months.⁵²

During the next two years, 1852-1854, the majority of the colonists filed their claims and were issued patents in the colony area. About twelve hundred colonists patented their lands and about five hundred sold their claims unpatented and unlocated. The patents were geographically distributed as follows: Collin County, 302; Cooke, 101; Dallas, 546; Denton, 189; Ellis, 122; Grayson, 192; Johnson, 32; Parker, 5; Tarrant, 239; all others, 68.

Except for relatively minor adjustments that continued for a decade to be made in the legislature and in the courts, this ended the colonists' title difficulties. After May 7, 1853, the company hastened to complete its locations and claim its land. The story of the final surveying and the completion of the company's responsibilities to the state of Texas and to the Kentucky stockholders is presented in the next chapter.

⁵²An interpretation of the act was made by Stephen H. Crosby, General Land Commissioner, and published in the *Northern Standard* on April 9, 1853, in the form of a letter to John H. Crockett.

CHAPTER XIV



The Final Settlement

ON MAY 7, 1853, the destinies of the company and of the colonists became completely divorced.¹ The company, having fulfilled its legal responsibilities to the colonists, turned all of its energies to the task of realizing a profit from the rewards of its efforts in the venture. This meant surveying, patenting, and distributing the premium land among the stockholders. The difficulties of the colonists were presumed to be solved by the compromise law and its settlement granting them land and extending the location deadline to May 7, 1853.² The confusion which had arisen over land titles, however, was not so easily laid; nearly twenty years and ten legislative enactments were required to bring a final settlement.

In the main the United States after Jefferson's land ordinance of 1785 recognized the problem of inaccurate or incorrect deeds and rarely opened land for sale and settlement until after it had

¹One exception might be noted. On February 10, 1854, Stewart and Hedgcoxe, acting for the company, signed a final relinquishment of the company's claims to any and all land claimed by colonists. File 20, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

²This date was fixed by Land Commissioner Crosby's interpretation of the law rather than by the law itself which only stated that the time limit was extended three months.

been surveyed. The settlement of Texas had been more haphazard, especially under Mexican administration; clearly one of the expected benefits of the Republic's *empresario* laws was that land tracts would be surveyed before settlement. The *empresarios* in this sense were agents of the land office fulfilling for Texas a responsibility handled by the government in the United States. Had the *empresarios* done the surveying as required, there would have been fewer land title problems in Texas. Surveying fell behind settlement in the Peters Colony, and a number of settlers, when making their claims, described their land erroneously.

The first of a number of acts dealing with land titles was passed on February 1, 1854, permitting "settlers of Peters' Colony who may have filed their claims with the agent of said Colony, in error upon lands other than that claimed by them, or where the same does not correspond with the field notes of their survey" to correct their mistake.³

It was soon realized that all of the colonists had not filed their claims by May 7, 1853. On February 8, 1854, the legislature passed a law requiring the land commissioner to issue a title to any colonist who presented a set of field notes accompanied by one of Ward's certificates or a certificate issued by a county court.⁴

A problem was raised by conflicts between colonists' titles and a new class of titles originated by the state in 1852. It is necessary here to pick up the thread of the evolution of the land policy from the first part of this work. Texas had begun the land policy by giving to settlers in the Republic prior to March 2, 1836, a full league and labor of land. These titles became known as First Class Certificates. Second Class Certificates, worth 1280 acres, terminated on January 1, 1837. Third Class Certificates, worth 640 and 320 acres, were issued from that date to January 1, 1842. After that date, except within the limits of an established colony, land was not available to individuals until 1853. Within the Peters Colony, Third Class Certificates were effectively extended until June 30, 1848, and all colony titles issued were Third Class titles. On January 22, 1845, the state passed its first pre-emption

³Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, II, 1472.

⁴*Ibid.*, III, 57-58.

law which granted persons who had settled on unappropriated public domain a period of three years to cover their claim by a valid certificate, during which time they had a prior right to their location.⁵ This law in no way granted land to settlers; it simply provided pre-emption rights or freedom from molestation by land locators for a restricted period.

The pre-emption law was converted into the western world's first complete "homestead" law by a Texas statute enacted on February 7, 1853. This law, which emerged naturally from the general trend of Texas land policy, made outright land grants of 320 acres to pre-emptors. By the law's terms, any person who had settled on and improved any portion of the unappropriated public domain under the terms of the previous pre-emption acts could acquire a title by paying the usual surveying costs plus twenty dollars.⁶ On February 13, 1854, this act was broadened in scope though the quantity of land was reduced to 160 acres.⁷

During the period following July 1, 1848, a number of settlers who had located in the Peters Colony area began claiming land under the homestead act. Land lawyers and the employees of the land office were dubious as to whether these claims were valid, since the colony area was closed to the laying of certificates for the two and a half year period given the Texas Emigration and Land Company to locate its lands and since a portion of the area was included in the railroad reserve of December 21, 1853.⁸ A group of pre-emptors, therefore, petitioned the legislature in November, 1855, to define their rights,⁹ and on January 21, 1856, a law was passed to confirm the titles of pre-emption settlers within the colony. All pre-emptors who settled prior to December 21, 1853, were given full legal rights under the pre-emption and homestead laws provided their claim did not conflict with the prior claim of a colonist.¹⁰

The next legislative enactment affecting the colony was of a

⁵*Ibid.*, II, 1073-1075. The period was extended from 1848 to 1854 by a supplemental act dated on February 10, 1852. *Ibid.*, III, 960.

⁶*Ibid.*, 1317.

⁷*Ibid.*, III, 1550-1552.

⁸*Ibid.*, IV, 7-13.

⁹Memorial No. 168, Archives, Texas State Library.

¹⁰Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, IV, 209.

less general nature. Five land certificates, totaling 2713 acres had been laid during the period between July 1, 1848, and February 10, 1852. The legislature on August 25, 1856, authorized the land commissioner to issue patents on the claims named in the law.¹¹

In 1857 it became apparent to the land commissioner that fraudulent use had been made of the county courts' powers to issue Peters Colony certificates. This power had been given the county courts to take care of the difference that seemed to exist in 1852 between the number of certificates Ward had issued and the number of colonists the company had claimed. On January 5, 1858, the legislature repealed this power of the courts,¹² and on February 4, 1858, set up machinery to determine which county court certificates had been issued illegally.¹³ A traveling board of land commissioners was established to inspect the records of each county court within the colony and to hear testimony concerning the validity of county court certificates issued after February 1, 1855. The traveling board was to notify the public of its route and schedule by publication in the *Dallas Herald*, to keep a complete record of its proceedings, and to finish its business within three months. Until the board completed its investigation the land commissioner was prohibited from issuing patents on certificates of Peters Colony claimants issued by county courts. Claimants whose certificates were invalidated by the board could appeal their case to the district court within a limited time, which for the claimant would be a court of last resort. Twelve hundred dollars was appropriated to cover the board's expenses.¹⁴

A supplement to this law, passed on January 24, 1860, gave holders of county court certificates who had failed to file with the Board or to appeal to a district court, a period of twelve months from the passage of the law to take action on their claims through the district court.¹⁵

¹¹*Ibid.*, 468.

¹²*Ibid.*, 908.

¹³*Ibid.*, 978-982.

¹⁴*Ibid.*

¹⁵*Ibid.*, 1388. On February 14, 1860, James S. Robinson, District Attorney of the Sixteenth Judicial District, was awarded \$250 for defending the interest of the state in cases concerning the doubtful Peters Colony certificates. *Ibid.*, IV, 1475.

The confusion caused by the investigation of the fraudulent certificates necessitated a law to protect what was known as augmentation certificates. Colonists who had come to the colony as single men but who had married prior to July 1, 1848, were entitled to 640 acres, but most of these persons had received certificates from Ward for only 320 acres. This oversight had been corrected by augmentation certificates issued by the county courts, and on February 11, 1860, the legislature enacted a statute exempting these augmentation certificates from investigation and requiring the land commissioner to issue titles.¹⁶

Though the Peters Colony had seemed to become a perennial subject of legislation, as well as a campaign issue for politicians, the Civil War and reconstruction problems crowded colony affairs from the legislative docket. Finally on October 24, 1871, the last statute concerned directly with the Peters Colony lands was passed. It settled all questions arising over the county court certificates by declaring them valid and affirming patents issued on them.¹⁷

Thirty years had passed since the colony had been originated; the *empresario* device had been proven a failure by the litigation and the long series of statutes required to "quiet" the land titles in the disturbed area; and the state had given away nearly three million acres of land to acquire less than eighteen hundred settlers who quite probably would have immigrated for a much smaller inducement. A factor of no small consequence to later Texas history was the 1,088,000 acres which were placed in the hands of out-of-state owners through the Texas Emigration and Land Company.

To acquire title to the 1700 sections of land offered by the compromise law, the company had to survey each section and submit to the General Land Office reports a map of the area. The whole colony area was reserved by law until August 10, 1854, to permit the company to make its locations. Henry O. Hedgcoxe remained in the company's employ to superintend the surveying. A number of crews were necessary to complete the job, and in all, Hedgcoxe seems to have contracted with thirteen surveyors to work in the field. These were David Hearsom

¹⁶*Ibid.*, 1442.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, VII, 14.

of Illinois and S. M. Carter of Kentucky, employed on February 25, 1853; Joseph Bledsoe of Kentucky and John Granger of Hunt County, Texas, on March 25; William Smyth of Travis County, April 8; D. W. C. Baker of Travis County, John R. Hubbard of Burnet County, and Peter B. Lowe of Travis County, May 4; Wm. M. Ruse of Guadalupe County, May 20; Thomas Leckie, Oliver Hedgcoxe, and James Powell of Travis County, and B. B. Barker of Williamson County, July 15.¹⁸

Hedgcoxe put these parties in the field with instructions to work as rapidly as possible. He directed them to locate only land of the first quality for the company—"deep, rich dry rolling lands, with good Water & Timber like the lands of Collin County."¹⁹ To avoid the plague of conflicting claims, he sent them into the western portion of the grant to make their locations.²⁰

During the summer and fall of 1853 Hedgcoxe kept six surveying camps in operation. His superintendent in the field was George Hearndon, whose responsibility it was to see that the surveyors selected only choice land. As this was Indian country, Hearndon depended on Major Robert S. Neighbors, the Indian agent, to supply him and his crews with protection. Indians, however, did not threaten the success of the surveying operation so much as did the land locators. Apparently the legal reservation of the colony area was ineffective in stopping the activities of persons holding unlocated land paper.

On February 15, 1853, the company filed a petition with the clerk of the Travis District Court praying that the land commissioner be prohibited from issuing patents in the area until the reservation period expired. Because the "locators and their confederates, agents, and attorneys are already so numerous as to render it impossible to make all defendants," the company named George Hancock, Stephen Crosby, *et al.*, of the General Land Office as defendants in the suit. The company complained that the locators pretended they did not know where the colony's boundaries were, or that their locations were made prior to Feb-

¹⁸Report of appointment of surveyors, February 10, 1854, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

¹⁹Henry O. Hedgcoxe to George Hearndon, May 14, 1853, Peters Colony file, Archives, University of Texas.

²⁰See map, Figure 11.

ruary 4, 1841, or that they were made in the period between July 1, 1848, and February 10, 1852.²¹

The company obtained a temporary injunction against the land office on February 19, by posting a \$15,000 bond.²² The injunction was served on Stephen Crosby on February 28, and Crosby averred that the suit ought not be directed at him. He retaliated by refusing to accept the field notes that Hedgcoxe began to accumulate from the field parties. The company filed an amended petition on September 7 protesting this action, and on September 19 Crosby answered by claiming the company had no rights at all in the colony, basing his argument on the old claims that the company had not fulfilled its contract. The suit continued in the courts until the Supreme Court handed down a decision on January 5, 1856, upholding most of the inferior court's rulings, and in the main declaring that the land office had the right to issue patents within the colony to the land locators.²³ Of course by this time the company's surveys had been completed and the temporary injunction had served its purpose.

By these measures the company succeeded in avoiding a great deal of title litigation over conflicting claims with individual land locators, but despite its precautions the company got involved in a controversy with one of the state's most active land locators, Jacob De Cordova. On December 29, 1854, this conflict was resolved by mutual agreement, De Cordova withdrawing his claims to land located after February 10, 1852, and the company withdrawing its claims to land surveyed for De Cordova prior to that date.²⁴

While the court action and the negotiation with De Cordova were taking place in Austin, the surveying was being completed in haste. A section of a letter of instruction from Hedgcoxe to

²¹Petition in the case of Willis Stewart, *et al.*, vs. Geo. Hancock, *et al.*, Travis District Court, Archives, file 252.

²²*Ibid.* As the District Judge of the Travis Court, John Hancock, was a brother of George Hancock, a defendant in the suit, Stewart sought and obtained the injunction from Thomas Devine of the Bexar District Court. The bond was actually not posted until February 28, nor was the petition officially filed until that date.

²³Various documents in the archives of the Travis District Court, File 252. An editorial in the *Texas State Gazette*, April 14, 1855, rejoices in the ruling of the district court against the company, though the ruling was immediately appealed.

²⁴Agreement, File 419, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

Hearndon is quoted below in which the tone of urgency and the busy-body nature of Hedgcoxe's character are apparent:

You can have no doubt of the very high Opinion which I entertain of your abilities & perseverance, as well as of the unbounded confidence I have in you, and constant disposition to serve you, but you must recollect, that in carrying out things there I have a great complexity of interests to study, and not only incurring a great expense but that I am liable to the Company for the success of the whole enterprize. I am responsible for you all, not one out there but are my choice for the work I have assigned them, and must answer to the Co. for their actions—Now if I cannot keep your interests separate, the whole affair must blow up, and to keep peace and quietness in everything I rely in a great measure upon you—You must keep cool. Let others do as they please, you do your duties, and if you need anything get it, if Others go astray or fail, talk mildly to them about it, and if not rectified and likely to injure the Company inform me. I conceive it to be your express duty to keep everything to right, to the utmost of your ability, not to kill your self or suffer, and to keep me advised plainly and fearlessly of everything done out there by everyone. Let nothing be hid from me, speak out plainly, so that I may at once apply the remedy. At the same time try to keep all in Harmony and at work, and rather bear many evils *if the surveying goes on fast & correct*, than create the least difficulty. Recollect the Object of the Company is to *get their lands surveyed*. Let all your efforts be applied to this.²⁵

By the fall of 1853 many of the field notes had been sent to Hedgcoxe in Austin and by December most of the surveying was finished. A correspondent at Fort Belknap noted on December 12, 1853, that the company surveyors had finished and gone to Austin with their notes.²⁶

Hedgcoxe compiled the notes into an excellent map.²⁷ Since Hedgcoxe had required his surveyors to run connecting lines through their surveys, the sprawling and scattered locations could be considered as one survey, rather than as 3400 separate surveys.²⁸ The map of the whole colony shows the approximate location of the company's land, which the company chose to select in 3400 square sections of 320 acres each rather than 1700 full sections of 640 acres each.

²⁵Hedgcoxe to Hearndon, May 14, 1853, Peters Colony file, Archives, University of Texas.

²⁶*Northern Standard*, December 31, 1853.

²⁷The Hedgcoxe map was lithographed, but only a few copies have been found, all in fragmentary condition. The best copy is preserved in the General Land Office.

²⁸Hedgcoxe to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, March 14, 1854, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

The progress of the surveying cannot be detailed accurately. During the winter of 1853-1854 Hedgcoxe submitted notes to the land office on at least 2276 half-section tracts,²⁹ and by August 10, 1854, notes on the rest of the 3400 tracts were submitted, though some of the work later had to be corrected.³⁰ In his report of February 10, 1854, Hedgcoxe suggested that in so large an undertaking there was a possibility of error; on November 28, 1854, he applied to have such an error corrected. He withdrew from the land office notes on survey numbers 1401 and 3400 and commenced a resurvey of these sections.³¹ Running throughout the work of Thomas Leckie he found an error of 100 varas in each thousand; in other words Leckie's chainman had "reported nine pins for out instead of ten." In the tracts affected this reduced the area from 320 acres as reported to 265 acres.³² Leckie was sent out to correct his work, and in 1858 returned corrected field notes to 346 surveys.³³ This entitled the company to locate land equivalent to the total error, which was 19,030 acres, or fifty-nine and one-half 320-acre tracts. Actually only forty-five additional tracts were patented, some of them being out-sized. The 3445 tracts were located as follows:

<i>County</i>	<i>Number of Tracts</i>
Archer	270
Baylor	96
Callahan	133
Clay	93
Cooke	1
Eastland	22
Jack	194
Montague	67
Palo Pinto	245
Parker	22
Shackelford	225

²⁹Connecting Lines file, General Land Office, documents dated October 28, October 29, November 19, 1853, January, and March 7, 1854.

³⁰Henry O. Hedgcoxe to Stephen Crosby, December 5, 1854, Connecting Lines file; Hedgcoxe to Crosby, August 10, 1854, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

³¹H. O. Hedgcoxe to Stephen Crosby, November 28, 1854, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

³²Hedgcoxe to Crosby, December 3, 1857, Connecting Lines file, General Land Office.

³³Certificate by Thos. Leckie and letter from Henry O. Hedgcoxe to Francis White, Land Commissioner, Connecting Lines file, General Land Office. Neither document bears date other than the year 1858.

<i>County</i>	<i>Number of Tracts</i>
Stephens	564
Throckmorton	553
Wichita	6
Young	954
	<hr/>
	3445 ³⁴

Hedgcoxe continued to correspond with the General Land Office over minor points connected with the surveying until 1859,³⁵ but the great majority of the patents were issued to the company in 1854 and 1855.³⁶ As the land was in an unsettled part of the state and as the company was forced by law to alienate at least half of its holdings within ten years, no attempt seems to have been made to continue the existence of the Texas Emigration and Land Company. In 1858, after the termination of the suit discussed earlier, the company distributed its land among the stockholders.³⁷

Unfortunately no company records have been found to indicate the basis of the division. The latest document available listing the names of the stockholders was dated on November 3, 1853.³⁸ Stockholders at that time were:

<i>Name</i>	<i>No. of Shares</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>No. of Shares</i>
Armstrong & Allen	20	James Garvin	25
Wm. W. Bacon & Cobb	20	Wm. Garvin	30
A. P. Barker	20	G. Gates	26
W. Bishop	10	James Guthrie	20
John S. Brannin	6	Guthrie & Tyler	20
S. S. Bucklin	10	Henry A. Hambright	5
John S. Carpenter	3	J. B. Harper	5
James P. Chambers		R. C. Hewitt	5
John O. Cochran	5	W. C. Hite	15
Thomas Coleman	60	H. H. Honore	5
Isaac Cromie	30	H. S. Julien	15
R. H. Crump	5	M. Kean	8
D. M. Dowell	10	George Killick	5
D. P. Faulds	13	John Kitts	30
E. A. Gardner	3	David Land	2

³⁴County patentee maps on file in the General Land Office.

³⁵Connecting Lines file, General Land Office, various documents dated January 31, February 11, March 8, and June 28, 1859.

³⁶*Abstracts of Texas Land Titles.*

³⁷Broadside Advertisement, December, 1877, Graham Papers, Envelope XI, Archives, University of Texas.

³⁸No. 25, Colony Contracts file, General Land Office.

<i>Name</i>	<i>No. of Shares</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>No. of Shares</i>
E. H. Lewis	20	Samuel Richardson	20
James Lusse	10	O. W. Rootheirs	18
James W. McGill	5	George M. Sealy	5
A. Martin	5	W. W. Sherrill	2
Martin-Owen Co.	20	Felix Simon	2
John M. Monahan	20	James B. Slaughter	13
J. Monks	43	T. & E. Slevin	15
D. P. Monsarrat	9	John J. Smith	82
G. H. Monsarrat & Co.	10	Willis Stewart	137
W. J. Murphy	5	John M. Stokes	10
H. J. Peters	15	William Terry	17
Wm. C. Peters		Levi Tyler	20
Wm. S. Peters	18	Thomas Vail	10
Wm. F. Pettit	20	J. W. Van Osten	1
Daniel J. Pratt	10	A. B. Van Winkle	20
S. A. Pratt	8	J. B. Walker	5
William Pratt	10	B. U. Webb	5
M. W. Redd	8	John White	5
Abner Reeves	24	A. Zanove	10

The above list included 68 names and 1088 shares of stock. The numbers of shares owned by William C. Peters and James Chambers were not listed, but since Peters was a trustee and Chambers was secretary, it is probable that they had at least fifty shares each. The total number of shares out in 1853, therefore, was probably about 1200. If this figure was the same at the time of the dissolution of the company, and it seems reasonable to believe it was, then the land was prorated at about 900 acres per share of stock.

No attempt has been made to trace individual transactions after the dissolution of the company. In the main the stockholders were forced to hold on to their land in Texas for a number of years because of Indian depredations and the Civil War. A resident of Louisville, Charles J. Meng, undertook to act as agent for the Kentucky owners. His first visit to Texas was probably made in 1859, when he rendered the land for taxes; he came again in 1861 to pay the taxes for 1860.³⁹ On April 24, 1866, Meng sent a form letter to all the owners of the "Peters Colony land" informing them that he had paid their taxes for 1861 and 1865, that the taxes for 1862, 1863, and 1864 would be remitted, and that he had visited their lands in the fall of 1865 and was endeavoring to get troops placed near them for the protection of prospective settlers.

³⁹Charles J. Meng to E. S. Graham, Fort Belknap, Texas, February 27, 1861, Graham Papers, Envelope I, Archives, University of Texas.

He also stated that he had sold some of the land.⁴⁰ Meng paid the taxes in 1866, 1867, and 1868, and continued to act as agent until sometime in 1868.⁴¹

In 1869 an enterprising speculator from Kentucky, Edwin S. Graham, began to take an active interest in the Texas lands though he seems to have first become an owner as early as 1860.⁴² Graham came to Texas in the fall of 1869 to examine the Kentucky land holdings, and during the next year and a half he bought a large amount of the Texas Emigration and Land Company holdings⁴³ at an average price of fifty cents an acre.⁴⁴

How extensive Graham's holdings became is not known; by the end of 1870 an inconclusive estimate of about 17,000 acres was made.⁴⁵ His wife later wrote:

When he bought these lands he borrowed a large sum of money, feeling sure he was getting great bargains and could sell again at a good profit at any time: but we find that we can never see far ahead, for in the early 70's a severe panic struck us, which so greatly paralyzed all branches of business that there was no demand at all for Peters Colony lands, and it was just as much as he could do for a long time to pay taxes and keep alive.⁴⁶

Graham advertised the Texas Emigration and Land Company lands widely, acting as agent for his own as well as other persons' holdings. One of his earliest pamphlets stated in part:

We call special attention to the lands known as the Peter's Colony Texan Emigration and Land Company's lands which after being patented to the Company, the trustees dissolved it by a division of all the lands as to interest among those composing the company, and now not owned by the Company, as many suppose, but by individuals, and most of them non-residents of Texas.⁴⁷

⁴⁰Broadside: "To Owners of Peters Colony Lands," June 25, 1886; C. J. Meng to E. S. Graham, printed form letter, April 24, 1866, *ibid.*, Envelope XII.

⁴¹Printed form letters dated August 20, 1866, and January 14, 1869, *ibid.*

⁴²Meng to Graham, February 27, 1861, *ibid.*

⁴³Reminiscences of E. S. Graham, *ibid.*

⁴⁴G. E. Lewis to E. S. Graham, May 14, 1870; R. W. Gates to E. S. Graham, May 29, 1870; G. E. Lewis to E. S. Graham, June 1, 1870; Lewis to Graham, June 15, 1870; J. Monk to E. S. Graham, March 15, 1871, *ibid.*, Envelope II.

⁴⁵Diary, E. S. Graham, 1870, *ibid.*, Envelope XI. In a broadside dated 1887 Graham advertised about 50,000 acres for sale which he owned personally.

⁴⁶"The Autobiography of Mrs. Addie M. Graham," *ibid.*, Envelope X.

⁴⁷[E. S. Graham], *Rambles in Texas* (pamphlet), n.d., Graham Papers, Envelope XII, Archives, University of Texas.

Graham supplanted Meng as agent for the Kentucky owners and for the next two decades was active in promoting the sale of the lands.⁴⁸ A meeting of the owners seems to have been held in Louisville in 1875 giving Graham exclusive agent's rights. He charged a fee of 6 per cent commission plus costs of resurveying where necessary.⁴⁹ It was chiefly by this process that the lands of the Texas Emigration and Land Company were put into the hands of settlers and ranchers, though a few of the stockholders eventually settled on their holdings in Texas. There seems to have been little profit in the venture for any connected with it. The Peters Colony cost the state heavily in land; the original Peters group could not have profited; and the gain of the later stockholders of the company was small.

Although the venture in the main was a failure, a number of persons moved to Texas because of the colony who might otherwise not have come. A trend of migration to North Texas from the Ohio River valley was established in the years 1841 to 1848 that continued for several decades. These people were farmers, small land owners, merchants and artisans, and in small ways were different in character from earlier migrants to other parts of Texas. Commercially the Peters Colony region developed more rapidly than the rest of the state, despite being in a less advantageous geographical position. Union sentiment was quite strong in the area and was reflected in the political temperance found in such important Texas politicians as J. W. Throckmorton, a notable middle-of-the-roader, and John H. Reagan. The significance of the colony thus lies in the nature of the people who migrated to it. These persons and the available social data connected with them are listed in Part II of this work.

In size, in the number of persons involved, in the length of time it played an active role on the Texas scene, the Peters Colony was the largest *empresario* enterprise in Texas under either the Republic or Mexico. Nevertheless it has been relegated to a minor position; barely mentioned or often forgotten in textbooks and general narratives of Texas history, the story of the Peters Colony, consequently, has almost sunk into oblivion.

⁴⁸Among other things he founded and laid out the town of Graham in Young County.

⁴⁹"To the Owners of Peters' Colony Lands," June 25, 1886, *ibid.*, Envelope XII; Galveston Daily News, September 9, 1876.



PART II

Biographical Sketches
of Colonists

THE COLONISTS

The most fascinating aspect of the Peters Colony history, and indeed the major part of the work, deals with the people who came to Texas to settle the Peters lands. The sources of biographical information are discussed in Chapter XI of Part I. These are (1) the colony agents, reports for July 1, 1844, and July 1, 1845; (2) the duplicate set of certificates issued by Thomas William Ward in 1850; (3) the federal census of 1850 for the counties within the colony; and (4) the eight-volume *Abstract of All Original Texas Land Titles*.

The compilation of this information involved several steps which were easily subject to error. A set of cards was made from the agents' reports, one card for each colonist listed. Since these reports were in manuscript and part of them contained the signatures of individual colonists, they were particularly difficult to decipher. Some names were virtually impossible to read, and others were hard to render with precise spelling.

When these names were checked against Ward's certificates, many variations in spelling were discovered. Problems were also encountered where one list gave initials and the other, first or middle names. Additional cards were made for names occurring on Ward's certificates which did not appear on the colony agents' reports. This set of names was then checked against the census of 1850 and the *Abstract of All Original Land Titles*. Again the same difficulties with names were involved. This work was slow and tedious, but rewarding. In spite of the inevitable errors, the process permits a fairly accurate evaluation of the work of the *empresarios*, the significance of the colony, and the character of the people.

What follows are brief biographical paragraphs of the individual colonists. The colonists are listed in alphabetical order. In several cases another version of the spelling is given. The information about the date of arrival was taken from the colony agents' reports and from Ward's duplicate certificates. Details of the actual land patents were taken from the *Abstracts*. Information about the place of birth, number of children, occupation, and so on, was taken from the census. To enable users of this work to obtain more complete information about individual colonists, the land patent number, and the page or family number on the census are given.

The statements in many of the paragraphs that the colonist "apparently migrated from" one state or another are based on the locations given on the census for the births of his children. For example, a colonist, born in Kentucky, whose eldest child was born in Ohio, whose second child was born in Missouri, and whose third child was born in Texas, apparently migrated from Ohio to Missouri to Texas.

For those interested in genealogy and family history, the author herewith certifies to the best of his knowledge and belief that the facts are true and correct, and specifically that the terminal dates for migration are based on the best documentary evidence available. One particular exception should be noted: many of those persons indicated as migrating prior to July 1, 1848, could have migrated two or three years earlier, but the author did not have evidence to indicate an earlier date.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

BENJAMIN ABBOTT migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. William M. Leonard, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Abbott's heirs patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1619).

WILLIAM O. ABBOTT migrated as a single man prior to March, 1843, but died before 1850. John Neely Bryan, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Abbott's heirs patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2154). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Abbott's home was located on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

ROLSTON W. ADAMS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, but the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 561). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 144) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with one child. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Ohio.

EDMUND ADEY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by the county court of Denton County, but the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1363). According to the colony agent's report for July, 1844, he was living in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. As he is not listed on the census of 1850, nor on Ward's list, he apparently moved from the colony before 1850.

A. A. AIKMAN was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Aikman had a valid claim as a colonist.

GEORGE AKERS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1316). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant District of Ellis County, page 280) as a 50-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with four children, and apparently he came to Texas from Indiana.

JOHN AKERS migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1733). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant District of Ellis

County, page 280) as a 22-year-old farmer. Born in Indiana, he apparently migrated to Texas from Indiana.

SIMON AKERS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Tarrant County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 and later was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1731 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census. (Tarrant District of Ellis County, page 280) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

THOMAS AKERS migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1732). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant District of Ellis County, page 280) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

A. M. ALEXANDER was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Alexander had a valid claim as a colonist. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 287) as a 30-year-old merchant, born in Kentucky, with one child.

ELIAS ALEXANDER came as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married while in the colony, and he was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 288) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with one child.

L. C. ALEXANDER was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Alexander had a valid claim as a colonist. He bought the unlocated certificate of a bona fide colonist, Thomas Allen (Fannin Third Class No. 1026) on which he patented 640 acres in Grayson County.

REUBEN ALEXANDER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, but the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1243). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 216) as a 37-year-old laborer, born in North Carolina, with four children, and apparently he moved to Texas from Missouri.

EDWIN ALLEN brought his family to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. His heirs received a certificate from the county court of Collin County and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 2779).

GEORGE ALLEN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he

was living west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. Apparently he moved away from the colony prior to 1850 as he is listed neither on the census nor on Ward's list.

JESSE G. ALLEN brought his family to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Tarrant County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850, and he was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 17929 for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. Curiously, he is listed twice on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, family No. 2 and 183) as a 52-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with three children. Apparently the family moved from Tennessee to Missouri to Texas.

JONATHON ALLEN was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this certificate was not approved, it is doubtful whether Allen had a valid claim as a colonist, even though he patented the 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1355).

MALACHI W. ALLEN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Collin County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had made no selection of his land. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1247 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 74) as a 25-year-old surveyor, born in Arkansas.

MARGARET E. ALLEN was a widow with two children who told Ward in 1850 that she had come to the Peters Colony prior to July 1, 1848. She patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1644).

MOSES ALLEN was issued a certificate by the county court of Collin County in 1855, for 640 acres, part of which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Jack County (Fannin Third Class No. 2116). In 1857 his claim was disallowed by the investigating committee. It is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

PAMELIA ALLEN patented 640 acres (Robertson Third Class No. 1318) in Tarrant County. She was apparently a bona fide colonist, and although her name does not appear on Ward's list, she was listed on the 1850 census as a 73-year-old widow from North Carolina (Tarrant District of Ellis County, page 280).

RICHARD F. ALLEN migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Tarrant County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850, and was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1317 for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant District of Ellis County, page 280) as a 35-year-old blacksmith, born in Tennessee.

RICHARD W. ALLEN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William

Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1358). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 19) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, who apparently came to Texas from Missouri.

RUEBEN ALLEN was reported as a member of the colony in July, 1845, by the colony agent, and was listed as a family man with nine children. He patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1012). In 1850 he told Thomas William Ward that he had located on a company survey in Grayson County. He signed his name with an "X." He is listed on the 1850 census as a 48-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with seven children. The family apparently migrated to Texas from Tennessee.

SIMON B. ALLEN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1031). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 424) as a 24-year-old clerk, born in Kentucky.

THOMAS ALLEN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1026). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 245) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with four children. He apparently brought his family to Texas from Indiana.

THOMAS ALLEN came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1010 for 320 acres, one-half of which he sold unlocated. He patented 166 acres in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 195) as a 20-year-old laborer, born in Tennessee.

THOMAS J. ALLEN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he was illiterate. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1359 for 640 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 19) as a 48-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with eight children, and he apparently moved from Tennessee to Missouri to Texas.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Montague County (Fannin Third Class No. 1306). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 195) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

WILLIAM P. ALLEN came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Allen's heirs were issued a certificate

for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1855, which they patented in three parts in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 3509 and 3786).

EDWARD ALLISON migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1845. His name appears on both Barksdale's and McCoy's reports for that year, but in 1850 Allison was not in the colony; his name is neither on Ward's list nor the census of 1850.

GEORGE ALVEY arrived in the colony prior to July 1, 1848, with a wife and one child. He settled on a company survey, according to his affidavit to Thomas William Ward. He patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1252). He is listed on the census of 1850 in Dallas County (family No. 69) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with two children. Apparently they migrated from Illinois.

ANDREW W. ANDERSON came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man and settled on a company survey according to his affidavit to Thomas William Ward. He received a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1645). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 184) as a 50-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children. Apparently the family moved from Missouri to Texas.

JAMES ANDERSON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He signed the affidavit before Thomas William Ward in 1850 with an "X." He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2057 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. Apparently migrating from Tennessee to Arkansas to Texas, he is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 354) as a 55-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with four children.

JAMES ANDERSON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1360). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 210) as a 42-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with one child.

JAMES W. ANDERSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2331).

JOHN S. ANDERSON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1993). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 22) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with two children.

PHILIP ANDERSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, but it was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 768).

RUFUS ANDERSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but apparently moved away, as his name appears neither on Ward's list nor on the census of 1850.

THOMAS K. ANDERSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2058). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 354) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, and apparently migrating from Arkansas.

BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 230 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2175). He later patented 410 acres in Knox County (Fannin Third Class No. 4475). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 211) as a 23-year-old plasterer, born in England, with three children, and he apparently migrated to Texas from Illinois.

P. W. APPLEGATE was listed on the colony agent's report for 1845 as a single man. He apparently moved from the colony, as he received no land and was not listed on the census of 1850.

THOMAS M. ARCHER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1112). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1253), and in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2209).

WILLIAM P. ARCHER migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. His name appears neither on Ward's roll nor on the 1850 census. Furthermore, he did not receive a land grant within the colony.

JAMES ARMSTRONG migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married since coming to the colony. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1991 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 112) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with three children. The family apparently moved from Tennessee to Arkansas to Texas.

JOSEPH A. ARMSTRONG migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. James Armstrong, his father

and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Armstrong's heirs patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1992).

DAVID ARNSPIGER came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 and was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1123 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 39) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children. He apparently migrated from Illinois.

RICHARD ASBURY migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. Apparently he moved from the colony before 1850 as his name does not appear on the census, on Ward's list, nor on the land office records.

JOSIAH ASHLOCK migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 and was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2176 for 640 acres, which his heirs patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 98) as a 43-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children. The family came to Texas from Illinois.

MERIDAY ASHLOCK migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 and was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1607 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 180) as a 48-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children, and he apparently moved from Illinois to Missouri to Texas.

HENRY ATCHISON migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 319 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 1255 and 1361). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 120) as a 19-year-old laborer, born in Tennessee.

JAMES L. ATCHISON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented a part of it in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1307). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 120) as a 48-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with six children. They apparently migrated from Tennessee to Missouri to Arkansas to Texas.

ROBERT ATCHISON came as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate and patented 640 acres in Grayson

County (Fannin Third Class No. 1582). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living at the head of Elm Fork in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 148) as a 45-year-old clerk, born in Kentucky, with one child.

WILLIAM C. ATCHISON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1254). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 120) as a 21-year-old laborer, born in Tennessee.

HENRY ATKINSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by the county court of Denton County in 1853 and sold it unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 4590). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

CHURCHWILL ATTERBURY migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he was illiterate. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2619 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

JESSE ATTERBURY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was illiterate. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2137 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 28) as a 59-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with three children. Apparently he migrated from Kentucky.

NATHAN ATTERBURY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he was illiterate. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1745 for 320 acres and later was issued another certificate by the county court of Dallas County, both of which he sold unlocated. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 6) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with two children.

STEPHEN C. ATTERBURY migrated as a single man but married in the colony prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1730). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 286) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

HOLLY AUGUSTA migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. He

received no land, is not listed on Ward's list, nor on the census, so apparently he moved away from the colony.

ISHAM AVANTZ signed the colony agent's report for 1845 with an "X." Apparently he moved away from the colony, however, for his name does not appear on the census of 1850, nor Ward's list, nor on the records of the land office.

JAMES L. AVANTZ was in the colony in July, 1845, as a single man but apparently moved away before receiving land. There is a James L. Avantz listed on the 1850 census in Cherokee County (east of the colony).

B. P. AYRES was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1852, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Ayres had a valid claim as a colonist.

VEL H. AYRES migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 and was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1271 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 369) as a 35-year-old blacksmith, born in New Jersey, with one child.

WILLIAM BABBIT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1968). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 109) as a 32-year-old plasterer, born in Illinois, with two children. He came to Texas from Missouri.

BENJAMIN BACHUS was listed in the colony agent's report of 1845 as a single man. His name appears neither on the 1850 census nor on Ward's list, but 640 acres of land were patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 4261) on a certificate which he apparently sold unlocated.

FIELDING BACON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Grayson County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he was located on a fractional survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1339 for 640 acres, of which he patented a portion and sold a portion unlocated. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 243) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with seven children.

GODFREY S. BACUS (BACCUS-BACHUS?) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1364). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin

County also. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 287) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

JACOB BACUS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 945). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 124) as a 54-year-old farmer, born in Pennsylvania, with three children. The family moved to Texas from Illinois.

PETER BACUS migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1366) and 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1440). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 239) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with two children.

DANIEL BADGLEY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1648). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 189) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

DAVID A. BADGLEY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1999). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 66) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with three children.

JOB BADGLEY migrated to the colony as a single man but married prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 630 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2129). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 155) as a 61-year-old farmer, born in Virginia.

SEBORN BAGGETT migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but married prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1786). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 349) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Georgia, with one child. He signed Ward's certificate with an "X."

UZZEL BAGGETT migrated to the colony as a widower with six children prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2260). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 348) as a 53-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with four children, and apparently he moved to Texas from Alabama.

DEWITT C. BAILEY came as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres

in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1919). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 284) as a 21-year-old laborer, born in Virginia.

HIRAM W. BAILEY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Grayson County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 and was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1285 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 284) as a 26-year-old blacksmith, born in Virginia.

JOHN BAILEY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. He patented 160 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 3980) and 160 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 5236). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

JOHN P. BAILEY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 515 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1309). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 3706). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 284) as a 45-year-old blacksmith, born in Virginia, with seven children.

JAMES H. BAIRD was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Baird had a valid claim as a colonist.

ARTEMAS BAKER, JR., migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2177). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 294) as a 29-year-old shoemaker, born in Ohio.

CHARLES BAKER migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 943). The remaining portion of the 640 acre certificate was later patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 409) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with two children.

HENRY BAKER came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1194-95). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Cooke County, family No. 22) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in Germany, with four children.

JAMES M. BAKER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, but married later. He was issued a land certificate by

Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres which he sold unlocated. The certificate was later patented in Dallas and Tarrant counties (Robertson Third Class No. 3162). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 176) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children.

JOHN W. BAKER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. Joseph C. Baker, his brother and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Baker's heirs patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1369). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Baker's home was located on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

JOSEPH C. BAKER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1367). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

LARKIN BAKER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Baker had six children (and five rifles) and resided on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He apparently moved away from the colony, as no land was patented in his name.

ROSANNAH BAKER came to the colony as a widow with four children prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. James M. Baker, the administrator of her estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and her heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1368).

RUTHA BAKER (alias PRESTON) came to the colony as a widow with one child prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. She received a certificate from Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres which she sold unlocated. Later, 480 acres were patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1805) and 160 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2117).

WILLIAM S. BAKER was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Denton County in 1853, which was approved by the examining board. Baker sold this certificate unlocated and it was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 5448).

EVAN R. BALCH migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1469). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 262) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JOHN B. BALCH migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for which he signed with an "X." The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1639). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 262) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

WILLIAM BALCH migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Ellis County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 and was issued Robertson Third Class Certificates Nos. 1467 and 1931 for 640 acres, which he patented in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 261) as a 47-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with six children, apparently migrating from Illinois to Texas.

WILLIAM M. BALCH migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 1468 and 1930). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 261) as a 19-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

FREDERICK BALLARD migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. A certificate in his name was sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2687-88). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. The county court of Collin County issued a certificate for 640 acres to one Ellen Ballard in 1853, apparently the widow of Frederick Ballard; this certificate may be the one mentioned above. A 21-year-old farmer from Illinois named Jesse Ballard is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 274).

HEINRICH BALSMIER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married in the colony. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1263 for 640 acres, which was later patented by his heirs. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 191) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Germany, with one child.

DANIEL BANCROFT came as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1321). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 1) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with six children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

RICHARD T. BANDY migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1320).

GEORGE W. BANKHEAD migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was not issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and did not patent any land. He is not listed on the census of 1850. Apparently he moved away from the colony.

R. W. BANKHEAD migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He sold his certificate unlocated and it was later patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 2607).

WILLIAM C. BANKHEAD migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He apparently moved away from the colony, as he did not receive a land grant, nor was his name on the census or Ward's list.

JOHN BARACUS died before 1850. George Diester, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from the county court of Cooke County, and Baracus' heirs patented 640 acres in Clay County (Fannin Third Class No. 3954).

JONATHON BAREFOOT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he was illiterate. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 567 for 640 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 180) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JOSHUA BARKER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2153). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. A Joshua Barker is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 3) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with one child, but this may not be the same man. Barker signed Ward's list with an "X."

RALPH H. BARKSDALE came to the colony in 1842 as the agent for the company. He reported his residence in 1844 on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. In 1850 he appeared before Thomas William Ward in Collin County, claiming land as a single man. He received Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 944, which he patented in Denton County.

DELILAH BARLOUGH—*see* D. MANNING

JOHN H. BARLOUGH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, but his certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1684). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 117) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with three children, and apparently he moved to Texas from Arkansas.

ABRAHAM BARNARD migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he was illiterate. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1806 for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 182) as a 53-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children, and apparently he came from Arkansas.

LARKIN BARNES came to the colony as a widower with one child prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1757). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 278) as a 40-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with one child.

WILLIAM BARNES was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, but as this certificate was never approved, it is doubtful whether Barnes had a valid claim as a colonist, although he did patent 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 946).

WILLIAM D. BARNES migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres, which was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1880).

WILLIAM H. BARNES migrated to the colony as a single man prior to March, 1843, but died before 1850. John Neely Bryan, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Barnes's heirs patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2151). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Barnes's home was located on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

GEORGE W. BARNETT was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Barnett had a valid claim as a colonist. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 89) as a 29-year-old merchant from Kentucky.

JOHN BARR migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for that year, he was living on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. Apparently he moved away from the colony before receiving a land grant.

ETINE BARROUX's heirs were issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, but the certificate was not approved, and it is doubtful whether Barroux had a valid claim as a colonist. Nevertheless, his heirs patented 294 acres in Dallas County on Nacogdoches Third Class Certificates Nos. 2944 and 3093.

JAMES C. BARROW migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Peter Barrow, his father and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Barrow's heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1124).

WILLIAM C. BARRY was listed on Barksdale's report for July, 1844, as a single man residing east of the Trinity on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Barry made affidavit to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he was a bona fide member of the colony and that he had settled on a company survey. He patented 314 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class 1277). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 268) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

JOHN BARTLETT came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. Apparently he moved away before receiving a land grant.

JOSEPH BARTLETT migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. There is a Joseph C. Bartlett listed on the census of 1850 (Navarro County, family No. 45) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children, who apparently migrated to Texas about 1841. There is also a J. Bartlett listed on the 1850 census from Denton County (Family No. 53) as a 54-year-old farmer, born in Connecticut.

JOSHUA (or JOSEPH) BARTLETT migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but apparently moved away before receiving a land title.

JOHN BARTRAM arrived in the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. Jacob Bacus, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Bartram's heirs patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1375).

ABRAHAM BAST came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he was a resident of the town of Dallas. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1229 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 195) as a 50-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with seven children. He apparently migrated from Indiana.

JOHN BATTERTON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Elizabeth Batterton, his widow and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Batterton's heirs patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1126). Elizabeth Batterton is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, No. 40) as a 23-year-old widow, born in Missouri. She was residing in the home of Samuel Whitaker.

JOHN BAUGH came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1773).

JOHN R. BAUGH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he was illiterate. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2288 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Tarrant County.

MITCHELL BAUGH migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he was illiterate. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1845 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Tarrant County.

JOHN R. BEAN was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this certificate was not approved, it is doubtful whether Bean had a valid claim as a colonist. The certificate was sold by Bean unlocated and was patented later in two parts in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1568). Bean was listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 290) as a 34-year-old merchant, born in Tennessee. He had one child and four slaves.

ROBERT BEAN was listed by Barksdale in 1845 as a family colonist. Apparently he left the colony before becoming eligible for a land certificate. In 1857 the investigating committee declared his claim invalid. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 234) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas, with three children and six slaves.

WILLIAM BEAN migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 435). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 280) as a 44-year-old merchant, born in Tennessee, with six children, and apparently migrating to Texas from Arkansas. He owned three slaves.

ALLEN BEARD migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate for 640 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas and Tarrant counties (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2000 and Robertson Third Class No. 2592). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1556).

FELIX G. BEASLEY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in

Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1426). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 294) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children. He came to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM C. BEATTY was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but since no land was patented and the certificate was disapproved in 1857, it seems unlikely that Beatty had a legitimate claim as a colonist.

ROBERT R. BEATY was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but since no land was patented and the certificate was disapproved in 1857, it is doubtful that Beaty was a bona fide colonist.

MANLEY BECK migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was illiterate. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1071 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 274) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

SANFORD BECK migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he was illiterate. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 769 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 274) as a 40-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children. He apparently migrated from Illinois.

ISAAC BEEMAN came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2192). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 63) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

JAMES BEEMAN migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 521). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

JOHN BEEMAN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 522). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 65) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with five children.

JOHN S. BEEMAN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate and patented 640 acres

in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 523). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 421) as a 50-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with ten children, apparently migrating from Illinois.

SAMUEL BEEMAN migrated to the colony as a family man and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he came in 1846. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2001 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 215) as a 55-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with eight children. He apparently migrated from Illinois.

SAMUEL H. BEEMAN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had made no selection of his land. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1627 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 421) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

WILLIAM H. BEEMAN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1726). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 421) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

JOHN BELL migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1274). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 274) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with six children. He came to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN R. BELL migrated to the colony as a family man and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he arrived in 1846 with his wife and children, but he was a widower at the time he made his affidavit. He signed with an "X." He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1618 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 359) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children. He apparently migrated from Illinois.

JOSEPH BELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate for 640 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1417). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 1417). He is listed on the census

of 1850 (Ellis County, page 261) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with five children. He migrated from Missouri.

ROBERT BELL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Ellis County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married in the colony. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1279 for 640 acres, which he patented in two parts in Ellis and Johnson counties. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 261) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with one child.

WILLIAM BELLOW migrated to the colony as a widower with three children prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Emory W. Rogers, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Bellow's heirs patented 101 acres in Parker County (Robertson Third Class No. 5581). The remaining portion of the certificate is unaccounted for.

R. BENEFIELD was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Denton County in 1853, but as this certificate was never approved, it is doubtful whether Benefield had a valid claim as a colonist. Nevertheless, his heirs patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1372).

WILLIAM BERGE was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Berge had a valid claim as a colonist.

ELISHA BENNETT came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 324.5 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2779 and Robertson Third Class No. 2531½). An L. C. Bennet is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 4) as a 17-year-old Ranger, born in Georgia.

HAMILTON BENNETT migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Tarrant County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he was illiterate. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1325 for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant District of Ellis County, page 279) as a 40-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with eight children. He apparently moved from Virginia to Kentucky to Missouri to Texas.

HIRAM BENNETT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2159 and Robertson Third Class No. 1643). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 4) as a 55-year-old farmer, born in Georgia, with seven children. The family moved from Alabama to Arkansas to Texas.

JAMES BENNETT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate and patented 584 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2385). The remaining portion of the certificate is not accounted for. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 47) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with four children. He apparently migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

WILLIAM H. BENNETT came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1997). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 57) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Georgia, with two children. He apparently moved to Texas from Arkansas.

JAMES BENSON's heirs were issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, but as this certificate was not approved, it is doubtful whether Benson had a valid claim as a colonist. Nevertheless, his heirs patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2511).

PETER S. BENTON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but apparently moved away from the colony before receiving a land grant.

CHARLES H. BERNARD migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Ellis County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he affirmed rather than swore to his affidavit. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1723 for 640 acres, of which he patented 600 acres in Ellis County and sold the remainder unlocated. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 177) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with four children. He apparently migrated from Illinois to Texas.

THOMAS BERNARD came as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1323). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 179) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

ALEXANDER BERRY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1098). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 90) as a 36-year-old lawyer, born in Virginia.

EDWARD T. BERRY was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853. Although it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist, he patented 121 acres in Collin County and sold the remainder.

JAMES S. BERRY arrived in the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1472). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 269) as a 53-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with one child, and he apparently moved to Texas from Missouri.

LEMUEL BESS received a certificate for 320 acres from the county court of Dallas County. He sold his claim unlocated, and it was later patented in Dallas County in his name (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2494).

WILLIAM B. BETHEL was listed on Barksdale's report for July, 1844, as a single man residing east of the Trinity on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Bethel did not make affidavit to Thomas William Ward in 1850, nor is he listed on the 1850 census. As he did not receive a land grant, apparently he moved from the colony.

BENJAMIN BETHUVEN migrated to the colony as a single man according to the colony agent's report for July, 1845. Bethuven made affidavit to Thomas William Ward in 1850 in Dallas that he had arrived as a single man in 1847 and settled on a company survey. He patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2099). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 62) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Ohio.

ROBERT BETHUVEN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. E. Hawse, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Bethuven's heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2491-4040).

JAMES BEVERLY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1072). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 272) as a 19-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

JOHN BEVERLY migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1079). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 278) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

WILLIAM BEVERLY came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1070). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 275) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with five children.

JOAB BIGGS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward

in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 912). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 150) as a 37-year-old Methodist preacher, born in North Carolina. He owned one slave.

REBECCA BIGGS (BRIGGS?) migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Dallas County. She reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that she came as a married woman with her children and that her husband had never come to Texas. She signed the affidavit with an "X." She was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1724 for 320 acres, which she patented in Dallas County, and Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2310 for 320 acres, which she sold unlocated.

JAMES H. BILES migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2765½). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 222) as a 62-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina.

JAMES BILLINGSLEY came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis and Johnson counties (Robertson Third Class No. 1278). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 269-4) as a 52-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with six children.

JESSE BILLINGSLEY was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Ellis County in 1853, which he patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 1224). He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 269-4) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas.

JOHN BILLINGSLEY was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Ellis County in 1853, which he patented in Ellis and Johnson counties (Robertson Third Class No. 2183). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 273-1) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas.

JOHN R. BILLINGSLEY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1272). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 269-5) as a 42-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with nine children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

JONATHON BILLINGSLEY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 3337). The remaining portion of the certificate was

sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1280). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 275-5) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with seven children.

NATHAN S. BILLINGSLEY arrived in the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1275). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 270-1) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

ROBERT M. BILLINGSLEY migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County and 320 acres in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 1470). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 269-6) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas, with four children, and apparently migrated to Texas from Missouri. He signed his name with an "X."

SAMUEL BILLINGSLEY brought his family to the colony prior to July 1, 1844. According to Barksdale's report of that year, Billingsley was living west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. Thomas William Ward issued him a certificate for 640 acres, of which Billingsley sold a 441.5 acre portion that was later patented in Ellis County, and of which Billingsley's heirs later patented 198.5 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1276). Billingsley is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 273-1) as a 57-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with six children. He apparently migrated to Arkansas, then to Missouri, and then to Texas.

SUSAN BILLINGSLEY (alias HARRIS) migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Ellis County. She reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that she came as a widow with two children, but that she had since married. She was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1785 for 640 acres, which she patented in Dallas County.

WILLIAM BILLINGSLEY migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1471). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 269-8) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas.

WILLIAM C. BILLINGSLEY came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1784). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 277-1) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with four children, and apparently migrated from Kentucky to Arkansas to Missouri, then to Texas.

JAMES BISHOP migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 566). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 205) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with seven children, and apparently they migrated to Texas from Illinois.

RICHARD BISHOP migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 423). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 205) as a 20-year-old laborer, born in Illinois. He signed his name with an "X."

WILLIAM BLACK migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Apparently he moved away from the colony before receiving land.

BENJAMIN E. BLACKWELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1120). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 165) as a 51-year-old school teacher, born in Virginia.

HIRAM BLACKWELL migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres (Robertson Third Class No. 1197), which he sold unlocated. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 177-2) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children, and apparently he came to Texas from Arkansas.

JAMES BLACKWELL came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. John Neely Bryan, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Blackwell's heirs patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1198).

JOEL BLACKWELL migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. John Neely Bryan, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Blackwell's heirs patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1199).

UPTON O. BLACKWELL was issued a certificate for 320 acres which was approved by the investigating board in 1856. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 4234). In 1857 Blackwell's claim was disallowed by the committee's report, so it is doubtful that he was a

bon fide colonist. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 165) as a 16-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee. He was illiterate.

JOSEPH BLALOCK migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He seems to have moved from the colony before 1850.

IRA BLANCHARD migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. According to the colony agent's report for 1845, he was illiterate. He moved away before receiving land.

ABRAM BLEDSOE was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this certificate was never approved, it is doubtful whether Bledsoe had a valid claim as a colonist. He sold the certificate unlocated, and it was later patented in two parts in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2496 and Robertson Third Class No. 2010). Bledsoe is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 85) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with six children.

ALLEN BLEDSOE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1989). There is an A. Bledsoe listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 122) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with six children, who apparently migrated to Texas from Missouri. Allen Bledsoe signed Ward's affidavit with an "X."

ANTHONY BLEDSOE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1262). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 438) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

LEVI BLEDSOE migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but apparently left the colony before receiving land.

SAMUEL T. BLEDSOE came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1507). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 321) as a 36-year-old physician, born in Kentucky, with two children, and apparently the family migrated to Texas from Illinois.

SMITH BLEDSOE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. According to the colony agent's report for 1845, he was illiterate. Apparently he moved away from the colony before receiving land.

WILLIS BLEDSOE migrated as a widower with two grown sons prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. Allen Bledsoe, his son and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Bledsoe's heirs patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1541.)

C. N. BLEVINS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but since his claim was disallowed in 1857, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

DUKE BLEVINS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but his claim was refuted by the legislative committee's report in 1857. It is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

ESQUIRE BLEVINS was issued a certificate by the county court of Cooke County in 1853; however, since his claim was disallowed in 1857, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

HOUGH L. D. BLEVINS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853. His claim was declared invalid by the legislative committee's report for 1857.

WILLIAM BLEVINS (BLEVIN?) was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853. Although his claim was disallowed in 1857, his heirs patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 490).

JOHN BLUNDELL migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1308). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 41) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky. He signed his name with an "X."

WILLIAM B. BLUNDELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class 939-941). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 41) as a 55-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with one child, and apparently he came to Texas from Kentucky.

HARVEY BOGGS came as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1193). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Cooke County, family No. 34) as a 48-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with seven children. He apparently migrated to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN BOGGS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but married later. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1191). He signed with a mark. He is listed

on the census of 1850 (Cooke County, family No. 33) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children. He apparently came to Texas from Missouri.

MARGARET E. BOGGS (alias GARRETT) migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848. She was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1192). The remaining portion of the certificate was later patented in Montague County (Fannin Third Class No. 3964). She signed with an "X."

DANIEL BOILES migrated to the colony as a family man with six children prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for that year, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Apparently he moved from the colony before 1850.

JOHN G. BOILES migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for that year, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Navarro County, family No. 6) as a 21-year-old stock-keeper, born in Arkansas. Apparently he did not claim land as a colonist.

JOHN LEWIS BOISONET was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which was patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2507) by his heirs. It is doubtful whether Boisonet had a valid claim as a colonist.

GEORGE W. BONDS was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, which was approved by the investigating board on March 31, 1856. The land was patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 3557).

AZURIAH BONE was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Bone had a valid claim as a colonist. He did patent 229 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 3174) which may have been based on this claim.

GRIGSBY R. BONE was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this certificate was never approved, it is doubtful whether Bone had a valid claim as a colonist. He sold his certificate unlocated and it was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1040).

JOHN W. BONE was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this certificate was never approved, it is doubtful whether Bone had a valid claim as a colonist. He sold his certificate unlocated and it was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1289).

MARCUS BONE was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this certificate was never approved, it is doubtful whether Bone had a valid claim as a colonist. He sold his certificate unlocated and it was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1284). It is curious that none of the Bone family is listed on the 1850 census in the colony area, and that none of them appeared before Thomas William Ward in 1850. Perhaps the Bone family arrived in Texas after 1850.

ALEXANDER BONTWELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 which was sold unlocated and was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1194). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Cooke County, family No. 2) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas, with two children.

SOLOMON BOSTICK migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward which was sold unlocated and was later patented in Wise County (Fannin Third Class No. 1312). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 149) as a 36-year-old shoemaker, born in Tennessee, with six children.

J. B. BOUND was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which was approved by the investigating board in 1856. Bounds sold the certificate unlocated and it was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2328). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 87) as a 23-year-old waggoner, born in Missouri.

JOSEPH M. BOUNDS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1077) and Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 3795). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 87) as a 28-year-old "floating trader," born in Missouri.

LUC BOURGEIRS migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1371).

WILLIAM BOWEN came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, but no record can be found of his land patent.

FRANKLIN BOWLES migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. John W. Smith, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Bowles's heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2067).

LARKIN M. BOYD came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. One-half (160 acres) was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1999) and the other half in Jack County (Fannin Third Class No. 3857). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 217) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He signed his name with an "X."

WILLIAM J. BOYD migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which was sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis and Johnson counties (Robertson Third Class Nos. 2083 and 1787). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 270-3) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JACOB G. BOYDSTAN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1193). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 174-5) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with seven children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Illinois.

WILLIAM BOYDSTONE was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Boydstone had a valid claim as a colonist.

JOSEPH BOYLE came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Collin County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he was a widower with two children. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1373 for 640 acres, of which he patented 311 acres in Cooke County. The remainder is unaccounted for.

WILLIAM BOYLES migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1569). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 14) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

ADAM BRADFORD was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, but as this certificate was never approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist. Nevertheless, 320 acres were patented in Tarrant County on a certificate which Bradford had sold unlocated (Robertson Third Class No. 1216½).

EDWARD C. BRADFORD migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson

Third Class No. 1542). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 268-1) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

HENRY H. BRADFORD came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. William H. Bradford, his son and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Bradford's heirs patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1539).

JAMES E. BRADFORD was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Bradford had a valid claim as a colonist.

WILLIAM H. H. BRADFORD, a son of Henry H. Bradford, migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1683). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 265-7) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with two children.

EDWARD BRADLEY arrived in the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1039). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 115) as a 65-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with three grown children.

JAMES S. BRADLEY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1122). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 115) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

THOMAS T. BRADLEY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 291 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1121). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 115) as a 26-year-old constable, born in Missouri. One Thomas G. (?) Bralley (?) was listed on the colony agent's report for 1845. This could have been Thomas Bradley, since the manuscript was difficult to read.

WESLEY W. BRADLEY was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 138) as a 20-year-old laborer, born in Alabama.

DAVID BRADSHAW migrated to the colony as a family man prior to 1847. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third

Class No. 1566). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 160) as a 57-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

WASHINGTON BRADSHAW arrived in the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Dallas County. He signed the certificate issued by Thomas William Ward in 1850 with an "X." He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1567 for 320 acres, which was later patented by his heirs in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 160) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He migrated from Arkansas.

HUGH BRALEY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He apparently moved from the colony before receiving land.

WILLIAM T. BRALEY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He apparently moved from the colony before 1850.

THOMAS G. BRALLEY was reported on Barksdale's list of colonists for the year July 1, 1844, to July 1, 1845. The manuscript is difficult to read and this name might be Thomas G. Bradley (q.v.). In any event, the name Bralley does not reappear in any of the records.

ABSOLEM BRANDENBURG migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2135). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 440) as a 51-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with ten children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri.

HENRY BRANDENBURG came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Elias T. Myers, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Brandenburg's heirs patented 444 acres in Collin County (Robertson Third Class No. 1645). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1668).

JOHN BRANDENBURG migrated as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1670). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 440) as an 18-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He signed his name with an "X."

SAMUEL BRANDENBURG came to the colony as a single man in 1847, and settled in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850, signing his name with an "X." He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1669 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 440) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

HENRY BRAY migrated as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. James C. Dickson, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Bray's heirs patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1176).

BENJAMIN BREWSTER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1601).

JOHN BRIDGES came as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. His son, William A. Bridges, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Bridges' heirs patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1778). His widow, Mildred Bridges, was listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 92) as a 48-year-old widow, born in North Carolina.

WILLIAM A. BRIDGES migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1602). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 92) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

CATHERINE BRIEN (later CATHERINE PARSONS) migrated to the colony as a widow with two children prior to July 1, 1845. She was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1145).

JOSEPH BRITTEN (BRITTON?) entered the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 767 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 64) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee. The heirs of N. Britton were issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Denton County in 1853. This land was patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1370).

WILLIAM H. BROGDEN was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Cooke County in 1853 but patented 613 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 655½). He is listed on the 1850 census as a 46-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with six children, and apparently the family migrated from Tennessee.

JOHN BROOKE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1256 for 320 acres, which he patented in Grayson County.

EDWARD C. BROWDER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William

Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1432). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 53) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

ISHAM B. BROWDER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 638 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2072). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 170) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with two children. He signed his name with an "X."

ALLEN W. BROWN was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2487). Since his claim was disallowed in 1857, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

ARCHIBALD D. BROWN entered the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had not selected his land. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificates Nos. 1957 and 3963 for 319 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He was illiterate.

BRYANT BROWN was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which was sold unlocated. His claim was disapproved by the commission of investigation in 1857, and it is doubtful whether Brown was a valid colonist.

CRAWFORD BROWN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate, which was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 4599). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

EDWARD BROWN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. The heirs of Edward Brown patented 160 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 3515).

HENRY BROWN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 563 for 320 acres, which he patented in Grayson County.

J. P. BROWN was listed on the colony agent's report for July 1, 1845. He did not receive a certificate from Thomas William Ward, but 320 acres were patented apparently in his name in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 2235). A J. P. Brown was listed on the 1850 census of Navarro County as a 28-year-old clerk, born in Tennessee, and unmarried.

JAMES M. BROWN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson

County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1260 for 573 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 213) as a 48-year-old farmer, born in Virginia. He had two children and apparently migrated to Texas from Kentucky.

JOHN D. BROWN came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1374). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 161) as a 64-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with four children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Virginia.

JOTHAM BROWN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1728). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

MARY BROWN (later MARY STONE) migrated to the colony as a widow with one child prior to July 1, 1848. She was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1996). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1756).

ROBERT HARVEY BROWN came as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1365 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 106) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Virginia. He married the daughter of Joseph Russell in 1850.

RUTHA BROWN (later RUTHA SMITH) migrated to the colony as a widow with one daughter prior to July 1, 1848. She was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1200). She signed her name with an "X."

SAMUEL H. BROWN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1611 for 640 acres. He patented 355 acres in Collin County and the remaining 285 acres in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 294) as a 43-year-old carpenter, born in Virginia. He had eight children and apparently moved from Kentucky to Tennessee and then to Texas.

SAMUEL P. BROWN came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in two tracts in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Nos.

1995 and 3392). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 413) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with three children.

STEPHEN D. BROWN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled in present Cooke County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1190 for 320 acres, which he patented in Cooke County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 2) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

WILLIAM C. BROWN entered the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1196). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Cooke County, family No. 13) as a 55-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with five children.

YOUNG E. BROWN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1671 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 353) as a 37-year-old farmer, with four children. He was born in Illinois and migrated to Texas from there.

ELIAS P. BROWNING was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853. He sold this certificate and it was later patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2988).

The heirs of JAMES BROWNING were issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, which was patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 2051).

JOHN BROWNING migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers. He left the colony before receiving land.

SAMUEL BROWNING, one of the original grantees of the colony, was listed on Barksdale's report for July 1, 1844, as residing west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. His heirs received 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 2937).

PETER M. BRUCE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 585 for 640 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 175) as a 33-year-old farmer, with three children. He was born in Tennessee and apparently migrated to Texas from Illinois.

THOMAS BRUCE entered the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward

in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1376). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 159) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children, and apparently they migrated to Texas from Arkansas. He was apparently illiterate.

RICHARD BRUTEN (BRUTON) migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2152 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 183) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky. He had one child.

WILLIAM BRUTON came to the colony as a family man prior to 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1725). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 183) as a 65-year-old trader, born in South Carolina. He signed his name with an "X."

JOHN NEELY BRYAN was listed on Barksdale's report for 1844 as a family man residing on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was credited on that report with two cabins, two muskets, and six pounds of lead. He stated to Thomas William Ward that he came to the colony prior to March 1, 1843, and gave Ward the field notes for his land, which he later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1149). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 425) as a 39-year-old lawyer, born in Tennessee.

The heirs of C. P. O. BRYANT were issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Bryant had a valid claim as a colonist.

JOHN BURGESS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He evidently left the colony before receiving his land.

The heirs of EVAN H. BURKE were issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, but it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist. His heirs patented 312 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 4219).

R. H. BURNETT was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificates Nos. 2731 and 4508).

HORACE BURNHAM was the agent for the Peters associates in July, 1842, but he did not remain in the colony. He was reported as living west of the Trinity in old Robertson County in 1844. He re-

ceived a land certificate for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated to E. S. C. Robertson and which was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 301).

STEPHEN BURNLEY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton and Tarrant counties (Fannin Third Class No. 1649). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 27) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with five children.

CHARLES A. BURNS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1627 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 259) as being 20 years old, birthplace unknown.

JEPHTHA S. BURNS entered the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 565 for 320 acres, which he sold and which was later patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 118) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

JOHN A. BURNS was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853. The certificate was sold and later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1668). He is listed on the 1850 census as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Missouri (Grayson County, family No. 237).

LIONEL G. BURNS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 564 for 320 acres, which he sold and which was later patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 259) as a 25-year-old laborer, birthplace unknown.

SIMON BURNS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1125). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 101) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He is also listed in Tarrant County. He was apparently illiterate.

URIAH BURNS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1352 for 640 acres, which he sold and which was later patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 244) as a 55-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina. He had five children and apparently moved to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM P. BURNS came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man, but later married. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1373 which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in two tracts, 320 acres in Collin County and 320 acres in Cooke County. According to the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 137), he was then 35 years old and had two children. He was born in North Carolina and gave his occupation as farmer.

HUDSON BURRAS (BURRIS) migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living west of the Trinity River in old Robertson County. He left the colony before being issued a land certificate.

THOMAS BURRIS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on an old survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1998 for 640 acres, which he sold and which was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 34) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Mississippi. He had four children and came to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

ZACHARIAH BURRIS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1079). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 35) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He signed his name with an "X."

JOHN R. BURROWS (BARROWS) entered the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850, and signed his name with an "X." He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1713 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated.

JOHN BURSEY (BARSLEY) was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2811).

JOSEPH BUSH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. George Deister, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Bush's heirs patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1187).

JONAS BUSKIRK migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1273 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 327) as a 42-year-old farmer, with five children. Born in Kentucky, he apparently came to Texas from Illinois.

WILLIAM BUSSELL (BASSELL) came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1848. He received two certificates, each for 320 acres. Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1969 he sold, and it was later patented in Dallas County. He patented the remaining 320 acres in Tarrant County himself (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1250). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 402) as a 37-year-old shoemaker, with one child. Born in England, he came to Texas from Ireland.

J. BUTLER was listed on Barksdale's report for July 1, 1844, as a single man living on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. No further record has been located. The county court of Grayson County issued a certificate for 640 acres to one Joab Butler which was never patented. A John W. L. Butler did patent 320 acres in Wise County (Fannin Third Class No. 3231).

JESSE BUTLER was listed on Barksdale's report for July 1, 1844, with a residence on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. The county court of Grayson County issued a certificate for 640 acres to Jesse Butler, which he apparently sold unlocated. It was later patented in two parts in Grayson County.

JOAB BUTLER was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Butler had a valid claim as a colonist. See J. Butler.

WILLIAM BUTLER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 as a family man. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1119).

WILLIAM W. BUTLER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. William Butler, his son and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Butler's heirs patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1543). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Butler's home was located on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County.

RILEY E. BUTRIDGE was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

GEORGE N. BUTT migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1286). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 219) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with one child and eight slaves.

JAMES BYRD came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2310½). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 104) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with seven children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

PLEASANT BYRD migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living in the Cross Timbers in Fannin County. He left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

SIMON CABRELL was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which was approved in 1856. Cabrell patented only a portion of this certificate.

WILLIAM CALDER (COLDER) migrated to the colony as a family man in 1842 but died before 1850. Martha Wyman, his widow and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Calder's heirs patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 5146). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Calder's home was located on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

HEZAKIAH CALDWELL (COLWELL) came to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, as a family man. According to the colony agent's report in 1844, he was living on the East Fork of the Trinity River in Fannin County. He was not issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 but did patent 160 acres in Parker County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 3029).

JAMES M. CALDWELL is not clearly identified. A James Caldwell was listed on Barksdale's report for July 1, 1844, as a single man living on the East Fork of the Trinity. A James M. Caldwell received a certificate from Thomas William Ward in 1850 which was marked "Not proved." Later 320 acres was patented in Grayson County by a person who could have been the same Caldwell. He is not listed on the census.

The heirs of JOHN CALDWELL patented 160 acres of land in Parker County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2540¾). Caldwell was reported by the colony agent in 1844 to be a single man living on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County.

KINCAID CALDWELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

STEPHEN W. CALLAHAN (CALAHAN) entered the colony before July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

HARRY CAMPBELL came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson

County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1313 for 640 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 25) as a 46-year-old farmer, with five children. Born in Massachusetts, he apparently moved from there to New York, then Indiana, then Texas.

SAMUEL R. CAMPBELL came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1028 for 640 acres which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 131) as a 38-year-old lawyer, born in Tennessee. He had four children.

THOMAS J. CAMPBELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 318 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1722). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2199). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 284) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with seven children.

WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 226 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1636). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 2251).

D. R. CAMRON (DAVID R. CAMERON) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1641 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 373) as a 44-year-old farmer, with eight children. Born in Tennessee, he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

LAWREY CANIN was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

ALEXANDER E. CANNON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 786 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Denton County.

BAURCH CANTRELL entered the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2010 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Dallas County.

W. C. CANTRELL (CANTWELL?) was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853. He sold the

certificate unlocated and it was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 3846). Although the certificate was approved by the first investigating commission, it was disapproved in 1857.

JEMIMA CAPPS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as it was never patented nor approved, it is doubtful that she had a valid claim as a colonist.

WILLIAM S. CAPPS was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but since no land was patented and the certificate was disapproved in 1857, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

C. C. CARDER (CHRISTIAN C.) migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. William P. Carder, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Carder's heirs patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1569). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Carder's home was located on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

ELIJAH S. CARDER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. William B. Carder, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Carder's heirs patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1682). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Carder's home was located on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

WILLIAM F. CARDER (WILLIAM B., WILLIAM P.) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2148). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 7) as a 44-year-old carpenter, born in Virginia, with seven children, and the family apparently came to Texas from Missouri.

BENJAMIN F. CARPENTER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. A portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1227). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Timbers in old Fannin County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Cooke County, family No. 31) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with five children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN CARR came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He left the colony before being issued a land certificate.

PHILIP CARRYVER (CARRYVAR) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. George Deister, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Carryver's heirs patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1185).

ALLEN CARTER came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 580 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 247) as a 35-year-old shoemaker, with three children. Born in North Carolina, he apparently migrated to Texas from Missouri.

CHARLES CARTER came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in two 320 acre tracts, one in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 428) and one in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1381). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 101) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN CARTER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1380). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1380). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 7) as a 40-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with seven children, and apparently migrated to Texas from Arkansas. He signed his name with an "X."

WILLIAM CARTER entered the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on an old survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1382 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County family No. 244) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Virginia.

WILLIAM B. CARTER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1198 for 640 acres, of which he sold part. It was patented in Cooke County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 36) as a 30-year-old farmer, with two children. Born in Tennessee, he apparently came to Texas from Missouri.

WORMLEY CARTER came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. A portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No.

2195½). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 244) as a 33-year-old hunter, born in Virginia.

ASBURY CARTWRIGHT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 931 for 640 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 37) as a 40-year-old preacher, with seven children. He was born in Tennessee, and apparently came to Texas from Missouri.

ABRAHAM CARVER entered the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1966). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 161) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with four children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

SOLOMAN CARVER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to the colony agent in 1844 that he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1976 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 130) as a 41-year-old farmer, born in Ohio. A widower with four children, he moved to Texas from Illinois.

ELMORE W. CASE came to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

RICHARD N. CASE came to the colony as a single man before July, 1844. He settled west of the Trinity in Robertson County but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

SAMUEL CASE migrated to the colony before July, 1844, as a family man and settled east of the Trinity on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

HARVEY CASEY was issued a certificate by the county court of Dallas County and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 2279 and 2318).

JOHN CASEY was issued a certificate by the county court of Denton County for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1982).

JOHN CASEY, JR., came to the colony as a family man prior to July, 1844, and settled east of the Trinity River on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County

(Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1959). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 20) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children, and apparently migrating from Arkansas.

JOHN CASEY, SR., came to the colony before July, 1844, as a family man and settled east of the Trinity on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He died before 1850 and John Casey, Jr., his son and the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate by Ward for 640 acres, which was patented by his heirs in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Nos. 3761 and 3848).

THOMAS CASEY came to the colony as a family man prior to 1844 and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

TIMOTHY CASEY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. He settled in old Nacogdoches County on White Rock Creek but left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

THOMAS CASSIDY came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a single man but later married. Consequently he was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2078 for 640 acres, which he patented in Ellis County.

THOMAS CASSIDY, SR., migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Thomas Cassidy, his son, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Cassidy's heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1246). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Parker County (Robertson Third Class No. 3314).

THOMAS CATE came to the colony as a family man in 1845 and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1523 for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County.

CARPENTER CHADWELL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1179 for 320 acres, which he patented in Cooke County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 18) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee. He was illiterate.

JOHN CHADWELL entered the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1180). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Cooke County, family No. 6) as a 26-year-old farmer born in Tennessee, with two children.

JAMES CHAFFIN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died in 1850. Aaron Hill, the administrator of

his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Chaffin's heirs patented 388.5 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1170). The remaining portion of the certificate, 251.5 acres, was patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1170). According to the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 106) he was a 45-year-old farmer, with 14 children. Born in Missouri, he apparently came to Texas from Tennessee.

HORMON CHALFIELD came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man. He settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County but left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

ELISHA CHAMBERS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1712). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1178). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 110) as a 40-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with nine children, and apparently the family migrated to Texas from Indiana.

JAMES CHAMBERS was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Parker County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Chambers had a valid claim as a colonist.

REBECCA CHAMBERS was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Parker County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether she had a valid claim as a colonist.

ALBERT CHANDLER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had not yet selected his land. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2007 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

ALFRED CHANDLER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1056 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 236) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Louisiana.

SAMUEL CHANDLER came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man. He left before receiving a land certificate.

J. W. CHAPMAN was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

JAMES CHAPMAN migrated to the colony as a family man in June, 1847. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 330 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third

Class No. 1500). The remaining 310 acres of the certificate were patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1500). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 207) as a 42-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with seven children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Indiana.

JOHN CHAPMAN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1282 for 640 acres, which he patented in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census as a 31-year-old farmer, with two children. Born in Kentucky, he came to Texas from Indiana (Ellis County, page 272).

JOHN C. CHAPMAN came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1720 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 207) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

ROBERT CHAPMAN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. James Chapman, his son, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Chapman's heirs patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1501). The remaining portion of the certificate, 320 acres, was patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1501).

JAMES CHARVIN (CHAIVIN) was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

WESLEY M. CHENAULT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2123 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 206) as a 32-year-old farmer, with six children. Born in Virginia, he apparently came to Texas from Indiana.

WILLIAM CHENAULT migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2074 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 214) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Virginia. Apparently he came to Texas from Indiana.

JAMES F. CHENOWETH (CHINOINETT) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 558.5 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2003). The remaining portion of the certificate, 81.5 acres, was patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1647). He is listed on the census of 1850

(Dallas County, family No. 79) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with two children. He apparently migrated to Texas from Alabama.

THOMAS S. CHENOWETH came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848, but later married. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2002, for 615.5 acres which he patented in Dallas County. He was also issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2179 for 24.5 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the census for 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 85) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Ohio. He apparently had adopted a child.

THOMAS CHESHEN (CHESHIRE) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1415). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 374) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with four children, and apparently he moved from Kentucky to Missouri and then to Texas. He signed his name with an "X."

PLEASANT G. CHISUM came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1642 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

JAMES W. CHOWNING migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1383 for 640 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 103) as a 34-year-old farmer, with four children. Born in Tennessee, he apparently came to Texas from Illinois.

RICHARD CHOWNING migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. Robert Chowning, his son, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward. Apparently the certificate was never used.

ROBERT CHOWNING migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 2516). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2280). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 84) as 45 years old, born in Tennessee, with four children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois. He was illiterate.

SAMUEL CHOWNING migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1384 for 640 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton

County, family No. 88) as a 35-year-old farmer, birthplace unknown. He had four children and apparently moved to Texas from Illinois.

JOHN CHRONISTER (CHRUNISTER) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 3461). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1115). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 118) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with two children, and apparently they migrated to Texas from Missouri.

ANDREW I. CLARK entered the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2158 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 95) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child.

BENJAMIN F. CLARK came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

EDWARD W. CLARK was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853. He sold the certificate (Robertson Third Class No. 1721) unlocated, and it was later patented in Tarrant County.

FRANKLIN CLARK came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

HENRY CLARK migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1640 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

ISAAC CLARK entered the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man. He settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County but left before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES CLARK migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1169 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Cooke County. He was illiterate.

JOHN CLARK came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man but left before being issued a land certificate.

JOHN B. CLARK migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton

County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1377 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 8) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

JOHN R. CLARK migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1226). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1226).

JOSEPH CLARK migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which was patented for 280 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1544). The remaining 360 acres of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 431).

JOSEPH CLARK was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but since he did not patent any land and since his claim was disallowed in 1857, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

LAWSON (SANSON?) CLARK migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and his heirs patented 600 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1379). The remaining 40 acres of the certificate were patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1379). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 304) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Tennessee.

MARY E. CLARK (CHANDLER) migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848. She was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1177 for 640 acres, which she patented in Cooke County. She is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 30) as a 31-year-old widow, born in Tennessee. She had four children and moved to Texas from Missouri.

PETER CLARK came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but later married. He died before 1850 and his widow, Mary Clark, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Clark's heirs patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1178).

SAMUEL CLARK migrated to the colony as a family man on August 3, 1848, a month after the closing date of the colony. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he was detained by sickness, having left his home in Illinois on May 14, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1327 for 640 acres but patented only 320 acres, one tract of 160 acres in Dallas County, another of 151 acres in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas

County, family No. 318) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Ohio. Although they were not enumerated on the 1850 census, Clark had reported to Ward that he had six children.

WILLIAM A. CLARK migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. Lucinda Dickson Clark, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 478 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1378). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Clark's home was located at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He apparently came to the colony as a single man but married before July 1, 1848.

ELISHA C. CLARY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1328). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 62) as a 43-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with seven children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas. He was illiterate.

ELISHA T. CLARY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1378 for 640 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 51) as a 41-year-old farmer, with four children. Born in Tennessee, he apparently moved to Texas from Arkansas. He signed his name with an "X."

The heirs of JOHN CLAY were issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853. They patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1626).

JAMES J. CLAYTON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Ellis County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1281 for 640 acres, which he patented in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 276) as a 29-year-old farmer, with two children. Born in Kentucky, he apparently came to Texas from Missouri.

DANIEL CLEPPER came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1108 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He was illiterate.

JOSEPH CLEPPER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1109 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the

1850 census (Collin County, family No. 275) as a 45-year-old farmer, with five children. Born in Tennessee, he came to Texas from Illinois. He signed his name with an "X."

SAMUEL CLEPPER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on an old survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1110 for 320 acres, which his heirs patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 275) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

BRAXTON CLEVINGER came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man but left before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES CLEVINGER entered the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man but left before being issued a land certificate.

M. C. CLEVINGER came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

REUBIN CLEVINGER came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man but left before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM M. COCHRAN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to March 15, 1843, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2116 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 5) as a 43-year-old farmer, with five children. Born in South Carolina, he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM COCKRAN (COCHRAN?) was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but since no land was patented and the certificate was later disapproved, it is doubtful that Cockran was a bona fide colonist.

ALEXANDER COCKRELL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He later married. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1239 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 366) as a 32-year-old farmer, with one child. He was born in Kentucky and signed his name with an "X."

WESLEY COCKRELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1238 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 174) as a 34-year-old farmer, with five children. Born in Kentucky, he came to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

EDWARD COCKRUM (COCKRAN?) was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, which he patented in

Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 3162). In 1857 his claim was disallowed by the investigating commission, and it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

HENRY COCKRUM was issued a certificate by the county court of Cooke County for 640 acres. Since his claim was later disallowed, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

ELI COFFEE came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1571 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Grayson County. He was illiterate.

HIRAM COFFEE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1315). He was listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 206) as a 50-year-old farmer, with four children. Born in Tennessee, he came to Texas from Indiana.

JAMES S. COFFEE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 588 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 251) as a 27-year-old farmer, with three children. Born in Indiana, he migrated to Missouri, then to Cherokee Nation, then to Texas.

WASHINGTON COFFEE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1345). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 206) as a 21-year-old laborer, born in Indiana.

WILLIAM COFFEY was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853 which he patented in Parker County (160 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 4325; 63.7 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 3762). Since the remainder of the certificate was never patented and since the claim was disapproved in 1857, it is doubtful that Coffey was a bona fide colonist.

JOHN COFFMAN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 770 for 640 acres, part of which he sold and which was patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 43) as a 46-year-old farmer, with eight children. Born in Tennessee, he came to Texas from Illinois.

LOUIS COHEN received a certificate for 320 acres from Thomas William Ward in 1850 as a single colonist. Apparently he was later issued an additional certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Tarrant County. Three 320 acre tracts were patented by persons

to whom Cohen sold his rights as follows: Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1386), Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1796), and Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2754).

NANCY COKER migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. She was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1391 for 640 acres, which she patented in Denton County. She is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 10) as a 29-year-old widow, with two children. She was born in Missouri and was illiterate.

JAMES COLDIRON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1783). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1783). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 270) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with one child, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

CALVIN G. COLE came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 516 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2180). The remaining portion of the certificate, 124 acres, was patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2005). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 434) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with seven children, and apparently the family migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

JAMES M. COLE came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had not selected his land. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2189 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 441) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JOHN COLE migrated to the colony as a family man in December, 1843. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2006). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

JOHN COLE's name appeared on Barksdale's list for 1845 as a single man. In 1850 Thomas William Ward issued a certificate for 640 acres to a John P. Cole which was patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1249). A John Cole is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 377) as a 41-year-old farmer, with five children, born in Virginia, and apparently he came to Texas from Tennessee.

JOHN H. COLE came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man. According to the colony agent's report in 1844, he was settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. In 1850 he was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which was patented in three parts. Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1241 for 160 acres he patented in Dallas County. He patented Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2004 for 100 acres also in Dallas County. Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1565 for 60 acres he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 441) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

WILLIAM L. COLE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1978 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 441) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas.

The heirs of JOHN COLLETT were issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853. They patented 320 acres of land in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2506).

SAMUEL COLLIER came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Barnett Collier, his father, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward. Apparently the certificate was never used.

ALBERT G. COLLINS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2201 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 416) as a 46-year-old farmer, with seven children. He was born in Kentucky but came to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN H. COLLINS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1390 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 160) as a 43-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky. He had three children and came to Texas from Missouri.

THOMAS COLLINS was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2749).

The heirs of THOMAS COLLINS were issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, but patented only 160 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2277).

COLWELL—*see also* CULWELL

JOHN COLWELL, SR. (CULWELL) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1008 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 162) as a 36-year-old preacher, with five children. Born in North Carolina, he came to Texas from Arkansas.

TIMOTHY COLWELL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2830 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 165) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, and migrated to Texas from Illinois. The 1850 census also states that he had one child. He signed his name with an "X."

WILLIAM COLWELL (CULWELL) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 911 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 152) as a 39-year-old blacksmith, with five children. Born in North Carolina, he came to Texas from Arkansas. He was illiterate.

JOSEPH COMBS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1570 for 464 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 346) as a 25-year-old farmer, with one child. He was born in Ohio.

The heirs of STEPHEN COMBS were issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853. They patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1388).

ZUR COMBS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2043 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 350) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Ohio.

JOHN CONDRÁ migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1673). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 250) as a 48-year-old carpenter, born in Tennessee, with five children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois. He was illiterate.

JOHN CONDRE came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1674 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Tarrant County. He was illiterate.

CORNELIUS CONELY (CONNELLY?) migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1568 for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 181) as a 44-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with one child.

ANTHONY B. CONER was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he sold. It was patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2423).

JOSEPH W. CONNER (CONNOR) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1448). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 181) as a 42-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with four children. He apparently migrated to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

WILLIAM D. CONNER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1990 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 181) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Indiana. He apparently married after July 1, 1848, for the 1850 census lists him as being married, with one child.

WILLIAM W. CONOVER migrated to the colony as a family man in August, 1843, but died before 1850. Rosanah Conover, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1564). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Conover's home was located on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Rosanah Conover is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 443) as a 23-year-old widow, born in Ohio, with four children, and apparently she came to Texas from Tennessee.

JOHN CONWAY came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1502 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 185) as a 50-year-old farmer, with six children. Born in Kentucky, he came to Texas from Illinois.

DANIEL COOK migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Henry Cook, his father, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Daniel's heirs patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 2045).

DAVID COOK came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848, but later married. He received Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 949 for 640 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 95) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

EDWARD COOK migrated to the colony as a family man in 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 454 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2178). The remaining portion (186 acres) was patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2356). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

HENRY COOK came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificates Nos. 906 and 979 for 320 acres each, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 295) as a 75-year-old farmer, with four children. Born in Virginia, he moved to Texas from Illinois. He signed his name with an "X."

JOHN C. COOK migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 518 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1967). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 4511). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

WILFORD W. COOK came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. William W. Cochran, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Cook's heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2115).

ISAAC N. COOMBS came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man but later married. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificates No. 1564). He is listed on the census for 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 128) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with one child.

LEVIN GREEN COOMBS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1513 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 163) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with one child.

WILLIAM COOMBS came to the colony as a family man in 1843 and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1512 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas

County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 259) as a 47-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 316 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1769).

GEORGE W. COONRAD entered the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1756 for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 278) as a 33-year-old carpenter, with four children. Born in Kentucky, he moved to Texas from Illinois.

ALEXANDER COOPER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1389). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 306) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child. He was illiterate.

JOHN H. COOPER was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 2476). Since Cooper's claim was disallowed in 1857, it is doubtful whether he was a bona fide colonist.

The heirs of N. B. COOPER were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but since no land was patented and the certificate was later disapproved, it is doubtful that Cooper had a legitimate claim as a colonist.

WILEY COPELAND came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

GEORGE CORBIN came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

ABNER P. CORNELIUS entered the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848. He received a certificate in 1850 from Thomas William Ward for 320 acres. He patented 200 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2315), 56.5 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2533), and 63.5 acres in Hood County (Robertson Third Class No. 5102).

JOSIAH COSTIN entered the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but left before being issued a land certificate.

M. G. COTTON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but he was not issued a land certificate by Ward and apparently patented no land. An H. G. Cotton, however, was elected the first county clerk of Grayson County in 1846.

HENDERSON COUCH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 488 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2124). The remaining portion, 146 acres, was patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2008). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 385) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children.

HUGH COWEEN came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1845, but later married. He was issued a certificate in 1850 by Thomas William Ward and patented 528 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1314) and 45 acres in Wilbarger County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 4516). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 191) as a 30-year-old farmer, with one child. He was born in Ireland.

LAWRENCE COWEEN (COWEN) came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM R. COWSEN came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

DAVID P. COWSERT entered the colony prior to July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

BENJAMIN COX came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man but left before receiving a land certificate.

CORNELIUS COX migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2149 for 610 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 217) as a 50-year-old farmer, with five children. Born in Kentucky, he moved to Indiana, then to Missouri, then to Texas.

GEORGE M. COX came to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He left before receiving a land certificate.

JESSE COX migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2009 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 71) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

JOHN COX came to the colony as a single man in 1844. He was issued a land certificate for 640 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1326). The remaining 320 acre certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third

Class No. 1990). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he had married since coming to the colony. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 224) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with one child.

JOSEPH COX migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2150 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 218) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Indiana. Apparently he married between July 1, 1848, and 1850.

WILLIAM COX migrated to the colony as a family man in 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1658). The remaining 320 acres of the certificate were patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1330).

WILLIAM COX came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a single man but left before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM B. COX came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1844, but left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN CRAGER came to the colony before July 1, 1844, and settled on the East Fort of the Trinity River in old Fannin County. He apparently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

WASHINGTON F. CRAWFORD migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Thacken V. Griffin, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Crawford's heirs patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1538).

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRAWLEY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1555 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 183) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Alabama. Apparently he married after July 1, 1848, for the 1850 census lists him as having one child.

ISHAM CRAWLEY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1329 for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 182) as a 55-year-old farmer, with four children. Born in Virginia, he moved to Alabama, then to Missouri, then to Texas. He was illiterate.

RICHARD CRAWLEY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1554 for 320 acres, which

he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 183) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Alabama.

G. A. CRINER was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, which was approved by the first investigating commission but which was disapproved in 1857 by a later commission. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2699).

The heirs of WILLIAM H. CRITTENDON were issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which was patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Nos. 2746 and 2787). Crittendon came to the colony before July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

ALFRED (ALFRED?) CROCKER (CRACKER?) was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which was approved by the first investigating board in 1856 but which was later disapproved. He patented 160 acres in Cooke and Collin counties (Fannin Third Class No. 3856), which probably represents a pre-emption certificate. It is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

GEORGE W. CROCKETT came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled west of the Trinity River in old Robertson County. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 3311½).

JOHN M. CROCKETT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 542 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1964). The remaining 98 acres were patented in Tarrant County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1964). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 449) as a 33-year-old lawyer, born in South Carolina.

The heirs of WILLIAM E. CROOKS were issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which was patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2351).

WILLIAM M. CROW migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1672 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 562) as a 44-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with seven children.

HARMON P. CRUM came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on an old survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1234 for 640 acres, which he patented in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 275) as a 49-year-old farmer, with seven children. Born in South Carolina, he migrated to Alabama, then to Illinois, then to Texas.

DANIEL CRUMPACKER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1977 for 296 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

JOEL CRUMPACKER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2200 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

WILLIAM CRUNSHAW was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

JOHN CRUTCHBERRY (CRUTCHBERG) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1653 for 640 acres, which he patented in Grayson County.

ALBERTUS CRUTCHFIELD was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853. He patented 160 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1248). He sold a portion of the certificate, and 224 acres were later patented in Wise County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 4011).

DIXON M. CRUTCHFIELD migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1005 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 177) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Georgia.

GEORGE W. CRUTCHFIELD came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. Joseph Crutchfield, his father and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and George's heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1004). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Crutchfield's home was located on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County.

JAMES O. CRUTCHFIELD migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1237 for 329 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 424) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1006). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old

Fannin County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 176) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Alabama, with four slaves.

JOSEPH CRUTCHFIELD migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1003 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 177) as a 70-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with seven slaves.

THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1261 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 424) as a 47-year-old inn keeper, born in Kentucky, with five children.

CULWELL—*see also* COLWELL

ANDREW J. CULWELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1009 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 149) as a 32-year-old farmer, with four children. Born in North Carolina, he apparently came to Texas from Arkansas.

HEZEKIAH CULWELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 942). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 151) as a 52-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with seven children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

JOHN CULWELL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Hezekiah Culwell, his father and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and John's heirs patented 160 acres in Parker County (Robertson Third Class No. 2337½). The remaining portion of the certificate has not be found by the present researcher.

THOMAS CULWELL (CALDWELL) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1008 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 122) as a 40-year-old farmer, with seven children. Born in North Carolina, he came to Texas from Arkansas. He was illiterate.

JAMES T. CUNBROUGH came to the colony as a family man, settling on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County prior to July 1, 1844. He left before receiving a land certificate.

TALTON CUNIUS (CUNNIUS, CUMMINS) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on a company survey on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1011 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 140) as T. Cannius, a 49-year-old farmer, with seven children. He was born in Kentucky and migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

DAVID CUNNINGHAM migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued a certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres, which he neither sold nor patented.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1128 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Collin County.

JOHN W. CURTIS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County. He received a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 3046 for 102 acres was patented in Collin County. Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1127 for 250 acres was patented in Collin County. Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 3589 for 288 acres was patented in Dallas County.

HIRAM W. DAILEY came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man. He received a certificate from Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. This was later patented in two tracts of 320 acres each in Grayson and Denton counties (Fannin Third Class No. 1395). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 40) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Alabama, with three children.

PERRY DAKAN migrated to the colony as a single man in November, 1845. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 963 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 426) as a 29-year-old physician, born in Pennsylvania. Apparently he married after July 1, 1848, since the census lists him as having two children.

JOSEPH N. DALTON was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Throckmorton County (Milam Third Class Certificate No. 1046).

JOHN F. DANIEL migrated to the colony as a single man in 1847 and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1652 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No.

379) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, and he migrated to Texas from Tennessee. Apparently he married after July 1, 1848, because the 1850 census shows him to have two children.

JOHN H. DANIEL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2015 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 153) as a 24-year old farmer, born in Kentucky.

ALBERT B. DANKS came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. Half of the certificate was later patented in Collin County and the other half in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1973).

DATHON DARBRY came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

DENTON DARBRY, JR., was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2335). He entered the colony prior to July 1, 1845.

DENTON DARBRY, SR., was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853. He patented 635 acres in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 3705). Darbry entered the colony before July 1, 1845.

H. M. (W. M.) DAVIDSON came to the colony before July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

JESSE J. DAVIDSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Lorenzo D. Davidson, his father and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Jesse's heirs patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2188).

LORENZO D. DAVIDSON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 938). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 142) as a 48-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with three children, and apparently he came to Texas from Tennessee.

R. B. T. DAVIDSON entered the colony as a single man prior to July 1 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

S. W. DAVIDSON came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a single man but left before receiving a land certificate.

W. E. DAVIDSON came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man, but left before receiving a land certificate.

AARON DAVIS entered the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

BENJAMIN T. DAVIS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2203 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 417) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Virginia.

HENSON C. DAVIS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2198 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 417) as a 46-year-old farmer, with eight children, born in Virginia.

JOHN W. DAVIS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2202 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 417) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Virginia.

JOSEPH C. DAVIS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 160 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2299). The remaining portion of the certificate, 160 acres, was patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1333). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 279) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

SOLOMON DAVIS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1202 for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 278) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Pennsylvania, with one child. He was illiterate.

JONAS DAWSON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 968). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 65) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with four children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Tennessee.

POWEL DEAN came to the colony before July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He left before receiving a land certificate.

ELIJAH N. DEAVER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson

County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1316 for 320 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 248) as a 21-year-old laborer, born in North Carolina.

JOHN DEAVER came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 589 for 640 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 248) as a 54-year-old carpenter, with six children. Born in North Carolina, he came to Texas from Missouri.

JOSEPH DEAVER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. John Deaver, his father, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Joseph's heirs patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1319).

REUBEN H. DEAVER was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853. He patented 80 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1290) and sold a portion of the remaining 240 acres unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1572).

WILLIAM A. DEAVER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 579). The remaining 320 acres of the certificate were sold unlocated and were later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 579).

JOHN B. DECKER entered the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man but left before receiving a land certificate.

JABEZ DEGMAN was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he patented in Tarrant county (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1201). In 1853 the county court of Collin County issued a certificate for 640 acres to the heirs of Jabez Digiman, 555 acres of which they patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1396).

GEORGE DEISTER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Cooke County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1186 for 320 acres, which he patented in Cooke County.

DAN DELANEY was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2199½).

JOHN DEMARCUS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Melinda Demarcus, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1657).

CHARLES DEMAY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Peter Harmonson, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Demay's heirs patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1544 $\frac{1}{2}$).

S. P. DICK came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man but left before receiving a land certificate.

DICKSON—*see also* DIXON

CHRISTOPHER C. DICKSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1394 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 81) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Georgia.

JAMES C. DICKSON (DIXON) came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1181). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Cooke County, family No. 18) as a 52-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with "many" children.

JAMES M. DICKSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1182 for 320 acres, which he patented in Cooke County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 18) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina.

JAMES O. DICKSON came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a single man, but later married. He was issued a land certificate for 640 acres in 1850 by Thomas William Ward, which his heirs patented in two 320 acre tracts in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1392). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 81) as 39 years old, born in Georgia.

JOHN S. DICKSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. A portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1393). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 81) as 22 years old, born in Georgia.

WILLIAM H. DICKSON migrated to the colony as a widower prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 922 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed

on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 81) as a 65-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina. He migrated from Georgia to Arkansas to Texas.

JOSHUA DILLINGHAM migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Alfred Chandler, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Dillingham's heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 3843).

A. DIVON (DIXON) came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He left before receiving a land certificate.

DIXON—*see also* DICKSON

The heirs of JOHN DIXON were issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Ellis County in 1853, which they patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1225).

JOSEPH DIXON (DICKSON) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1129). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 187) as a 54-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with one slave. He was illiterate.

SOLOMON DIXON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2122 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 200) as a 44-year-old farmer, with seven children. Born in Ohio, he came to Texas from Missouri.

JAMES DOLLINS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, but later married. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 618 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 617). The remaining 22 acres of the certificate were sold unlocated and were later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 4015). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 331) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with three children.

SURRY E. DONALDSON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1102 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 261) as a 40-year-old farmer, with five children. Born in South Carolina, he came to Texas from Illinois.

GEORGE W. DOOLEY came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 585 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1718). The remaining portion of the 640 acre certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2061). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 198) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with five children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Tennessee.

JAMES DOOLEY was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Denton County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1397).

WILLIAM DOOLEY was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Denton County in 1853, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1675).

ADAM DOSIER (DOZIER, DOSHEAR) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1250 for 640 acres, which he patented in Cooke County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 11) as a 53-year-old farmer, born in Virginia. He migrated from Illinois to Missouri, then to Texas. He was illiterate.

B. P. DOSS came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man but apparently left before receiving a land certificate.

FRANCIS DOSSER (DASSER) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1608 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 141) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with one child.

JOSEPH DOTTON came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He left before receiving a land certificate.

HEZEKIAH DOUGLASS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Jane Douglass, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward. The certificate was sold by his heirs unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1086). Jane Douglass is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 267) as a 46-year-old widow, born in Tennessee, with three children.

ALLANSON DOWDY came to the colony as a single man but married before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, half of which was sold. It was later patented in Dallas

County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2121). He patented the remaining 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 2411 and 2567). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 150) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with one child.

WILLIAM DOWNING migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1473). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 277) as a 43-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with ten children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Indiana.

WILLIAM D. DOWNING migrated to the colony as a single man in 1847 and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1717 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

JOHN J. DRIGGERS (DRIGGINS) came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 3000 for 78 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 3593 he sold unlocated, and it was later patented in two tracts of 160 acres and 28 acres, both in Collin County. He was illiterate.

E. DRONARD (DROWARD) migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1716 for 320 acres, which his heirs patented in Denton County.

FOSTER W. DUNAWAY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2014 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

JOSEPH A. DUNAWAY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1331). He was illiterate.

TOLLEY DUNN is listed on the colony agent's report for 1844 as a family man living on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County. In 1850 Thomas William Ward issued a certificate for 640 acres to Tola Dunn, a portion of which was sold unlocated and later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2425). The heirs of Fala Dunn patented 320 acres in Collin (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 956). The present researcher assumes the names to be the same man. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 133) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with seven children.

WILLIAM T. DUNN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William

Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 3054). He was illiterate.

EVERISTUS DURBIN came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1332 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 190) as a 40-year-old farmer, with two children. Born in Kentucky, he came to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

GEORGE W. DURETT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1739 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

CHARLES H. DURGIN came to the colony in the spring of 1846 as a single man but married before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850. His heirs patented 320 acres in Wise County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 4040).

ABNER DURILL came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled west of the Trinity River. He left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

DURAN DURILL came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled west of the Trinity River. He left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN DURILL entered the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled west of the Trinity River. He left before receiving a land certificate.

BENJAMIN DYE came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 540 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2622). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2777). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 40) as a 57-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with nine children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Kentucky.

BENJAMIN DYE, JR., migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1676). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 40) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

ENOCH DYE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1984 for 320

acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 40) as a 28-year-old carpenter, born in Virginia.

JACOB DYE was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853. Since his claim was disallowed in 1857, it is doubtful whether he was a bona fide colonist.

JOSEPH DYE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2011). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 40) as an 18-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

RAMA DYE came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1201). According to the report by Ward in 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Cooke County, family No. 24) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with three children.

WILLIAM DYE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1283). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 173) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky. He was illiterate.

WILLIAM H. DYE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2207 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. A Henry Dye is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 275) as a 21-year-old physician, born in Virginia.

THOMAS DYKE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Mary Cox Dyke, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2012).

JESSE EADS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1398 for 640 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 22) as a 55-year-old farmer, with seven children. Born in Kentucky, he came to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

RICHARD EADS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 319 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third

Class No. 1399). According to Ward's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 22) as an 18-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

ROBERT EAKY (EKEY) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that his land was on an old survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1230 for 640 acres, which he patented in Cooke County.

J. B. EARHART appears on the colony agent's report for 1845 as a family man. He was not issued a certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. Joseph B. Earhart was awarded 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. Half was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 3039). The remaining 320 acres were also patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 3110½).

CALVIN EARP came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He left before receiving a land certificate.

THOMAS EASTER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 480 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1553). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1553). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 177) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with two children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

ISAAC EDWARDS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate and patented 333 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 3970). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 3650). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 236) as a 48-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with four children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Illinois.

JAMES B. EDWARDS came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man but apparently left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN D. EDWARDS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled west of the Trinity River in old Robertson County. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

LEMUEL J. EDWARDS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1761 for 640 acres, which he pat-

ented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 176) as a 44-year-old carpenter, with five children. Born in Ohio, he came to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM EDWARDS was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1571).

ISAAC ELAM migrated to the colony as a family man in 1847 and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2147 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 58) as a 42-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with eight children. He apparently migrated from Kentucky to Illinois, to Missouri, then to Texas.

JESSE ELAM came to the colony as a family man in 1845 and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2157 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 127) as a 68-year-old farmer, born in Georgia.

WILLIAM B. ELAM migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which apparently was never patented. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 162) as a 37-year-old farmer, with four children. Born in Tennessee, he came to Texas from Missouri.

MARTHA ELDRA—*see* MARTHA LANGSTON

ABIAL ELKINS entered the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He left before receiving a land certificate.

SMITH ELKINS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1334). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 448) as a 59-year-old lawyer, born in New Hampshire, with two children.

JOHN ELLET came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 914).

SAUNDERS ELLIOT (SAMUEL ELLIOT) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1336). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old

Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 182) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in New York, with three children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Kentucky.

ASA ELLIS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled west of the Trinity River. He left before receiving a land certificate.

EDWARD S. ELLIS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1744).

JOSHUA N. ELLIS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Edward S. Ellis, his son, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Joshua's heirs patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1797).

THOMAS M. ELLIS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 620 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1716). The remaining 20 acres of the certificate were sold unlocated and were later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1823). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 312) as a 51-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with six children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

JOHN W. ELLISTON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1441 for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant District, Ellis County, page 280) as a 41-year-old blacksmith, born in Kentucky, with four children.

MORTIMER ELLISTON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1442 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant District, Ellis County, page 280) as a 19-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

ALLEN ELSTON (ELKTON) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificates Nos. 1584 and 5584 for 640 acres, which he patented in Cooke County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 189) as a 34-year-old carpenter, with two children. Born in Alabama, he moved to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

EDWARD ELY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

He died before 1850, and John Neely Bryan, representing Ely's heirs, was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Thomas William Ward. Apparently the certificate was never used.

G. W. EMBREE came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man but he left before receiving a land certificate.

THOMAS ESTIS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. William Snider, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Estis' heirs patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1545).

THOMAS ETHRIDGE came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man. He settled on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County but left before receiving a land certificate.

ALFRED EUBANKS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1229 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Cooke County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 20) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with four children.

ABRAHAM EVANS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Ethelbert S. Harris, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward for 640 acres, which apparently was never patented.

B. J. EVANS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but since the certificate was disapproved in 1857, it is doubtful that he had a legitimate claim.

EPHRAIM L. EVANS came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES EVANS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1768). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 343) as a 46-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with five children, and apparently he came to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN EVANS was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1781).

JOHN W. EVANS was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853. Although he patented the 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2817), the certificate was disapproved in 1857.

The heirs of JONATHAN EVANS were issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Denton County in 1853, which they patented in Denton County (Robertson Third Class No. 2640).

LEMUEL D. EVANS came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

SILAS EVANS came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

The heirs of WILLIAM T. EVANS were issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which they patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 3657). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Evans was living west of the Trinity River in old Robertson County.

DAVID EVEENS migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had come to the colony as a widower with one child and had married prior to July 1, 1848. Nevertheless, he was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 558 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Johnson County. He was illiterate.

PATRICK EVERARD came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man but later married. Consequently he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1335). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant District, Ellis County, page 279) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in Ireland.

The heirs of T. EVERARD were issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Everard had a valid claim as a colonist.

The heirs of J. N. EVERETT were issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which they patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1985). A. J. Marion Everett is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 46) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

MERCER FAIN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1572 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 177) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

FRANKLIN FALKNER came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

B. H. FALON appears on the colony agent's report for 1845. He apparently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN FARRANS came to the colony as a single man on July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had left Missouri on May 25, 1848, but had been delayed by high water. He was issued Robertson Third Class certificate No. 1715 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 193) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

MICHAEL FARRONS came to the colony as a family man on July 6, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had left Missouri on May 25, 1848, but had been delayed by high water. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1714 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 193) as a 54-year-old farmer, with three children. Born in Virginia, he came to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

JAMES H. FAUSET was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Fauset had a valid claim as a colonist. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 201) as a 30-year-old farmer, with two children. Born in Indiana, he came to Texas from Missouri.

JONATHON B. FAY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. Green Minter, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Fay's heirs patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1522). According to Ward's report for 1850, Fay came to the colony single but married before July 1, 1848, thus qualifying as a family man.

JAMES M. FEELAND migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 232 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 985). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 2930).

JOHN P. FERGUSON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1131 for 640 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 20) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child.

LEWIS FERRIS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2016 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

MORRIS FERRIS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1270). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 82) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with eight children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM A. J. FINCH was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, which was later approved. In 1857, however, his claim was disallowed, and it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

LEWIS FINGER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1573 for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 176) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with five children.

PETER FISHER came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1642 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 197) as a 69-year-old farmer, born in Pennsylvania, with six children and five slaves. He signed his name with an "X."

WITSAUL FISHER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1401 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 201) as a 31-year-old preacher, born in Missouri, with five children.

JOHN A. FITCH was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he sold unlocated and which was later patented in Tarrant County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2223). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 118) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Alabama.

WILLIAM D. FITCH migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he apparently never used. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 259) as the clerk of the county court of Grayson County.

GABRIEL FITZHUGH came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 771 for 640 acres,

which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 112) as a 48-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

GABRIEL H. FITZHUGH migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1241 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 200) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

GEORGE FITZHUGH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1093). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 200) as a 59-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with four children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Kentucky.

JOHN FITZHUGH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 353 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 946). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 908). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 73) as a 58-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with four children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

ROBERT FITZHUGH (FITCHEW) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on a company survey on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 966 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 105) as 33 years old, born in Kentucky, with two children, and apparently he came to Texas from Missouri.

SOLOMON FITZHUGH (FITCHEW) migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. John Fitzhugh, his father, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Solomon's heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1685). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Fitzhugh's home was located on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH was awarded a certificate for 320 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850 as a single colonist, having come to the colony before July 1, 1848. Subsequently, however, Fitzhugh patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 900). He is listed on the 1850 census as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with one child (Collin County, family No. 72).

WILLIAM FLEMING migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas

County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1409 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 188) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Pennsylvania, with one child. He was illiterate.

CYRUS FLETCHER came to the colony before July 1, 1845, but apparently left before receiving a land certificate.

J. R. FLETCHER was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but the certificate was disapproved in 1857. It is doubtful that Fletcher was a bona fide colonist.

WILLIAM FLETCHER, SR., appears as a signer on Barksdale's list for July, 1845, but apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM K. FLETCHER, JR., was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1242). He arrived in the colony as a single man in 1845 and was listed on the 1850 census in Navarro County (page 213) as a 23-year-old farmer, with one child.

GEORGE W. FLINCHUM was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

GEORGE FLOYD migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1337). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 276) as a 37-year-old farmer, with six children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

L. F. FOGG came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1845, but apparently left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN R. FONDREN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 440 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2018). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1339). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 225) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with eight children, and apparently the family migrated to Texas from Mississippi.

GERARD A. FOOTE came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 940 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is

listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 93) as a 26-year-old physician, with two children and two slaves. Born in Virginia, he apparently migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

GEORGE WASHINGTON FORD came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850, and he was issued another certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. One certificate he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1672). The other certificate he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1561). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 246) as 26 years old, born in Arkansas, with three children. He was illiterate.

JOSEPHUS FOREMAN was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2912).

WILLIAM FOREMAN was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853. He patented only 21.2 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 4901). The remainder he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County in three tracts (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1338, 320 acres; Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 4991, 182 acres; Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 3793, 97 acres).

WILLIAM A. FORGY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1306 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He was illiterate.

MELFORD F. FORTNER came to the colony as a family man prior to July, 1843. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 480 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2073). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1433). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 444) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with seven children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

AMBROSE FOSTER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Susan Foster, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1803). A Susanna Foster is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 177) as a 53-year-old widow, born in South Carolina, with four children.

BENJAMIN J. FOSTER was issued a certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. In 1853 he was issued a certificate for 320

acres by the county court of Tarrant County. He sold both unlocated. They were later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificates Nos. 1802 and 2089). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 177) as a 19-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

DANIEL FOWLER signed Barksdale's list as a family colonist prior to July 1, 1845, but apparently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN FOWLER signed Barksdale's list as a single colonist before July 1, 1845. He was not issued a certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, but he patented 307 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2841). He was illiterate.

JOSEPH FOWLER signed Barksdale's list with an "X" as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JOSIAH FOWLER signed Barksdale's list with an "X" as a colonist and family man prior to July 1, 1845. Apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

ABNER FOX appears in Barksdale's report for 1844 as a family man settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Although he was not issued a certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, his heirs patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 4178) and 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 5158).

GAHILL (JAHILL) FOX migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1400). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 16) as a 19-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, and apparently migrated to Texas from Illinois.

VEL D. FOX came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 927 for 640 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 16) as a 41-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky. A widower, with seven children, he came to Texas from Illinois.

DANIEL JARVIS FRANKLIN (DAVID J. FRANKLIN) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1565). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 141) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child, and apparently the family came to Texas from Arkansas. He was illiterate.

JESSE W. FRANKLIN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1707). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 105) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

LEVI FRANKLIN was issued a certificate for 320 acres as a single colonist, coming to the colony before July 1, 1848, by Thomas William Ward in 1850. He evidently sold it unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1772). He also sold another 320 acre certificate unlocated, which was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2887). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 183) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

JAMES M. FRANS (FRANKS) was issued a certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 as a family man, coming to the colony before July 1, 1848. He sold it unlocated and it was later patented in Wise and Montague counties (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1328). He patented a tract of 80 acres, himself, in Tarrant and Parker counties (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 3403). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 179) as a 35-year-old farmer, with three children and two slaves. Born in Virginia, he came to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

ELI FRAZIER came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a family man but left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN S. FRAZIER came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man but left before receiving a land certificate.

SAMUEL G. FRAZIER came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

THOMAS M. FRAZIER came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man but left before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM H. G. FRAZIER came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man but left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN A. FREEMAN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 480 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1646). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Parker County (Fannin Third Class No. 2586). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 177) as a 23-year-old Baptist preacher, born in South Carolina, with two children.

SAMUEL FREEMAN entered the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in

Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1666). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 177) as a 52-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina.

WILLIAM M. FREEMAN was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but since this certificate was disapproved in 1857, it is doubtful that he had a legitimate claim.

JAMES P. FRENCH migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1404 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County.

LEFFORD FRENCH came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Apparently he did not fulfill all the requirements necessary to obtain land, for his claim was disallowed in 1857.

MICHAEL FRENCH was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

NATHANIEL FRENCH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Nancy French, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1405). Nancy French is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 60) as a 54-year-old widow, born in South Carolina, and coming to Texas from Illinois.

OLIVER M. FRENCH migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1403). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 60) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee. He was illiterate.

BENJAMIN FROST came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2128). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 31) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with seven children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Mississippi.

JAMES FRYER came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man, settling on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

THOMAS FULGHAM came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

THOMAS FUNK entered the colony as a single man before July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

ARCHER FYKE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2174 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

ELISHA FYKE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2017 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

JOHN FYKE came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1642 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County.

WILLIAM GALLAGHER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1239 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Cooke County.

DAVID R. S. C. GALLOWAY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married since coming to the colony. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2019 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

WILLIAM S. GARDNER was a signer of Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single man, but his name does not appear on Ward's list for July, 1850. A William S. Gardner, however, patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1926).

MITCHELL GARRISON was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 4746).

WILLIAM A. GARRISON was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

JAMES D. GARROUT came to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

JEREMIAH GARROUT entered the colony as a single man before July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Evidently he left before receiving a land certificate.

BENJAMIN G. GARVIN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William

Ward in 1850 and patented 639.5 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1431). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 265) as a 50-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with seven children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Arkansas.

JOHN B. GARVIN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Ellis County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1639 for 320 acres, which he patented in Ellis County.

THOMAS B. GARVIN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he sold. It was later patented for 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2731). The remaining 320 acre certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1406). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 41) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina.

JAMES GIBSON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1552 for 640 acres, which his heirs patented in two half-section tracts in Dallas County.

JESSE GIBSON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1344). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County) as a 54-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Tennessee. He appears on Ward's list of 1850 as a widower, with two sons.

JOHN A. GIBSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Jesse Gibson, his father, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and John's heirs patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1345).

JOHN M. GIBSON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Denton County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1411 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He was illiterate.

LEVANDER GIBSON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 923). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 35) as a 46-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with seven

children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Tennessee. He was illiterate.

ROBERT W. GIBSON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 292 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1410). The remaining portion of the 640 acre certificate was patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1343). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 176) as 27 years old, born in Alabama, with three children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM GIBSON came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1412). Also, he patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2578). He is listed on the 1850 census as a 48-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee. He evidently came to Texas about 1830 and stayed until 1835 or 1836, then moved to Missouri. From Missouri he returned to Texas and entered the colony prior to its closing date in 1848.

WILLIAM H. GIBSON came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued a certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in two tracts in Denton County. Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2006 was patented for 8 acres. Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1413 was patented for 632 acres. Gibson is listed on the 1850 census as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri.

HENRY GILLIAM migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

CHARLES GILMAN came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1057 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 86) as a 22-year-old carpenter, born in New York. He was illiterate.

HARRY GILMAN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1686 for 320 acres, which he patented in Cooke County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 152) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in New York.

SAMUEL GILMAN came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward

in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1573). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 151) as a 63-year-old farmer, born in New Hampshire, with two children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from New York.

SEBURN GILMORE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1315). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 182) as a 50-year-old farmer, born in Georgia, with three children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Illinois.

IRA GLAIZE was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. One tract of 177 acres was patented in Ellis County; another tract of 463 acres was patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1474).

GEORGE W. GLOVER came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He married before July 1, 1848, and was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in two 320 acre tracts in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2776) and in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1574). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 67) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Alabama, with three children, and apparently coming to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN H. GLOVER came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He was not issued a land certificate. He is listed on the 1850 census as a 32-year-old physician, born in Kentucky, with six children, and apparently coming to Texas from Missouri in 1841 (Grayson County, family No. 264).

RICHARD L. GLOVER came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

CLEMENT GOAR migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1503). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 292) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, and he apparently migrated to Texas from Illinois.

DANIEL O. GODDARD migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. John Carter, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and

Goddard's heirs patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1414). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Goddard's home was located on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

JAMES J. GODMAN (GOODMAN) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1665). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 180) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Arkansas.

NOAH GOOD came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2020). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 398) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with six children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Tennessee.

J. W. GOODWIN received a certificate for 320 acres, which was approved in 1857 by the investigating board in Tarrant County. The certificate was sold unlocated and later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 3391).

JOHN J. GOODWIN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1340). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 278) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Georgia.

MICAJAH GOODWIN migrated to the colony as a family man in 1846. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1575). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant District, Ellis County, page 279) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in Georgia, with six children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Alabama.

T. M. GOOKIN came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a single man but apparently left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN W. GORBET migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 3266). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 141) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with three children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

JOHN GORE (GOAR) appears on Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845, as a single man. In 1850 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres as a family man by Thomas William Ward. He patented 640 acres

in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1341). He also patented 320 acres in Erath County (Milam Third Class Certificate No. 300). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 292) as a 45-year-old farmer, with five children. Born in Kentucky, he apparently came to Texas from Illinois.

JOSHUA GORHAM came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Cooke County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1231 for 320 acres, which he patented in Cooke County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 4) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky. He was illiterate.

JESSE W. GOUGH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1132). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 282) as a 42-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with seven children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Illinois.

ADOLPHE GOUHENANT came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850. He patented 160 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1681) and another tract of 160 acres, also in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 3362).

JOHN L. GRAHAM came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was not reported as a colonist by Ward in 1850, but Land Office records indicate that he sold a certificate for 320 acres which was later patented in Montague County (Fannin Third Class No. 3008). A John Grayum is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 101) as a 57-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with five children, and coming to Texas from Arkansas.

JOSEPH GRAHAM migrated to the colony as a family man prior to March, 1843. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1346). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living west of the Trinity River in old Robertson County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 371) as a 58-year-old farmer, born in Pennsylvania, with one child, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

MILTON H. GRAHAM migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1342 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

SPENCER GRAHAM migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William

Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1409). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1409). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 15) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Arkansas. He was illiterate.

WILLIAM M. GRAHAM came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1844, but evidently left before receiving a land certificate. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, his home was on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

JAMES M. GRAVES migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1664). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 70) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with one child.

ANDREW K. GRAY came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1310 for 640 acres, 329 acres of which he patented in Ellis County. The remaining 311 acres was sold unlocated and later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 298) as a 46-year-old farmer, with eight children. Born in Virginia, he moved to Texas from Illinois.

ELIZABETH GRAY migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848. She was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 3136 and 1765). According to Ward's report for 1850, she had two children.

JOHN GRAY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1407 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County.

JAMES GRAYUM migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that his wife had died. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1600 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County.

JAMES GREEN came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

JONES (JONAS) GREEN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married before July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third

Class Certificate No. 1255 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 181) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with two children. He was illiterate.

MARTIN P. GREEN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2022 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

WILLIAM GREEN came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1845, but apparently left before receiving a land certificate. He signed his name on Barksdale's list for 1845 with an "X."

ROBERT GRIER came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man. He settled at the head of Elm Fork in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

THACKEA V. GRIFFIN migrated to the colony as a family man in 1846. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1537). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 3942). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 375) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with two children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Tennessee.

JOHN GRIMES came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1051 for 640 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 223) as a 35-year-old farmer, with six children. Born in Kentucky, he apparently came to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

FAYETTE GRISWOLD came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man, but apparently left before receiving a land certificate.

ROBERT GROUND migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1738). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 174) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with five children, and apparently migrated to Texas from Illinois.

The heirs of a MR. GUERIN were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County, which they patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 4566). On the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 66) a C. F. M. Guoneri (?) is listed as a 60-year-old tailor, born in France.

JOHN GUESS came to the colony before March 1, 1843, as a family man and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He died before 1850 and John Hallford, guardian of his heirs, was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Thomas William Ward. Guess's heirs patented 603 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1415) and 21.5 acres in Tarrant County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 3841).

The heirs of P. GUILAME GUILLOT were issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Guillot had a valid claim as a colonist.

GEORGE W. GUNNELLS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1408 for 640 acres, part of which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 254) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with one child. He was illiterate.

C. D. GUNTER came to the colony before July 1, 1844, and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM HACKLETT's administrator was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

FRANCIS N. HACKNEY reported to Ward in 1851 in Grayson County that he was a family man, arriving in the colony prior to July 1, 1848. Ward's list bears the notation "Not Proved." Hackney is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 252) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child.

JAMES HAGGARD came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1845, but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM HAGGARD came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1845. Since his claim was disapproved in 1857, he apparently did not fulfill all the requirements as a colonist.

BENJAMIN HAILE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1060). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 76) as a 57-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with four children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri. He owned three slaves.

RICHARD F. HALE came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificates Nos. 2515

and 1348 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County in tracts of 288 acres and 32 acres.

The heirs of JACOB W. HALFORD were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Denton County in 1853. They patented 160 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2370½) and another 160 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 3617). Halford appears on the colony agent's report for 1844 as a single colonist living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

JAMES P. HALFORD migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1351). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 182) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with seven children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN H. HALFORD (HALLFORD) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1420). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 69) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with four children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri. He owned two slaves.

DAVID L. HALL came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 450 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1708). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1708). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 203) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Pennsylvania, with three children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

JOHN HALL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1347). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 201) as a 58-year-old blacksmith, born in Pennsylvania, with four children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Illinois.

LITTLE BERRY G. HALL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No.

1789 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 176) as a 26-year-old blacksmith, born in Missouri.

PETER HALL came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1774). Evidently, he also patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificates Nos. 3656 and 5308). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 201) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Pennsylvania, with three children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

WILLIAM W. HALL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1788). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 176) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

ELIJAH HALSEY appears as a family man on Barksdale's list for July, 1845, but he evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

BENJAMIN HAMBRIGHT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1322). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 102) as a 50-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with three children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Illinois. He was illiterate.

G. W. HAMBRIGHT was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

JAMES M. HAMBRIGHT migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1323 for 320 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 253) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

THOMAS J. HAMBRIGHT migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1321 for 320 acres, which he patented in Grayson County.

JAMES HAMERS came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1845, but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

FREDERICK HAMILTON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1134). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 23) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Rhode Island, with four children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

JAMES HAMILTON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1263 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County.

SAMUEL HAMMICK migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Milam Third Class Certificate No. 1172 for 320 acres, which he patented in Throckmorton County.

WILLIS HAMMONDS (HAMMONS) migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. John Waggoner, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Hammonds' heirs patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1423). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Hammonds' home was located on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

FREDERICK W. HANDY came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. Percula Ann Billingsley, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1284). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 1284).

AARON HANING migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1546 for 320 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 21) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Ohio. He was illiterate.

HENRY HANING received a certificate for 320 acres, which was approved by the investigating board in Grayson County. The certificate was sold and later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 2537½). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 21) as a 19-year-old farmer, born in Ohio.

JAKES HANING (JABEZ?) entered the colony before July 1, 1848, as a single man and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. In 1850 he was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Thomas William Ward, which he patented in Grayson County in tracts of 97.25 acres (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2050) and 222.75 acres (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1638). He was illiterate.

JOHN HANING migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 926). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 26) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with four children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Illinois. He was illiterate.

RACHAEL HANING came to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848. She was issued a certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which she sold unlocated and which was later patented in Grayson County. Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2961 was patented for 320 acres, and Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 4213 was patented in two tracts of 213 acres and 106 acres. She is listed on the 1850 census as a 60-year-old widow, born in New Jersey, with two children, and moved to Texas from Ohio (Grayson County, family No. 21).

ARCHIBALD B. HANNA signed Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845, as a family man. Apparently he was not issued a certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, but Land Office records show that he patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2294). Other Land Office records indicate that the heirs of an A. J. Hanna patented 284 acres in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 5587).

AMANA HANNAH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Matilda Hannah, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1350).

WILLIAM R. HANVEY came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES HARBOTT was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1294). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, his home was at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 169) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Pennsylvania, with one child. He was illiterate.

A. HARDAWAY entered the colony before July 1, 1845, but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES MARCUM HARDAWAY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. Thomas E. Hardaway, his father and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from

Thomas William Ward, and Hardaway's heirs patented 320 acres in Clay County (Fannin Third Class No. 3831).

THOMAS E. HARDAWAY was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853. He patented 263 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1585) and 377 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1585). He appears on Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845, as a signer.

JOHN M. HARDING moved to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1845. Although he was not issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, he patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1421). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 235) as a 36-year-old farmer, with seven children. Born in Kentucky, he apparently moved to Illinois, then to Missouri, then to Texas.

The heirs of RICHARD HARDWICKE were issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Hardwicke had a valid claim as a colonist.

MARY HARGROEDER migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848. She reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that she had one child and supported one orphan. She was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1979 for 640 acres, which she patented in Dallas County. She is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 423) as a 43-year-old widow, born in Louisiana, with two children.

PETER HARMONSON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1567). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 42) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children, and apparently he migrated from Indiana to Missouri, to Arkansas, to Texas. He was once sheriff of Denton County and once an employee of the Texas Emigration and Land Company, and apparently was friendly with the company agent, Hedgecoxe.

ZERRELL J. HARMONSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 950 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County. There is a Jackson Harmonson listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 42) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

HUGH HARPER came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County.

He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1669 for 640 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 32) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children. He was illiterate.

ALFRED HARRINGTON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1432 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County.

SILAS HARRINGTON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1351 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County.

ANDREW S. HARRIS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1447). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 36) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with one child.

ESOM HARRIS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Sarah McCoy Harris, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1067).

ETHELBERT SANDERS HARRIS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1764). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 116) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with five children, and apparently the family came to Texas in 1840.

FRANCIS L. HARRIS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married since coming to the colony. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1001 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County. An additional 320 acre certificate was sold and later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1205). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 21) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

HARRISON HARRIS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 919). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 102) as a 23-year-old carpenter, born in New York, with one child.

J. M. HARRIS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1167). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 273) as a 28-year-old laborer, born in Tennessee, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

JAMES S. HARRIS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Andrew S. Harris, his brother, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward and Harris' heirs patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1427).

JAMES W. HARRIS was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Ellis County in 1853, which his heirs patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1223).

MAHULDA HARRIS was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, which she sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1588). She is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 273) as a 52-year-old widow, born in Kentucky, with six children. She apparently came to Texas from Illinois.

MATTHEW H. HARRIS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Morton Watson, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Harris' heirs patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1015).

OLIVER W. HARRIS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1416). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 24) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child.

ROBERT R. HARRIS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1014). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 273) as a 21-year-old laborer, born in Tennessee. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

WILLIAM HARRIS appears as a single colonist on the colony agent's report for July, 1845. Although he evidently was not issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, Land Office records indicate that he sold a certificate for 160 acres which was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No.

3663), and that his heirs patented 160 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 3663).

ABRAHAM HART signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a single colonist. In 1850 he reported to Thomas William Ward that he had married before the closing date of the colony and was entitled to a 640 acre certificate, which Ward issued him. Part of the certificate he sold unlocated. It was later patented in a 320 acre tract in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1264). Land Office records show 84 acres in Parker County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 5472) patented by an A. M. Hart. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 9) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with one child. He was illiterate.

CALEB HART migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 978). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 120) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with nine children. Apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri.

JACOB HART migrated to the colony as a family man in 1844 but died before 1850. Abraham Hart, his son and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Hart's heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2023).

WILLIAM J. HART entered the colony prior to July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

ELIJAH HARTZOG came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 595 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 577). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1325). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 171) as a 38-year-old blacksmith, born in North Carolina, with eight children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

GEORGE W. HARTZOG was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Grayson County, which he sold unlocated. Although it was patented in Tarrant County (Fannin Third Class No. 2643), Hartzog's claim was disapproved in 1857. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 171) as an 18-year-old laborer, born in Tennessee.

JOSIAH HARTZOG migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin

Third Class No. 1218). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 172) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, and apparently the family came to Texas from Arkansas. He was illiterate.

RICHARD N. HARTZOG was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

WESLEY HARVIN migrated to the colony as a family man in June, 1846. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2075). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1307).

ALEXANDER HARWOOD came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 190 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1638). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 424) as a 28-year-old clerk, born in Tennessee.

ALEXANDER M. HARWOOD migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. Alexander Harwood, his son, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Harwood's heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2145).

NATHANIEL B. HARWOOD migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. Alexander Harwood, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Harwood's heirs patented 634 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1615).

SOLOMON HATCHER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1297). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 153) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

PETER HAUGHT came to the colony in 1845 as a single man. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in a tract of 272 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1519) and a tract of 48 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1590).

JAMES M. HAUX migrated to the colony as a family man in 1847. His heirs were issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2071 for 640 acres, which they patented in Dallas County.

JOHN H. HAVENS was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850 as a single colonist arriving before July 1, 1848. Land Office records indicate that he patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificates Nos. 2902 and 2945) and sold two 160 acre certificates unlocated. They were later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1418) and Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1706). He signed his name with an "X."

BENJAMIN F. HAWKINS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1476). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 264) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with one child.

JAMES EMERSON HAWKINS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1478 for 320 acres, part of which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 267) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

MARCELLUS T. HAWKINS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1479 for 320 acres, which he patented in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 267) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

WILLIAM HAWKINS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1475). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 267) as a 50-year-old farmer, born in Delaware, with six children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Indiana.

JONATHON HAWOOD was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

The administrator of the estate of JOHN H. HAWSE was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County. Land Office records indicate that his heirs patented 320 acres in Parker County (Robertson Third Class No. 2001), but the certificate was never approved. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 83) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with one child.

TRESBANT C. HAWSE migrated to the colony as a family man in 1846. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later

patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1592). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 384) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Georgia, with two children.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN HAWSE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1428). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 47) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with six children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

SAMUEL M. HAYDON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. Eliza Haydon, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1168). Eliza Haydon is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 93) as a 31-year-old widow, born in Kentucky, with three children, and apparently the family came from Missouri.

JOSEPH W. HAYHURST came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1264). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 31) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with two children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

HIRAM E. HAYS appears as a single colonist on Barksdale's list for July, 1845. Although he evidently was not issued a certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, Land Office records indicate that he patented 160 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 3864) and sold another certificate for 320 acres unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1656). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 216) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Alabama.

SOLOMON HAYWORTH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1353). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 390) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with two children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Illinois. He was a widower.

NATHANIEL S. HAZELTON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married since coming to the colony. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1422 for 640 acres, which he patented in

Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 30) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with one child. He was illiterate.

E. T. HEAD appears as a signer on Barksdale's list for July, 1845. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

J. G. HEADSTREAM came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled west of the Trinity River in old Robertson County. Evidently he left before receiving a land certificate.

DANIEL B. HEARN came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Martin Hearn, his father, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Hearn's heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1625).

MARTIN HEARN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1624). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 193) as a 46-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with six children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

WILLIAM A. HEARN was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

ZEBEDEE HEATH came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1285 for 640 acres, of which he patented 633 acres in Dallas County and the remaining 7 acres in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 335) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with two children.

OLIVER HEDGCOXE came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was married, but his wife and family were living in Indiana. He claimed 640 acres but was awarded only 320 acres by Ward; however, he patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 976). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 238) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with one slave.

ROBERT A. HEDGCOXE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 975 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County. An R. F. Hedgecoxe is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 238) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

HENRY O. HEDGECOXEN was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 954).

LEVI HEIGHTER came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

C. C. HELMS was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but since no land was patented and the certificate was later disapproved, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

ISAAC HELMS appears as a signer on Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JACOB HELMS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1637 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 43) as a 62-year-old saddle-tree maker, born in Virginia.

JOHN A. HELMS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. Since no land was patented and since the certificate was later disapproved, it is doubtful that he had a legitimate claim as a colonist.

JOHN B. HELMS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1536). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 177) as a 33-year-old saddler, born in Virginia, with three children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Kentucky.

JOHN T. HELMS was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2891).

THOMAS H. HELMS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1755 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant District, Ellis County, page 279) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

THOMPSON HELMS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1080). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 154) as 29 years old, born in Kentucky, with eight children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

NOAH HENDERSON migrated to the colony as a family man in 1847. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850

and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2156). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 220) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with four children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

JOHN HENDRIX came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 568 for 640 acres, which he patented in two 320 acre tracts in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 140) as a 52-year-old farmer, with eight children. Born in North Carolina, he apparently came to Texas from Missouri.

REUBEN HENDRIX migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 302 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 569). The remaining 18 acres of the certificate were patented in Jack County (Fannin Third Class No. 3838). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 140) as a 25-year-old laborer, born in Kentucky.

ANDERSON HENRY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Denton County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1764).

JOSIAH HENRY appears as a signer on Barksdale's list for July, 1845. He was then a single man. In 1853 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Denton County, which he patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2005).

JOSEPH HENSLEY appears on Barksdale's report for July, 1844, as a single colonist living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Evidently he was not issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. Land Office records show that a James Henslee sold a 640 acre certificate unlocated, which was later patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 4581).

GEORGE HERNDON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 973). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 113) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with four children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

JAMES HERNDON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 533 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 974). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family

No. 121) as a 48-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with four children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Arkansas. He owned three slaves.

DANIEL HERRING migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1087 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 258) as a 38-year-old farmer, with six children. Born in North Carolina, he came to Texas from Illinois.

ISAAC HERRING came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 625 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1094). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1988). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 192) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with four children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois. He was illiterate.

SHERWOOD HERRING migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1095 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County.

ROBERT HERROLD came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled west of the Trinity River in old Robertson County. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN M. HERRON was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1729).

MARTHA HERRON migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848. She was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1133). She is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 166) as a 45-year-old widow, born in Tennessee, with three children. She was illiterate.

WILLIAM H. HERRON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 907 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County.

JOHN HEWS moved to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man. He settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM R. HEWS came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Evidently he left before receiving a land certificate.

DINTON HEWZ came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County. Evidently he left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN B. HIBBERT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he sold. A tract of 320 acres was patented in Ellis County (Fannin Third Class No. 3178). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Parker County (Robertson Third Class No. 3344). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 386) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with four children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

THOMAS HIBBERT signed Barksdale's list for 1845 as a single colonist but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM P. HIBBERT was issued a certificate for 640 acres as a family man arriving in the colony before July 1, 1848, by Thomas William Ward in 1850. He patented 256 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1293). The heirs of William P. Hibbert patented 188 acres in Montague County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 4441). The remainder of Hibbert's 640 acre certificate has not been found. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 195) as a 30-year-old cooper, born in Missouri, with three children. He was illiterate.

GRANVILLE S. HICKEY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1481 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Johnson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 262) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

HENRY H. HICKMAN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1349 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 276) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

WILLIAM S. HICKMAN migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a family man but was not issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850. The heirs of a William S. Hicklin patented 640 acres in Ellis County in tracts of 389 acres (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2594) and 251 acres (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2517).

JOHN HIGGINS appears as a single colonist on the colony agent's report for 1844. He was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Although he evidently did not receive a land certificate

from Thomas William Ward in 1850, Land Office records indicate that he patented 160 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2786) and sold another 160 acre certificate, which was later patented in Hood County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 3428).

LEWIS T. HIGGINS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 969). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 59) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with three children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Illinois.

PHILEMON HIGGINS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled in present Denton County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1421 for 640 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 94) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

PHILEMON HIGGINS, SR., came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. His heirs were issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 970 for 640 acres, which they patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 94) as a 65-year-old farmer, with three children. Born in Virginia, he apparently came to Texas from Illinois. He was illiterate.

WILLIAM HIGGINS was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Parker County in 1853. The heirs of William T. Higgins patented 320 acres in Wise County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1884). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Higgins was living on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County.

AARON HILL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1173). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 159) as a 55-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with seven children, and apparently migrated to Texas from Mississippi.

CHARLES S. HILL came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1171 for 320 acres, which he patented in Cooke County.

JAMES O. HILL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1174). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 158) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with two children.

JOHN HILL came to the colony before July, 1844, as a family man and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres in 1850 by Thomas William Ward but evidently neither patented it nor sold it. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 234) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children, and apparently coming to Texas from Indiana.

JOHN T. HILL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had not selected his land. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1172 for 320 acres, which he patented in Cooke County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 159) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Alabama, and apparently migrating to Texas from Mississippi.

THOMAS D. HILL was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, which he patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 2954). His claim was later disallowed, and his status as colonist is questionable.

THOMAS J. HILL came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in two 320 acre tracts in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificates Nos. 578 and 1329). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 196) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child. He was illiterate.

JOHN M. HILLIS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 929). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 22) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with two children.

HARRISON F. HINKLEY came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1480). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 267) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in New York, with one child, and apparently the family came to Texas from Indiana.

HIRAM HOBAUGH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1417 for 640 acres, which he patented in Denton County.

The heirs of WILLIAM J. HOCKLIN were issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853. Although the certificate was approved, there is no record of a patent.

JOHN HODGE came to the colony before July 1, 1845, but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

AMOS HODGES came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man. In 1850 he received a certificate from Thomas William Ward for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in a 480 acre tract in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2563) and a 160 acre tract in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1560). Hodges is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 311) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois. He was illiterate.

JOSHUA L. HODGES came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man. Although he was not issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, he sold a 320 acre certificate unlocated, which was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 2853).

NATHAN HOFFMAN came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man. Evidently he left the colony before being issued a certificate for land.

The heirs of BENJAMIN HOGER were issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Hoger had a valid claim as a colonist.

WILLIAM HOLDEN (HOLDER) came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1844. He settled on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County but apparently left before receiving a land certificate.

GEORGE T. HOLMAN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1479 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was patented in Ellis County.

WILLIAM P. HOLMAN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas and Ellis counties (Robertson Third Class No. 1709). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 179) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Illinois.

LITTLETON M. S. HOLT came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1844. He settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he left before receiving a land certificate.

ALEXANDER HOOD was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, part of which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1712). His name appears on the colony agent's report for July, 1845.

The heirs of MORGAN HOOD were issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, which they patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificates Nos. 1661 and 1662). He appears on Barksdale's list of colonists in July, 1845, as a signer.

THOMAS HOOD (FLOOD?) migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married since coming to the colony. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1647 for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 176) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina. He was illiterate.

JOHN HOOPER came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

JONATHON HOOPER entered the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES A. HOPKINS was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which his heirs patented in Young and Archer counties (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 4500).

The heirs of JOHN HOPKINS were issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which they patented in Palo Pinto County (Milam Third Class Certificates Nos. 2105 and 2164).

SAMUEL B. HOPKINS was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 5558).

WILLIAM H. HORD arrived in the colony as a family man in January, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1243). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 262) as a 40-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with five children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Tennessee.

GEORGE HORN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1017 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 175) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Georgia.

JAMES T. HORN came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1430 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was patented in Collin County. He is

listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 175) as a 19-year-old farmer, born in Georgia. He was illiterate.

JEREMIAH HORN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1016). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 175) as a 56-year-old preacher, born in Tennessee, with four children.

MARY HORN was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, which she patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2134).

WILLIAM T. HORN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married before the closing date of the colony. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificates Nos. 1432 and 1725, each for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 171) as a 30-year-old farmer, with one child.

ENOCH HORTON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 443 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1663). The remaining 197 acres of the certificate were patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2323). He was illiterate.

ENOCH HORTON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1519) and 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1590). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living west of the Trinity River in old Robertson County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 140) as a 64-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with two children.

JAMES HORTON moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1636 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

JOHN HORTON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1635 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 44) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Virginia.

The heirs of ROBERT HORTON were issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which

they patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1520).

JOSEPH HOUSE migrated to the colony as a family man but died before 1850. His widow, Jane House, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 4034). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1928). (*See SUSAN JANE HOUSE.*)

MATHEW HOUSE came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man but evidently left before being issued a land certificate. He signed Barksdale's list of colonists in July, 1845, with an "X."

SUSAN JANE HOUSE signed Barksdale's list for 1845, stating that she had three children. Her husband apparently was Joseph House. She made no application for a certificate to Thomas William Ward in her own name but did apply and receive a certificate as the widow of Joseph House. She is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 108) as Jane House, 25 years old, born in Tennessee, with two children.

ARCHIBALD HOUSTON entered the colony as a single man before July 1, 1844. He settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County but apparently left before receiving a land certificate.

DAVID HOWARD migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1018). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 158) as a 50-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri.

ROBERT HOWARD came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Catherine Lockhart Howard, his widow and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1419).

WILLIAM C. HOWARD came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man. Although he was not issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, his heirs patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2093).

ANDREW J. HOWE appears on Barksdale's report for July, 1844, as a single colonist living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Evidently he left before receiving a land certificate.

ANDREW HOWEL appears on Barksdale's report for July, 1844, as a single colonist living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN HOWEL migrated to the colony as a family man in 1847. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 546 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2144) and 94 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2173). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 157) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Mississippi.

DANIEL HOWELL came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1058 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 101) as a 30-year-old farmer, with three children. Born in Ohio, he apparently came to Texas from Missouri.

MARY HOWELL (later MARY ELLIS) migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848. She was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1059 for 640 acres, which she sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County. She was illiterate.

J. H. HUDDLESTONE (HUDDLESBORO?) moved to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

CHARLES S. HUDSLEY (HUSLEY?) came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1845, but apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN S. HUFFMAN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1135). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 295) as a 24-year-old physician, born in Kentucky, with one child.

AARON HUFFSTUTTER moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1350 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 200) as a 19-year-old laborer, born in Kentucky.

SOLOMON HUFFSTUTTER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1326). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 199) as a 57-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with two children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri.

CLAIBORNE HUGHS was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he sold unlocated.

A 290 acre tract was later patented in Young County (Milam Third Class Certificate No. 1113). Hughs appears in Barksdale's report for July, 1844, as a single colonist living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

WILLIAM HUGHS arrived in the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1971½). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 16) as a 43-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with five children, and apparently migrated to Texas from Illinois. He was illiterate.

ANDREW JACKSON HUITT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1707) and 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1354). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 406) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas, with four children.

JOHN HUITT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1843, but died before 1850. John Hibbert, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Huitt's heirs patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1589).

ROWLAND HUITT arrived in the colony as a family man in 1846. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1711 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

SOLOMAN HUITT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1551). The remaining half of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1710). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 406) as 87 years old, born in North Carolina.

JOHN HULL came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1327). A J. C. Hull is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 131) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with one child, and apparently the family came to Texas from Iowa. He was illiterate.

ALFRED HUME migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1292 for 320 acres, which he patented in Grayson County.

WILLIAM C. HUNNICUTT came to the colony as a family man in 1846. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2188). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 64) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with three children.

EDWARD W. HUNT migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 505 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2024) and 134.5 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2627). According to Ward's report for 1850, he had married before the closing date of the colony. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 378) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with one child.

JOHN L. HUNT arrived in the colony as a single man in 1847 and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2209 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 378) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina.

BURWELL HUNTER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1425). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 43) as a 50-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with four children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Tennessee. He was illiterate.

DAVID HUNTER came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1515) and 320 acres in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 2903). He was illiterate.

GEORGE HUNTER was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Denton County in 1853, which he patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1426).

WILEY B. HUNTER entered the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1424 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 43) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JAMES HUNTSIECKER (HUNTSUCKER?) signed Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

CARTER HURST migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Ellis County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1437 for 320 acres, which he patented in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 261) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

HENDERSON G. HURST came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1482). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 262) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

ISAAC HURST migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 636 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1436). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 261) as a 46-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with ten children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Indiana.

ANN S. HURT migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848. She was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1547). She is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 103) as a 22-year-old widow, born in Virginia, with two children.

JOHN A. HUNT came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1591 for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant District, Ellis County, page 279) as a 34-year-old farmer, with seven children. Born in Tennessee, he apparently came to Texas from Indiana.

HARRISON HUSTEAD migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2191). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 174) as a 44-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with eight children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

ZACHARIAH HUTCHINS signed Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845, as a family man but evidently left the colony before receiving a certificate for land.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1197 for 640 acres, which he patented in Cooke County.

VINCENT J. HUTTON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1804). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 180) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with five children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Arkansas.

FREDERICK HYATT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Rody Rogers Hyatt, his widow and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1429).

ABNER A. HYDEN moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1352 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 278) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

JAMES HYDEN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1206). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 278) as a 68-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with three children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Illinois. He was illiterate.

JAMES INGRAM came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 426). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 204) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas, with two children. He was illiterate.

SAMUEL C. INMAN arrived in the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1763). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 192) as a 23-year-old carpenter, born in Tennessee, with one child.

D. H. IRBY was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

WILLIAM IRWIN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and

was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1485). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 264) as a 65-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JAMES IVY came to the colony as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County before July 1, 1844. Evidently he left before receiving a certificate for land. According to Land Office records, a Jeremiah Ivy patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2356).

ASHFORD S. JACKSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and he was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2186 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

CALVIN JACKSON was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he patented in Parker County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2668).

JAMES E. JACKSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2026 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 14) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JOHN JACKSON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2028). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 41) as a 52-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN JACKSON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2027). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 99) as a 43-year-old farmer, born in England, with eight children, and apparently the family came to Texas from England.

JOSEPH JACKSON signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently was not issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850. Land Office records, however, indicate that he patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 746).

MOSES ANDREW JACKSON was issued a certificate for 320 acres as a single colonist arriving before July 1, 1848, by Ward in 1850. He was also issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853. Land Office records show that he sold both of these certificates unlocated. Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1249 was patented in Collin County, and Robertson Third Class Certificate

No. 2580 was patented in Tarrant County. The 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 97) lists him as a 21-year-old laborer, born in Illinois. He was illiterate.

SHADRICK JACKSON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1433 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 286) as a 57-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina.

TRIAL JACKSON came to the colony as a family man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County before July 1, 1844. Evidently he did not receive a certificate from Ward in 1850, but Land Office records indicate that he sold a 640 acre certificate unlocated, which was later patented in Ellis and Hill counties (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 923).

W. J. JACKSON was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853. Land Office records show that he sold this certificate and another 320 acre certificate, both unlocated. One was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 3387) and the other in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2088).

WILLIAM JACKSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1138). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 291) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with one child.

WILLIAM C. JACKSON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. John Jackson, his father, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and William's heirs patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2187).

ZACHARIAH JACKSON came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a single man. In 1850 he was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1791). The 1850 census lists a Zachariah Jackson as 16 years old, born in North Carolina (Dallas County, family No. 331). According to Ward's report in 1850, he was illiterate.

JOHN JACOBS signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a family man. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate from Ward in 1850.

WILLIAM P. JACOBS signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, but evidently was not issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850. Land Office record, however, indicate that he sold certificates totaling 320 acres

unlocated. One 226 acre tract was patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 5464), and the other 94 acre tract was also patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2629).

AMOS M. JAMES migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married since coming to the colony. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1410 for 640 acres, of which he patented 320 acres in Dallas County and the remainder in Johnson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 333) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child.

HOGAN JAMES came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Although he evidently was not issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850, Land Office records indicate that he patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 3004).

MICHEL JAMES migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Fannin Third Class No. 1892). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 337) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM JAMES moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man. In 1850 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Thomas William Ward, part of which he sold. He patented 174 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2025), and the remaining 466 acres were later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1634). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 116) as a 36-year-old farmer, with five children. Born in Virginia, he migrated to Tennessee, from there to Missouri, and then to Texas. He was illiterate.

HARRISON JAMISON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 983). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 173) as a 56-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with ten children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri.

THOMAS J. JAMISON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 984 for 320 acres,

which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 173) as an 18-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

ALEXANDER S. JENKINS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Ellis County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1484 for 320 acres, which he patented in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 265) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

JAMES M. JENKINS signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a family man. He was later issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Parker County.

WILLIAM JENKINS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate for 640 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 280 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2172). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1743). According to Ward's report for 1850, he was a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 1) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

BENJAMIN JENNING came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek. Evidently he left the colony before being issued a land certificate.

FLEMING JENNINGS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 576). He was illiterate.

HILLARD JENNINGS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 583). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1586). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 113) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

JAMES JENNINGS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County, which he patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 2983). In 1857 the legislature investigating committee declared his claim fraudulent.

JAMES W. JENNINGS was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853. Although the certificate was sold and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1667), his claim was disallowed in 1857. It is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 258) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with one child.

JOHN JENNINGS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1574). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1574). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 107) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with ten children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN JENNINGS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1265). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 257) as a 47-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with six children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN MARSHALL JENNINGS moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1929 for 320 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 257) as a 19-year-old laborer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

MARTIN JENNINGS arrived in the colony prior to July 1, 1848, and was issued a certificate for 320 acres as a single colonist by Ward in 1850. He sold the certificate unlocated. Two tracts of 160 acres each were patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificates Nos. 1583 and 1887). An H. Jennings is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 257) as a 21-year-old laborer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

JOSEPH JEWELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 570). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 218) as a 52-year-old farmer, born in New Hampshire, with eight children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Indiana.

COLEMAN JINKINS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson

Third Class No. 1483). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 265) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

ASA JOHNSON moved to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Evidently he did not receive a land certificate. An A. Johnson is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 111) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Georgia.

HENRY JOHNSON came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850 but evidently patented only 160 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 3124). The remainder of the certificate has not been located. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 111) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Georgia.

JAMES JOHNSON moved to the colony as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County prior to July 1, 1844. Although he was not issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850, Land Office records indicate that he sold a certificate for 320 acres unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 4609).

JAMES T. JOHNSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. Marcellus Polk, his attorney, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward and Johnson's heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1436). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Johnson's home was located west of the Trinity River in old Robertson County.

JOHN JOHNSON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Samuel B. Pryor, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Johnson's heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1965).

JONATHON JOHNSON was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Certificates Nos. 2488, 2495, and 2502).

MARY JOHNSON was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, which she patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2181).

ROBERT A. JOHNSON came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he patented in three tracts. A 271 acre tract was patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 918), a 335 acre tract was patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certifi-

cate No. 1240), and a 33.5 acre tract was patented in Jack County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 3777). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 74) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with one child.

THOMAS M. JOHNSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1988 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

ANDREW JACKSON JOHNSTON, a widower, brought his son and three daughters to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Aaron Hill, the guardian of his heirs, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which Johnston's heirs patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1175).

The heirs of WILLIAM JOHNSTON were issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Denton County in 1853, which they patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificates Nos. 2783 and 2909).

DAVID JONES migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1268). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 194) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with seven children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Arkansas. He was illiterate.

GEORGE W. JONES was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850 as a single man arriving before July 1, 1848. His heirs patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1267). In 1857 the investigating committee disapproved the claim of a George Jones, but it seems unlikely that it was the same man.

HAMEL C. JONES migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1411 for 318.5 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 156) as a 27-year-old farmer.

JOHN JONES signed Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845, as a family man but evidently did not receive a certificate for land from Ward in 1850. Land Office records, however, indicate that he patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 56) and 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2947).

MATTHEW JONES came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died in 1850. Emily Jane Jones, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third

Class No. 1435). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 111) as a 27-year-old farmer, with two children. Born in Tennessee, he apparently came to Texas from Illinois.

WILLIAM JONES came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man. He patented 640 acres in Dallas County in 1847 (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 51).

WILLIAM R. JONES signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single colonist but did not receive a land certificate from Ward in 1850. Land Office records, however, show that he patented 160 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 4710).

GEORGE JOY (JAY) signed Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845, but evidently did not receive a land certificate from Ward in 1850. Land Office records, however, indicate that he sold a certificate unlocated, which was later patented in a 316 acre tract in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1437).

JAMES A. JOY (LAG?) migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. Although he was not issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, the county court of Collin County awarded him 320 acres. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2513 for 320 acres, which he patented in Ellis County.

BARRY KEAN (KEEN) entered the colony prior to July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he left before being issued a land certificate.

SOLOMON KEEL came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1575 for 320 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 265) as a 55-year-old physician, born in Kentucky.

ABNER KEEN migrated to the colony as a family man in 1846. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2114). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 33) as 50 years old, born in Virginia, with six children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Indiana.

ABNER M. KEEN came to the colony as a single man in 1846. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1286). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 33) as a 21-year-old surveyor, born in Indiana.

JOHN W. KEEN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in

1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2196). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2917). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 24) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Kentucky.

WILLIAM H. KEEN moved to the colony as a family man in 1846. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2113). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 38) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Indiana.

WILLIAM W. KEEN was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2197). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 36) as a 54-year-old farmer, with four children. Born in Virginia, he moved to Texas from Indiana.

THOMAS KEENAN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to January, 1843. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2112). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 395) as a 42-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with five children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Indiana.

The heirs of BENJAMIN KEIFER were issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which they patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1231). Keifer signed Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845.

SAMUEL KELLER arrived in the colony as a family man in September, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1358). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 182) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children. Apparently the family came to Texas from Illinois.

ALLISON D. KENDALL was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 3933). Kendall is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 250) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in New York, with one child.

CALVIN W. KENNEDY (KINIDY) came to the colony as a single man and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross

Timbers in old Fannin County before July 1, 1844. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES M. KENNEDY was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, which he patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2185). He signed Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845, as a single colonist. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 91) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina.

JOHN KENNEDY came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1443). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 176) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

MARY KENNEDY migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1845. She was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2029). She is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 91) as a 57-year-old widow, born in South Carolina, with two children. She was illiterate.

SAMUEL KENNEDY came to the colony as a single man and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County prior to July 1, 1844. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

SAMUEL KEPHART migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 280 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1742). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1650). He was illiterate.

JOHN W. KERBY came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1444). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 204) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

ARTHUR KERRIGAN signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a family man but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

GEORGE T. KEY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 365 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1612). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold

unlocated and later was patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1612). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 146) as a 47-year-old physician, born in Virginia, with ten children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri. He owned one slave.

JOSEPH KEY signed Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845, as a family man but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM KEYS entered the colony before July 1, 1845, but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

CATHERINE KIMMEL migrated to the colony as a widow with two children prior to July 1, 1848. She was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which she sold. A tract of 320 acres was patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1660). The remaining portion of the certificate was also sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1660). According to Ward's report in 1850, she was illiterate.

PHILLIP KIMMEL came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 1614 and 2534). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 156) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

AUGUSTUS G. KING migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 318 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1440). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 63) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

CHRISTOPHER C. KING migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1629 for 320 acres, part of which he sold. It was patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 86) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

DIXON P. KING came to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he did not receive a land certificate.

EDMUND M. KING was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, half of which he sold.

It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1705). He patented 160 acres, also in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1357).

FINIS E. KING migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1562). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 277) as a 30-year-old preacher, born in Tennessee, with two children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN KING came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. Delilah King, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1628). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, King's home was located in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County.

JOHN H. KING was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Denton County in 1853, which he patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1047).

JOHN N. KING migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married since coming to the colony. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1356 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 86) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

JOHN W. KING came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. A portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1439). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 63) as a 53-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with twelve children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

JOSEPH KING was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850 as a family man coming to the colony before July 1, 1848. Land Office records show that a Joseph King patented 320 acres in Palo Pinto County (Milam Third Class No. 1357). The 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 86) lists a Joseph King as an 18-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

RHODA KING migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. She reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that she had come with her daughter and six sons. She was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1441 for 640 acres, which she patented in Denton County. She is

listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 68) as a 60-year-old widow, with seven children. Born in Kentucky, she moved to Texas from Tennessee. She was illiterate.

WILLIAM KING moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1438). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 63) as a 24-year-old blacksmith, born in Tennessee. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri; he was illiterate.

WILLIAM E. KING migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1843 for 320 acres, which he patented in Parker County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 68) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

WILLIAM KINGWELL came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. William Ball Row, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Kingwell's heirs patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2134).

WILLIAM A. KINNAMAN (KINEMAN) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1927 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County.

KENNETH KINSEY—*See* KENNETH MCKINZEY

ISAAC, JACOB, JAMES, JOHN W., LEWIS, PETER, and WILLIS KIRK were each issued a certificate by the county court of Collin County in 1853. In 1857 all seven claims were disallowed. It is doubtful that they were bona fide colonists.

POLLARD KIRKLAND migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Margaret Kirkland, his widow, and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and Kirkland's heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1486). Margaret Kirkland is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 276) as a 48-year-old widow, with three children. Born in Tennessee, she came to Texas from Indiana.

JOHN KISOR (KYSOR) came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 629.5 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1355). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1355). He is listed on the

census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 204) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with four children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Tennessee.

GABRIEL B. KNIGHT migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1233 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County.

JOSEPH KNIGHT moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 589 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 103). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 2042). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 36) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in New York, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

OBEDIAH KNIGHT arrived in the colony as a family man in 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1232). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 436) as a 44-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with eight children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Tennessee.

RICHARD KNIGHT migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Joseph Knight, his brother, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Knight's heirs patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1442).

LEVI KORN (LEON KORN) signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a family man but was not issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850. Land Office records, however, show that a Leon Korn sold a 640 acre certificate unlocated, which was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1981). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 227) as a 38-year-old carpenter, born in Missouri, with three children.

ANTON KUHN migrated to the colony as a family man in 1847. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 1663 and 4614). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 431) as a 30-year-old blacksmith, born in Baden, Germany, with one child, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

HILBURN LACY came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He evidently did not receive a land certificate from Ward in 1850. Land Office records show that a Philemon Lacy patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2363).

PETER LAIR (POTTER LAIR?) signed Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845, as a family man but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES A. LAKE (?) signed Barksdale's list as a single colonist, having arrived in the colony prior to July 1, 1845. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

THOMAS LAKE signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a family man but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

THOMAS LAMBSHEAD came to the colony with his wife prior to July 1, 1848. His moving to the colony was mentioned in a letter from W. S. Peters to the colony agent, H. O. Hedgcoxe. Lambshead was from Devon, England. In 1850 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward, which he patented in Throckmorton County (Milam Third Class No. 1171). He is listed on the 1850 census (Navarro County, family No. 1) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in England, with one child.

CANNUTH T. LANE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1648 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 176) as a 19-year-old farmer, born in Georgia.

JAMES W. LANE came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1650). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 175) as a 41-year-old farmer, born in Georgia, with seven children.

STEVEN W. LANE moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1649 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 176) as an 18-year-old farmer, born in Georgia.

JAMES LANGLEY was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1576).

JAMES H. LANGLEY was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

JOHN LANGLEY came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in a 320 acre tract in Gray-

son County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1139) and in a 320 acre tract in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 4529). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 21) as a 38-year-old farmer, with six children. Born in Tennessee, he came to Texas from Missouri.

JOSEPH LANGLEY was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in tracts of 122 acres (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2490). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 68) as an 18-year-old laborer, born in Missouri.

THOMAS LANGLEY was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County. Land Office records, however, indicate that he sold a certificate for 640 acres, which was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1703). He is listed on the 1850 census as a 40-year-old farmer, with eight children. Born in Georgia, he came to Texas from Missouri (Grayson County, family No. 68).

HENRY LANGSTON signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a family man but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES J. LANGSTON was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Denton County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. A 281 acre tract was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1637). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 3) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

MARTHA LANGSTON came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a widow with three children. Apparently her name then was Martha Eldra, and she married Martin Langston after her arrival in the colony. She was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which her heirs patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1448). She is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 3) as 37 years old, born in Virginia, with four children, and apparently she migrated to Texas from Missouri. She was illiterate.

MARTIN LANGSTON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1449). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 3) as a 40-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

JOHN LARAMOX came to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

ELIZABETH LARNER stated to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that she was the widow of William Larner, a colonist who was deceased (see below), and that she herself had migrated to the colony as Elizabeth

Pearson, a widow, with three children. No record of land patented under either of the names William or Elizabeth Larner has been found.

WILLIAM LARNER was reported as a colonist residing on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County in July, 1844. In 1850 one Elizabeth Larner reported to Thomas William Ward that she was the widow of William Larner, deceased, and that he had come to the colony with his wife Mary. Apparently Mary had died and Elizabeth was the second wife, and apparently, also, she herself had come to the colony as a widow before she married Larner (*see* Elizabeth Larner).

JOHN LARREMORE was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 936).

ISAM LARUE (LAREW) was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but this land was never patented. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, his home was on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County.

WILLIAM LATE (TATE? LAKE?) signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES P. LAUGHLIN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1287). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 268) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with five children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri.

NEWTON C. LAUGHLIN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1288). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 1288). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 268) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with seven children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM B. LAUGHLIN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 3642 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 269) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

GEORGE W. LAVALLAY came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. Two 320 acre tracts were later patented in

Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificates Nos. 1269 and 1577). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 249) as a 52-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with one child.

ARCHIBALD M. LAVENDER was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1504). He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 275) as a 35-year-old farmer, with nine children. Born in South Carolina, he apparently moved to Texas from Alabama.

WILLIAM LAVENDER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Margaret H. Lavender, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, but no further record of the certificate has been found.

BERRY LAWSON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. Land Office records indicate that he patented 320 acres in Wise County (Fannin Third Class No. 4425), but the record bears the notation "abandoned." He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 17) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee. He was illiterate.

JACOB LAWSON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1692 for 640 acres, which his heirs patented in Cooke County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 17) as a 69-year-old farmer, with five children. Born in Virginia, he apparently came to Texas from Tennessee. He was illiterate.

MILLER LAWSON moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1691). He was illiterate.

ANTHONY M. LEAKE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1987 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 17) as a 58-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with three children.

SAMUEL LEAKE was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

DANIEL A. LEARNED arrived in the colony as a single man in June, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1586 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

ARTHUR LEDBETTER was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1632). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 118) as a 51-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children.

LEWIS B. LEDBETTER was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in two 160 acre tracts in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 4178) and in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1631). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 118) as a 19-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JOSEPH LEDLEY is listed on the colony agent's report for July, 1845, as a single colonist. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

A. J. LEE was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, which he patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1208).

HENRY LEE came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

JOSHUA B. LEE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2030). According to Ward's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 205) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

MICHEL LEE came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1524). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 242) as a 44-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with nine children, and apparently migrated to Texas from Missouri.

ISAAC J. LEEPER came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1062 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 80) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

JOHN LEEPER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 630 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1989). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 80) as a 54-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with eight children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

PETER F. LEEPER was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1299).

ROBERT A. LEMMON arrived in the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married before July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1308 for 640 acres, which he patented in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 275) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

SAMUEL B. LENNOX came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

ARCHIBALD F. LEONARD migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1807). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 183) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Pennsylvania, with five children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

GEORGE L. LEONARD came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1535). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living west of the Trinity River in old Robertson County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 169) as a 61-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with five children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Tennessee.

GEORGE S. C. LEONARD migrated to the colony as a single man in December, 1843, and settled in old Robertson County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2006 for 315 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 70) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JOHN A. LEONARD migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July, 1843. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was

later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2304). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 166) as a 51-year-old farmer, born in Connecticut, with four children.

JOHN R. LEONARD came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2361 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Johnson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 169) as an 18-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JOSHUA LEONARD moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1843, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2303 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

The heirs of HENRY LEVI patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2508). The certificate was probably issued by a county court.

HIRAM LEWIS was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Ellis County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1487). He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 260) as a 32-year-old farmer, with three children. Born in Kentucky, he came to Texas from Illinois.

JAMES S. LEWIS arrived in the colony prior to July 1, 1848, with his family. In 1850 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward. He patented 305 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1364) and 355 acres, also in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2031).

JOHN LEWIS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1629). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 322) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with one child, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Indiana.

SQUIRE T. LEWIS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1062 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County.

WILLIAM C. LEWIS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 934 and

1726). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 77) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with six children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri.

THOMAS D. LIGON moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1453). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 80) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with seven children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Mississippi.

WILLIAM M. LINARD (LENNARD?) migrated to the colony as a family man in June, 1846. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1613). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 380) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with seven children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Tennessee.

GEORGE LINNEY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 5266). A George Linney is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 154) as a 33-year-old stone mason, born in Ohio, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

PERRY LINNEY arrived in the colony as a family man on July 6, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had been detained by high water, having left Missouri on May 25, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1704 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 135) as a 29-year-old farmer, with two children. Born in Kentucky, he came to Texas from Missouri.

EDMUND LITTLE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1360). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 181) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with nine children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN LITTLE came to the colony as a widower prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Dallas County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had one married daughter and one unmarried daughter. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1359 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is

listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 308) as a 75-year-old widower, in North Carolina.

JOHN LITTLE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1207 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 181) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

WILLIAM H. LITTLE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1846). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 181) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Virginia. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

J. B. LITTLEPAGE was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. A 240 acre tract was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 5124), and an 80 acre tract was patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 4260).

ALEXANDER P. LLOYD migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. A portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1451). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 76) as a 40-year-old county clerk of Denton County, born in Ireland, with two children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM LOFTIN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. Elcany Loller, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Loftin's heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1454). According to Ward's report for 1850, Loftin's home was located on an old survey.

H. H. LOGSDEN was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Ellis County. In 1857 the investigating committee disapproved Logsden's claim.

JOSEPH LOGSDEN was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Cooke County. In 1857 the investigating committee disapproved Logsden's claim.

ELCANY LOLLER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William

Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1244). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 139) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky. He married in 1850.

HENRY LONG came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was not issued a certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, but Land Office records indicate that he patented Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 520 for 320 acres in Dallas County.

REUBEN LOVE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Perry Dakan, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Love's heirs patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 974).

JAMES H. LOVEJOY was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County, but as this was never patented and as his claim was disallowed by the investigating committee in 1857, it is doubtful whether Lovejoy was a bona fide colonist.

JOHN S. LOVEJOY was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1298). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 89) as 21 years old, born in Arkansas.

JAMES LOVELADY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1450). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 117) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

ABRAHAM LOVING came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1353). An A. R. Loving is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 44) as a 44-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

OLIVER LOVING came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. In 1850 he received a certificate for 640 acres from Ward, which he patented in three tracts. He patented 544 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1103), 51 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2747), and 44.3 acres in Parker County (Robertson Third Class No. 5488). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 277) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children and one slave.

SAMUEL P. LOVING migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1759). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1630). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 18) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with four children, and he apparently migrated to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM LOVING moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1452). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 14) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas. He was illiterate.

WILLIAM R. LOVING migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1754). Land Office records indicate that he patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2745). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 67) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with four children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

ABRAM LUCAS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

GEORGE F. LUCAS moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1662). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 114) as a 31-year-old coroner, born in Kentucky, with two children.

PETER F. LUCAS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity River in old Fannin County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married before July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1140 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 208) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with two children.

SOLOMON R. LUCAS signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

The heirs of GEORGE LUDWICK were issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which they

patented in a 228 acre tract in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2897) and a 92 acre tract, also in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2566).

WILLIAM LUNDY came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Although he evidently did not receive a land certificate from Ward in 1850, Land Office records indicate that he sold a certificate for 640 acres, which was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1420).

JOHN PRESTON LUSK migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. John Neely Bryan, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Lusk's heirs patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1741). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Lusk's home was located on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

LOYD LUSTER was reported by the colony agent in July, 1844, as a family man living at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

BENJAMIN LUTERAL (LUTTREL?) came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

NATHANIEL LUTERAL (LUTTREL?) came to the colony before July 1, 1844, and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Apparently he left the colony before being issued a land certificate.

WILLIAM LUTERAL (LUTTREL?) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. Elizabeth Luttrell, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 620 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1446). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1707). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Luttrell's home was located in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Elizabeth Luttrell is listed on the 1850 census as a 52-year-old widow, born in North Carolina, with four children. Apparently she came to Texas from Missouri.

COLBERT LUTTRELL was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Denton County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. A tract of 160 acres was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1673) and the remaining 160 acres were patented in Parker County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 4928).

SHELTON LUTTRELL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married since coming to the colony. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1445 for 640 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 48) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with two children.

WILLIAM LUTTRELL came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1447). According to Ward's report for 1850, he had married since coming to the colony. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 73) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with six children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas; he was illiterate.

HORATIO G. LYNCH migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1209 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County.

JOHN LYNCH came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a widower with children. According to Ward's report of 1850, one of the children was under 17 years old. Ward issued Lynch a certificate for 320 acres. In 1853 Lynch was issued another certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Denton County. One of these certificates he sold unlocated, and it was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1767). The other has not been found. He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 180) as a 46-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, who migrated to Texas from Missouri.

JOSIAH LYNCH moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1210 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He was illiterate.

MAHALY LYNCH (later WARNER) migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. She reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that she had six children. She was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1361 for 640 acres, which she patented in Tarrant County.

SYDNEY S. LYON came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

THOMAS MCAFEE came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but left before being issued a land certificate.

A. W. McBRAYER received a certificate for 640 acres as a married colonist. His claim was confirmed by the district court in Collin

County. He sold the certificate unlocated, and it was later patented in Dallas County (20 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 5107) and Johnson County (620 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 2979).

JAMES MCBRIDE moved to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Although he evidently did not receive a land certificate from Ward in 1850, Land Office records indicate that he was issued a certificate for 640 acres (part of which he sold), which was patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 696). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 54) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with eight slaves.

JAMES MCCAN (McCANNE) signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single colonist, but his name does not appear on Ward's list of colonists for 1850. In 1853 he evidently was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Tarrant County, which was never patented.

JOSHUA MCCANTS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 400 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2111). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1610). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 101) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with one child.

GERARD (JARED) MCCARTY moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 590). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 178) as a 55-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with two children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas. He owned four slaves.

LARKIN MCCARTY came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1116). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 174) as a 46-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with five children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM MCCARTY, JR., signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a family man, but evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM MCCARTY, SR., migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. Larkin McCarty, his son

and the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and McCarty's heirs patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 982).

P. T. McCARY was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

THOMAS MCCLAIN signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left the colony before being issued a land certificate.

PATRICK MCCLARY received a certificate for 640 acres from the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County in a tract of 480 acres (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2489) and a 160 acre tract (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 3061).

JOHN G. MCCLELLAND came to the colony before July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County with his family. Evidently he moved before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN J. MCCLELLAND came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Apparently he left the colony before being issued a land certificate.

HUGH R. MCCLURE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Rebecca Parker McClure, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 1488).

JOSHUA MCCOMBS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1192). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 175) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas.

AMON MCCOMMAS arrived in the colony as a family man in December, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1684). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 208) as a 48-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with seven children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

ELISHA MCCOMMAS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1228). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 208) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Ohio.

JAMES B. McCOMMAS migrated to the colony as a family man in December, 1844, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1267 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 209) as a 26-year-old farmer, with three children. Born in Ohio, he moved to Missouri, then to Tennessee, then to Texas.

JOHN McCOMMAS arrived in the colony as a single man in February, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 160 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2167). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1656).

JOHN C. McCOMMAS was reported by Barksdale in 1844 to be a family man, living at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. In 1850 Ward issued him a certificate for 640 acres, noting that he had arrived in the colony previous to July, 1845. He sold the certificate unlocated. It was later patented in 320-acre tracts in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 1548 and 1657). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 8) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

LAVINA McCOMMAS migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848. She was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 480 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2059). The remaining portion of the certificate was also patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1424). She had five children.

STEPHEN McCOMMAS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. Amon McCommas, his father, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 308 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1963).

STEPHEN B. McCOMMAS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1697). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living west of the Trinity River in old Robertson County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 136) as a 43-year-old grocer, born in Tennessee, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

STEPHEN M. McCOMMAS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to April, 1843, but died before 1850. Phoebe Evans, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William

Ward, and the heirs patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1414). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Hood County (Robertson Third Class No. 5097). Phoebe Evans is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 277) as the 48-year-old wife of David Evans, and widow of S. B. McCommas. Born in New York, she came to Texas from Missouri. She had three children by McCommas.

EPHRAIM D. MCCOY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married since his arrival in the colony. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 997 for 640 acres, 328 acres of which he patented in Collin County. The remainder he sold. It was later patented in Young County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 185) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child. He was illiterate.

JOHN C. MCCOY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1948 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

ANSON MCCRACKEN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1428). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 159) as a 44-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM MCCREARY (MCCRARY) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. A portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1142). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 248) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

FRANCIS MCCULLOUGH came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Collin County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had not selected his land. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1089 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He was illiterate.

HENRY MCCULLOUGH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on an old survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1090 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County.

JAMES T. McCULLOUGH came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1685 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He was illiterate.

JOHN McCULLOUGH moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Collin County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had not selected his land. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1088 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He was illiterate.

ROBERT McCULLOUGH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2098). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 29) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

AARON McDANIEL came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. Half was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2284) and the other half was patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1585). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 39) as a 34-year-old gunsmith, with five children. Born in North Carolina, he moved to Virginia, then to Indiana, then to Texas.

ROBERT McDANIEL signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

GEORGE W. McDAVID came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was not reported by Ward in 1850, nor given a certificate.

JOSEPH B. McDERMOTT migrated to the colony as a widower prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 4659). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he had two daughters. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 381) as a 56-year-old man, born in Pennsylvania, with seven children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Tennessee.

THOMAS McDONALD moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 993). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 119) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He owned one slave.

HAMILTON McDOWELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 633 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1422). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 48) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN McDOWELL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married since his arrival. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1427 for 320 acres and Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2039 for 320 acres, both of which his heirs patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 49) as a millwright, born in Tennessee.

THOMAS McDOWELL moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1418 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 49) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

JOHN MCDUFFER came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN C. MCELROY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1200). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Cooke County, family No. 23) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

ROBERT MCFALL came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificates Nos. 3362 and 3658 for 160 acres each, which he sold unlocated. They were later patented in Cooke County. He was illiterate.

GEORGE MCFEARSON (McPHEARSON) migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. John Fitzhugh, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and McFearson's heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 965). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, McFearson's home was located on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County.

GEORGE MCGARRAH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third

Class No. 980). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 181) as a 42-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

JOHN MCGARRAH came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had first arrived in 1842, when he selected his land and made his improvements. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 981 for 640 acres, which his heirs patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 235) as a 45-year-old farmer, with four children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas. He was illiterate.

GEORGE W. MCGLOTHLIN came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1272 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson and Denton counties.

SAMUEL M. MCGLOTHLIN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 574). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 292) as a 28-year-old blacksmith, born in Missouri, with two children.

SMITH MCGLOTHLIN moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 427 for 160 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. Another 160 acre certificate he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1188).

WILLIAM MCGLOTHLIN was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County. As this land was never patented and as his claim was disallowed by the investigating committee in 1857, it is doubtful whether William McGlothlin was a bona fide colonist.

ELIJAH MCGRAVEY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled in old Nacogdoches County on White Rock Creek. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

SAMUEL MCKAY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Samuel M. McKay, his son, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1687).

JAMES MCKEAN came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled in old Nacogdoches County on White Rock Creek. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

ROBERT MCKELLAR came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1844, and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he left before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES A. MCKINNEY was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1926).

JOHN MCKINNEY migrated to the colony as a widower prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. James Grayson, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and McKinney's heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1038).

MARCUS S. MCKINNEY was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1048).

WILLIAM G. MCKINNEY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1085). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 51) as a 46-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with six children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas. He owned 12 slaves.

KENNETH MCKINZEY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 575). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 188) as a 56-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children, and apparently migrated to Texas from Missouri. A Kenneth Kinzey was listed on the colony agent's report for 1845 as a family man. This was probably an erroneous entry for McKinzey.

WILLIAM MCKINZEY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1931 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 188) as a 21-year-old laborer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

JOAB McMANUS signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate from Ward in 1850.

The heirs of J. McMILLAN were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Denton County in 1853, which they sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 387). McMillan is listed on the 1850 census as a 25-year-old preacher, born in Tennessee.

COMFORT A. McMILLEN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 624 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1091). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Jack County (Fannin Third Class No. 4540). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 250) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with two children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas. He was illiterate.

The heirs of J. McNAMARA were issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Ellis County in 1853, which they patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1222). McNamara was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be living west of the Trinity in old Robertson County.

FRIAR MCNEELY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1271 for 640 acres, which he patented in Grayson County.

BENJAMIN F. MCNEIL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1464 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 305) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Georgia.

GEORGE MCNEIL came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850, and McNeil's heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1465). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 1) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Georgia. He married in 1850.

JOHN M. MCNEIL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1616 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 306) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Georgia.

LEWIS H. MCNEIL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin

Third Class No. 1615). An L. M. McNeal is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 305) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Georgia.

WILLIAM MCNEIL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 933 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. Half was later patented in Collin County, the other half in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 307) as a 56-year-old farmer, with three children. Born in Georgia, he came to Texas from North Carolina.

DONALD MCQUEEN was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Tarrant County, which was later approved. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2249).

JAMES M. McREYNOLDS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1063). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 100) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children. He was a widower.

JAMES MACKY was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Ellis County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in two 320 acre tracts in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class Certificates Nos. 1505 and 2067). He is listed on the 1850 census (Navarro County, page 216) as 27 years old, born in Indiana, with two children.

ABSOLEM C. MADDEN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on an old survey in present Denton County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2866 for 296 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He was illiterate.

THOMAS MAHAN moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1367). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 177) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

PERRY MALONE came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man. In 1850 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Denton County in a 617

acre tract (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1472) and a 23 acre tract (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1860). He received a total of \$465 for the certificate.

JOHN MALONY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1473). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 9) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri. He owned two slaves.

CHARLES MANIHAN was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be living with his family in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JOSEPH MANLEY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1368 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County. He was illiterate.

ANDREW J. MANNIN migrated to the colony as a family man in May, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 626 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2302). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1702). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 2) as a 36-year-old blacksmith, born in Kentucky, with seven children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

THOMAS J. MANNIN came to the colony as a single man in May, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2733 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

DELILAH C. MANNING migrated to the colony as a widow with three children prior to July 1, 1845. She was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2169). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1404½). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, she had married a man named Barlough.

JOHN MANNING moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1636 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 182) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

GEORGE MARKHAM migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 300 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 3957). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 151) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in England, with one child. He married a woman from Iowa after his arrival in the colony.

WATTS MARKS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2127 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

HARVEY MARLEY signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left the colony before being issued a land certificate.

EDWIN MARSH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. His widow, Susannah, apparently married Shelton Luttrell. As the administrator of Marsh's estate, she received a certificate from Thomas William Ward and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1463).

HARRISON C. MARSH came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 605 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2034). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 414) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in Mississippi, with six children.

MINOR MARSH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1566 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 2) as a 54-year-old farmer, born in Georgia.

THOMAS C. MARSH moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2035 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 414) as a 19-year-old farmer, born in Mississippi.

FRANCIS MARSHALL came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

HENRY MARSHALL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1332 for

320 acres, which his heirs patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 198) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Virginia.

LEWIS M. MARSHALL was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1041).

A. R. MARTIN was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

ALEXANDER H. MARTIN came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1114). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 100) as a 41-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois. He was illiterate.

ANTHONY MARTIN was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be a single colonist living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was not issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 but was awarded a certificate for 320 acres in 1853 by the county court of Collin County. Land Office records indicate that he later sold a certificate for 640 acres, which was patented in Hood County (Milam Third Class Certificate No. 939).

GARLAND A. MARTIN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1456 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 245) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky. In 1853 the county court of Collin County issued a certificate for 320 acres to a G. L. Martin.

GARLAND R. MARTIN came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1457). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1457). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 245) as a 64-year-old farmer, born in Virginia. According to the 1850 census, he was blind.

HARDY MARTIN settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County as a single colonist prior to July 1, 1844. Although he was not issued a certificate by Ward in 1853, Land Office records show that he sold certificates for land which were later patented in Grayson County. One tract was 277 acres (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 749);

the other tract was 20.5 acres (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 4095). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 215) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JAMES MARTIN was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, which he patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1588). He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 35) as a 40-year-old farmer, with ten children. Born in Tennessee, he moved to Illinois, from there to Wisconsin, and then to Texas.

JOHN MARTIN was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850 as a family man coming to the colony before July 1, 1848. In 1853 the heirs of John Martin were issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County. Land Office records show that a certificate for 640 acres was sold unlocated and was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1199). Martin is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 255) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children. Apparently he migrated from Iowa.

JOHN B. MARTIN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1458). Evidently, he also patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2821). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he married prior to July 1, 1848. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 115) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky. He had one child.

JOSEPH J. MARTIN was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. Land Office records indicate that he patented a tract of 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 5373) and a 160 acre tract in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2935).

LENT MARTIN came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2041 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 12) as being 78 years old. He was illiterate.

PATRICK P. MARTIN was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

SILAS MARTIN was issued a certificate in 1853 by the county court of Grayson County for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No.

1210). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 116) as a 24-year-old laborer, born in Illinois. He was illiterate.

THOMAS MARTIN was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be a single colonist living in old Nacogdoches County on White Rock Creek. He does not appear on Ward's list for 1850. Land Office records indicate, however, that the heirs of Thomas Martin patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 907).

WILLIAM N. MARTIN was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County, which he sold unlocated. A patent for 640 acres was later issued in his name in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 2159). In 1857 the investigating committee disapproved his claim.

WILLIAM MASK migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Eunice Mask, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1651).

GEORGE W. MASSIE moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1471). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was illiterate. A George K. Massie is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 407) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with five children.

JAMES MASTERS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. James B. Masters, his father, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and Masters' heirs patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1462).

JAMES B. MASTERS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2119 for 629 acres, part of which he sold unlocated. It was patented in Dallas County.

WILLIAM MASTERS came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850. Land Office records indicate that he patented 160 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2097), sold a 160 acre portion, later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2042), and sold another 160 acre certificate, later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1370). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 83) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

ANDREW MATHEWS came to the colony as a single man and settled on a company survey before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate

for 320 acres by Ward in 1850 and, apparently, another certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853. He sold a 320 acre certificate unlocated, which was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1468). He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 32) as a 59-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with four children. Apparently the family migrated to Texas from Missouri.

BENJAMIN MATHEWS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1469 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 280) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

BENJAMIN MATTHEWS came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man. In 1850 he received a certificate for 320 acres from Ward. He received an additional 320 acre certificate from the county court of Tarrant County because he had married before the closing date of the colony. Robertson Third Class No. 2004 he sold for \$100, and it was later patented in Dallas County. Fannin Third Class No. 2592 he sold for \$250. It was later patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 406) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He had one child; he was illiterate.

JAMES MATTHEWS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 that he had married prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1366 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He sold Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2629; it was later patented in Dallas County. He was illiterate.

JOHN MATTHEWS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1300) and 320 acres in Montague County (Fannin Third Class No. 1300). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living at the head of Elm Fork on Mineral Creek in old Fannin County. He is listed on Ward's 1850 report as a married man.

POLLY MATTHEWS was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be a married colonist living at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. The name does not appear on Ward's list for 1850.

THOMAS MATTHEWS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Cooke County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1217 for 640 acres, which he patented in Cooke County. He was illiterate.

WILLIAM G. MATTHEWS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Tarrant County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1365 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County.

ROBERT CAMPBELL MATTHEWSON signed Barksdale's list as a single colonist in July, 1845. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

NAOMA ELIZABETH MATSUN was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, which she sold unlocated. It was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1590).

JENKINS MAXFIELD signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left the colony before being issued a land certificate.

MADISON MAXFIELD was reported by Barksdale in July, 1845, to be a single colonist. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

THOMAS MAXFIELD evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate, although he signed Barksdale's list of colonists in July, 1845, as a single man.

HENRY MAXWELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1073). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 256) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas, with ten children. He owned two slaves.

The heirs of JAMES MAXWELL were issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which they patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1074). Maxwell had been issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850 as a family man arriving in the colony prior to July 1, 1848.

JAMES W. MAXWELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1075). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was illiterate. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 251) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Alabama, with two children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

DAVID MAY came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

ZEPHTHA MAY migrated to the colony as a family man in May, 1846. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later pat-

ented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 945). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 325) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with two children.

WILLIAM C. MAY was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2322).

RUSSELL MAYBURY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

HALL MEADBURY was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be a family man living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He apparently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

OWEN MEADBURY came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled in old Nacogdoches County on White Rock Creek. He evidently left the colony before being issued a land certificate.

JAMES MEANS signed Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845, as a single man but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

CHARLES MEDLIN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 921). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 21) as a 43-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with seven children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

HALL MEDLIN was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Denton County in 1852, which he sold unlocated. The certificate changed hands several times and was apparently sold fraudulently at least once. It was finally patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1659).

LEWIS MEDLIN moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1460). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 16) as a 40-year-old farmer, with seven children. Apparently the family migrated to Texas from Missouri.

MARY MEDLIN migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848. She was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1461). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, she was

illiterate. She is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 20) as a 64-year-old widow, born in South Carolina, with two children, and apparently she came to Texas from Tennessee. She owned three slaves.

OWEN MEDLIN was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1584).

The heirs of RACHEL MEDLIN were issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, which they patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1583).

WILSON MEDLIN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Mary Medlin, his mother, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1459).

THOMAS MEDLOCK came to the colony before July 1, 1845, but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

LEVI MELVIN migrated to the colony as a single man and married prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Hezekiah Culwell, his father-in-law, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Melvin's heirs patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1002).

WILLIAM MENEER settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County with his family prior to July 1, 1844. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JARRETT B. MENIFEE received a certificate for 640 acres, which was later approved by the inspection board in Collin County. He sold half the certificate, which was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 4120). He patented 199 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 3763).

ELIJAH MEREDITH migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. William Meredith, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Meredith's heirs patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 3134).

WILLIAM MEREDITH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificates Nos. 1052 and 3577 for 552 acres and 88 acres, respectively, which he sold unlocated. They were patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 150) as a 55-year-old blacksmith, born in South Carolina, with three children.

ADOLPHUS M. G. MERRELL came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1611 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

BENJAMIN MERRELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2110). In 1844 he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 450) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with three children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois. He was the Dallas County tax assessor and collector in 1849 and the census enumerator in 1850.

DAVID MERRELL moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1412). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 342) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with eight children.

ELI MERRELL arrived in the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2108 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 445) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

ELI MERRELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. Benjamin Merrell, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Merrell's heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2109). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Merrell's home was located on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

ROBERT F. MERRELL came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1612 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 342) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina. He was illiterate.

WILLIAM W. MERRELL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1413). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 342) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina.

JOHN J. METCALF came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1610). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 364) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with two children.

JAMES MEUPIN arrived in the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled in old Nacogdoches County on White Rock Creek. Apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

CLEMENS MEYERHEIM migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1274 for 320 acres, which he patented in Grayson County.

WILLIAM R. MIDDLETON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on a company survey at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1205 for 320 acres, which he patented in Cooke County. He was illiterate.

CHARILEOUS (CHARILIONS?) MILLER came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850. Land Office records indicate that he patented 270 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1627) and 160 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 5307). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 265) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina.

ETHEAL S. MILLER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1227). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1510). An Elijah Miller is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 199) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with one child.

FRANCIS MILLER came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2043). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 82) as a 56-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois. He was illiterate.

HENRY B. MILLER moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 639 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1466). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin

County, family No. 296) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children, which apparently he brought to Texas from Illinois.

JAMES MILLER came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1853, which he sold unlocated. A tract of 245 acres was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificates Nos. 3798, 3803, and 3816). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 228) as a 53-year-old school teacher, born in Kentucky.

JAMES L. MILLER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1425 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was patented in Dallas County.

JOHN MILLER came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had married prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 3359 for 640 acres, which he patented in Montague County.

JOHN B. MILLER moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1467). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was illiterate.

JOHN H. MILLER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin third Class No. 1092). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 18) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with nine children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Tennessee.

JOHN K. MILLER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1204 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was patented in Cooke County. Records indicate that he patented 160 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 2992).

MADISON M. MILLER migrated to the colony as a widower prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 638 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1421). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 315) as a 34-year-old merchant, born in Georgia, with three children. The family apparently moved to Texas from Alabama.

NICHOLAS MILLER signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

STEPHEN H. MILLER was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which was approved by an investigating board in Grayson County but disallowed by the legislative investigating committee in 1857. He patented the land in two tracts in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Nos. 3776 and 3816).

WILLIAM MILLER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin and Denton counties (Fannin Third Class No. 1621). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 102) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with two children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

WILLIAM B. MILLER arrived in the colony as a family man in March, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 944). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 265) as a 43-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with eight children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Tennessee.

EDWARD MILLS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2381). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 25) as a 45-year-old wagon maker, born in Ohio, with eight children, and apparently the family came to Texas from Kentucky.

HOPE MILLS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 303 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2625). The remaining portion of the certificate was also patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 3720). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 25) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Ohio.

JAMES MILLS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2379 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 25) as an 18-year-old farmer, born in Ohio.

JOHN MILLS moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificates Nos. 2380 and 2620 for 188 acres and 132 acres, respectively, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 25) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Ohio.

WILLIAM F. MING migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William

Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 1438). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 339) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Alabama.

GREEN W. MINTER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1700). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 408) as a 48-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with one child.

T. J. MINTER signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

DAVID MITCHELL migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 400 acres in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 1489). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1780). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 177) as a 46-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with five children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

JOHN R. MITCHELL was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County and another certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Tarrant County. He sold one 320 acre certificate, which was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 2535 and 2514). Apparently neither certificate was approved.

JOHN W. MITCHELL moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 624 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 822). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1996). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 255) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with four children. The family apparently migrated to Texas before 1845, since all his children were born in Texas.

JOSEPH MITCHUM was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he sold for \$75. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 924). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 116) as a 20-year-old laborer, born in Illinois.

BENJAMIN MONROE came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1518). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was liv-

ing on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 265) as a 40-year-old farmer, born in Virginia. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

STEPHEN P. MONTGOMERY was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1658). Land Office records indicate that he sold another certificate for 160 acres, which was later patented in Dallas County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2131).

THOMAS MONTGOMERY was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2837).

BENJAMIN MOON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JESSE MOON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. Mary J. Moon, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Moon's heirs patented 438 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1549). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2133).

WILLIAM M. MOON moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1550 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

JAMES T. MOONEYHAM migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2107). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant District, Ellis County, page 280) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children. He migrated to Texas from Missouri. Although he was issued an additional 640 acre certificate by the county court of Tarrant County, it was never patented nor approved.

WILLIAM MOONEYHAM arrived in the colony as a family man in July, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2184). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 394) as a 40-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with seven children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

ALBERT MOORE came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1845. He was not issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, but his heirs later patented 372 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 3817) and 256 acres, also in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 4993). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 140) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with five children, and apparently he migrated from Iowa.

BENJAMIN L. MOORE received a certificate for 320 acres from the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1219).

LORENZO MOORE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1455 for 640 acres, which he sold. It was later patented in Denton County.

LEWIS W. MORGAN came to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

RIAL MORGAN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Elizabeth Morgan, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1289). His widow is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 275) as 42 years old, born in Kentucky, with five children. She apparently came to Texas from Indiana. She had married William Hamilton.

WILLIAM MORGAN came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1511). According to Land Office records he patented 160 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 3788). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 275) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky. Apparently the family migrated to Texas from Indiana.

HAMROD B. MORRIS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled in old Nacogdoches County on White Rock Creek. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

RICHARD MORRIS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1680 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 136) as a 22-year-old clerk, born in England. He was living with Stephen B. McCommas.

SARAH MORRIS migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Jared Morris, the administrator of her

estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and her heirs patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1206).

WILLIAM H. MORRIS came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1853, which he sold unlocated. A tract of 320 acres was patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1266), a tract of 240 acres was patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 4502), and another tract of 80 acres was patented, also in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 3052). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 89) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with five children. They moved to Texas from Illinois. He was illiterate.

ALEXANDER MORRISON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 429). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 286) as a 34-year-old physician, born in Scotland, with two children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Canada.

JAMES P. MORRISON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1850. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1338). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was illiterate. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 184) as a 41-year-old carpenter, born in Ohio, with five children, and apparently the family migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

FREDERICK MOSS moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2142). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 19) as a 54-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with nine children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

HEWLETT P. MOSS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Fannin Third Class No. 1881). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 19) as a 19-year-old laborer, born in Kentucky.

JOSEPH MOSS was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

The heirs of **GEORGE W. MOUNTS** were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which they patented in Jack County (Fannin Third Class No. 3975).

JACKSON H. MOUNTS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 2060 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas and Denton counties. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 312) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with two children.

JESSE V. MOUNTS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2170). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 382) as a 47-year-old farmer, born in Mississippi, with two children, and apparently he moved his family to Texas from Illinois.

JOHN H. MOUNTS was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 320 acres as a single colonist arriving before July 1, 1848. In 1853 the county court of Denton County also issued him a certificate for 320 acres. He sold a certificate for 320 acres, which was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1470).

THOMAS A. MOUNTS received a certificate from Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. He had come to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, and had settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County as a single man, but he married before the closing date of the colony. Evidently he neither sold the certificate nor patented it. A Thomas Mounts is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 299) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with one child.

The heirs of **GABRIEL F. MOUTRY** were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which they patented in Wise County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 4131).

The heirs of **WILLIAM MOUTRY** were issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether Moutry had a valid claim as a colonist.

MIRAM MUDGET was reported by Barksdale in 1844 to be a family man living at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

FELIX G. MULLICAN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1582 for 640 acres, which his heirs patented in Tarrant County.

JOHN MULLICAN came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1290). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was living on an old survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 274) as a 44-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with five children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

JOSEPH MUNDEN (MUNDER) migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1628). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he had married before the closing date of the colony. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 268) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with two children.

ELI MURPHY signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single man. in 1853 he was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1050).

HENDERSON MURPHY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1474). According to the colony agent's report for 1850, he was illiterate. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 33) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with two children.

THOMAS G. MURPHY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 3621 for 320 acres, 245 acres of which he patented in Cooke County.

AMBROSE R. MURRAY moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2036 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 12) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Ohio.

DANIEL MURRAY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died in 1850. Ambrose R. Murray, his son, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and Murray's heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2037). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 12) as a 64-year-old farmer, with three children. Born in Vermont, he married a Canadian and lived in Ohio, Michigan, and Iowa before coming to Texas.

ABRAHAM MYERS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1301 for

320 acres, which he sold. It was patented in Wise County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 229) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

BENJAMIN C. MYERS received a certificate for 320 acres from the county court of Denton County, which he sold unlocated. A tract of 220 acres was later patented in Collin County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2954) and another 100-acre tract was patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2971).

DAVID MYERS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 540 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2040). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented also in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1698). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 399) as a 53-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with six children, and apparently they migrated to Texas from Illinois.

ELIAS T. MYERS moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 477 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1644). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2168). According to the Land Office records, he sold a certificate which was later patented as 184 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 2422). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 138) as a 29-year-old blacksmith, born in Tennessee, with two children. Apparently the family moved to Texas from Missouri.

JESSE MYERS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1455). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1455). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 220) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with one child.

JOHN M. MYERS moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1641). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2143). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 94) as a 26-year-old minister, born in Kentucky, with four children. He apparently migrated to Texas from Illinois.

MEREDITH MYERS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2639 for 320 acres, which he sold. It was later patented in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 263) as a 21-year-old surveyor, born in Kentucky.

WILLIAM MYERS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1559). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 248) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children.

NICHOLAS NAIL came to the colony as a single man and settled in old Nacogdoches County on White Rock Creek before July 1, 1844. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

ANDREW T. NANNEY migrated to the colony as a family man in 1847. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2166). According to Ward's report for 1850, he was living on an old survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 172) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

JOHN NARBOE, JR., migrated to the colony as a single man prior to June 1, 1843. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1533). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 143) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Norway.

JOHN P. NARBOE came to the colony as a family man prior to June, 1843. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1532). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living west of the Trinity in old Robertson County.

PAUL M. NARBOE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to June, 1843. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850 and was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1534 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 143) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Norway.

PETER NARBOE came to the colony as a single man prior to June, 1843. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1531). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 142) as an 82-year-old man, born in Norway, who migrated to Texas from Norway. He had four children.

R. W. NASH came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1844, but apparently left before receiving a land certificate. According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

BENJAMIN J. NAUGLE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850, signing his name with an "X." He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1597 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 147) as a 19-year-old farmer, born in Pennsylvania.

JACOB J. NAUGLE came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1706). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 147) as a 47-year-old farmer, born in Pennsylvania.

JAMES NAVON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM NAVON moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

IRENEOUS NEACE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1737).

CHARLES NEELY arrived in the colony as a family man in July, 1848, but died in 1850. Sarah Neely, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and Neely's heirs patented 640 acres (Robertson Third Class Nos. 2379 and 2418). According to Ward's report for 1850, Neely had left his home in Illinois in the middle of May, 1848, with his wife and children but was delayed by "sundry accidents." He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 384) as a 30-year-old laborer, born in Tennessee.

ELCANY NEELY was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

PHENEAS NEWSOM migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Thomas Bruce, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and Newsom's heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1476).

ANDERSON NEWTON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1844). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant District, Ellis County, page 279) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with six children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

ASA R. NEWTON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1491). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 276) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas, with two children.

CHARLES G. NEWTON migrated to the colony as a family man in 1847. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2106). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 253) as a 32-year-old carriage maker, born in Connecticut, with four children. Apparently the family migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

ELBERT C. NEWTON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1291). The remaining portion of the certificate has not been traced by the present researcher. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 268) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children. Apparently he moved to Texas from Missouri.

HARVEY H. NEWTON was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Dallas County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1220).

JAMES R. NEWTON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. His father, Anderson Newton, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1371).

JOHN L. NEWTON came to the colony as a single man in July, 1845, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1581 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County.

LARKIN NEWTON moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1492). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 264) as a 56-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with nine children. Apparently the family migrated to Texas from Missouri.

SAMUEL G. NEWTON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to 1847 and settled on an old company survey. He was issued Milam Third Class Certificate No. 1037 for 320 acres, which he sold. A tract of 40 acres was later patented in Young County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 253) as a 25-year-old lawyer, born in Kentucky.

THOMAS D. NEWTON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1525).

WILLIAM A. NEWTON migrated to the colony as a family man in 1846. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1799). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 275) as a 50-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with five children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM H. NEWTON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to 1847 and settled in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had located his land but had not surveyed it. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1240 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 275) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

DAVID H. NIX moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 160 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1646). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2183). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 96) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

JOHN NIX migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. A portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2044). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 96) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with eight children. Apparently they came to Texas from Illinois.

SAMUEL T. NOBLIT came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1619). According to Ward's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 298) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in Pennsylvania, with two children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

CHRISTOPHER NOLAN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Rebecca Nolan, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and his heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 972). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 972).

SAMUEL NOLING came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1477). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 11) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas, with three children. Apparently they migrated to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

WILLIAM NORRIS moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1373). According to Ward's report for 1850, he was living on an old survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 251) as a 62-year-old wheelwright, born in South Carolina, with seven children. Apparently the family moved to Texas from Missouri.

DANIEL E. NORTON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 4091). Another certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1372). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 180) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with one child. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

PETER NOYER came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1256). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 361) as a 42-year-old farmer, born in Pennsylvania, with seven children. Apparently he migrated from Ohio to Illinois to Texas.

JOHN NUGENT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1779). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 276) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Ireland, with one child.

JOHN ODLE settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. Apparently he left the colony since his name does not appear on any subsequent reports. In 1853 the county court of Dallas County, however, issued a certificate for 320 acres to the heirs of a Joshua Odle. The certificate was never approved nor was any land patented.

JOHN O'HARRA came to the colony as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek before July 1, 1844. Since his name appears on no subsequent list, he probably left the colony before receiving a certificate for land.

WILLIAM O'NEAL came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented

640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1753). According to Ward's report for 1850, he was illiterate. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 278) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with one child.

MARTIN O'NEIL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 160 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1609). The remaining portion of the certificate was also patented in Denton County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2045). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 90) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Ireland.

ABRAHAM H. ONSTOTT migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 1439).

JOSHUA ONSTOTT came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a family man but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

LEONIDAS O'QUIN moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had not selected his land. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1375 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 365) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

WILLIAM O'QUIN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1376). According to Ward's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 365) as a 52-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with six children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Tennessee.

STEPHEN C. O'QUINN arrived in the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. Ward issued him a certificate in 1850 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1377).

JOHN B. ORR was issued a certificate by the county court of Dallas County for 320 acres, which was later approved. The certificate was sold unlocated. A tract of 160 acres was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2931), and another tract of 160 acres was patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 4662).

PETER OTTIS came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a single man but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

AARON OVERTON signed Barksdale's list for 1845 as a family man. In 1850 Ward issued him a certificate for 640 acres, stating that he

arrived in 1847 with his family. He patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1230). He signed his name with an "X." He is listed on the 1850 census as a 61-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina (Dallas County, family No. 240).

CASWELL C. OVERTON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1309). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 273) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with four children.

JESSE OVERTON moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 270 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1374). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2165). According to Ward's report in 1850, he was illiterate. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 108) as a 20-year-old laborer, born in Mississippi.

JOHN W. OVERTON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas and Collin counties (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1956). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 108) as a 47-year-old millwright, born in North Carolina, with five children. Apparently he moved to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM P. OVERTON came to the colony as a single man in 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1580). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 277) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with one child.

MATTHEW J. OWEN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1478 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 55) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

ROBERT OWEN came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres. His heirs were later issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1354 for 318 acres, which they patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 45) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

WILLIAM PAINE arrived in the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres.

The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1244). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 260) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri; he was illiterate.

WILLIAM C. PAINTER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1211 for 320 acres by the county court of Grayson County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Cooke County.

THOMAS J. PAIR signed Barksdale's list for 1845 as a single colonist but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM PALLET came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a single man but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM A. PALMER signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single man but apparently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JOSIAH PANCOAST migrated to the colony as a single man in 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1990). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 102) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with one child and one "dark laborer from Mexico."

VICTOR PANNELL settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County with his family prior to July, 1844. Apparently he left the colony without receiving any land since his name does not appear on any subsequent lists.

SIMEON E. PARK moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Denton County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had not selected his land. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1708 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County.

JOSEPH R. PARKER was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853. He patented the 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1211).

ALFRED S. PARKS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Ellis County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1777 for 320 acres, which his heirs patented in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 276) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

CURTIS PARKS moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class

No. 1508). According to Ward's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 323) as a 40-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with nine children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Indiana.

ELIAS R. PARKS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had not selected his land. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1778 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 319) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

GEORGE C. PARKS moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1300). According to Ward's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 276) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with two children.

ISAIAH PARKS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was later patented by his heirs in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1950). According to Ward's report in 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 148) as a 44-year-old stonemason, born in Kentucky, with five children. Apparently the family moved to Texas from Missouri.

MARADAY PARKS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. George C. Parks, his son, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1301).

ROBERT PARKS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Cristian Parks, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and his heirs patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1906). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1906).

WILLIS E. PARKS came to the colony as a family man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County before July 1, 1844. His name does not appear on any subsequent lists, and he probably left the colony before receiving any land.

E. P. PARRIS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2878). Since his claim was disapproved by the investigating committee in 1857, it is doubtful whether Parris was a bona fide colonist.

JAMES PARRISH migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County.

Apparently he married before July 1, 1848. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 3140 for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 400) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Ohio.

CATHERINE PARSONS—*see* CATHERINE BRIEN

JAMES W. PARSONS migrated to the colony as a single man. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 901). According to Ward's report for 1850, he married prior to July 1, 1848. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 240) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Kentucky.

JAMES M. PATTERSON moved to the colony as a single man in 1846. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 160 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1423). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented also in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2068). According to Ward's report in 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 422) as a 34-year-old merchant, born in Kentucky, with one child.

WILLIAM PATTERSON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1146). According to Ward's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 96) as a 45-year-old wheelwright, born in North Carolina, with four children.

The heirs of ANDREW J. PATTON were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Ellis County. It was patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 1420).

ISAAC PATTON signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES E. PATTON signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a family man. In 1847 he was deputy surveyor of Robertson District and was enjoined for trespassing on the Peters Colony. In 1850 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward. According to Ward's report, his land was on a company survey. He patented 637 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1295). He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 272) as a 57-year-old surveyor, born in North Carolina, with three children. He moved from Missouri.

JOHN S. PATTON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled in present Ellis County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had not selected his land. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1293 for 320 acres, which he patented in Ellis County.

WILLIAM T. PATTON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1294). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 262) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child.

EDWIN H. PAXTON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1626 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County.

JOHN C. PAXTON moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was living on a company survey. He signed his name with an "X." He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2595 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Ellis County.

THOMAS J. PAXTON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Elizabeth Paxton, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and Paxton's heirs patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1277). Elizabeth Paxton is listed on the 1850 census as a 40-year-old widow, born in Tennessee, with five children. They migrated to Texas from Arkansas (Grayson County, family No. 36).

SAMUEL PAYTON moved to the colony as a widower with three daughters and one son prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 1492 and 1494). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 87) as a 48-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children. Apparently the family migrated to Texas from Missouri.

FRANCIS PEARCE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1483). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 52) as a 75-year-old farmer, born in Virginia. Apparently he moved to Texas from Arkansas. He was illiterate.

WILLIAM POSTON PEARCE came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Denton County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had not selected his land. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1482 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County. A Foster Pearce is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 48) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas. He was illiterate.

DUDLEY F. PEARSON moved to the colony as a single man in 1845 and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1655 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 372) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

ELIZABETH PEARSON—*see* ELIZABETH LARNER

WILLIAM PEARSON migrated to the colony as a widower with two children in 1845, but died before 1850. Anson McCracken, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Pearson's heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1609).

JOHN PEAVEYHOUSE came to the colony and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. Apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

ENOCH E. PEGUES (PEGNES) was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County, which was later approved. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Palo Pinto County (Milam Third Class Nos. 2087½ and 2106).

GEORGE H. PEGUES migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1066). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 260) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

LEONIDAS R. (K?) PEGUES migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. George H. Pegues, his father, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and his heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1096).

WILLIAM S. PEGUES was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2162).

THOMAS E. PELLHAM came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Thomas Stallcup, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and Pellham's heirs patented 313 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1596).

GIDEON PEMBERTON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2140). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 164) as a 39-year-old wagon maker, born in Kentucky, with five children. Apparently the family migrated to Texas from Illinois.

ABNER B. PERRIN moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled in present Collin County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that his land was on a fractional survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1143 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 243) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

CHARLES PERRIN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he apparently neither sold nor patented. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 281) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

GEORGE PERRIN came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1549). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 281) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky. He married in 1850.

ISAAC N. PERRIN signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single colonist. Apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES M. PERRIN came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a family man, but apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM PERRIN migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 948). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 243) as a 50-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with one child and one slave.

ALEXANDER W. PERRY came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2046). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 88) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with five children.

FRANKLIN S. PERRY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Tarrant County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had not selected his land. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2593 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 92) as an 18-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

MIDDLETON PERRY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1695). According to Ward's report for 1850, he was married before July 1, 1848. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 310) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with three children.

SALLY PERRY came to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1845. She was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850, and her heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 3611). She is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 223) as a 51-year-old widow, born in Kentucky, with two children. She apparently migrated to Texas from Illinois.

WESTON PERRY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2048). According to Ward's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 92) as a 42-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with nine children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

JOHN PETERS' name appears on Barksdale's report for 1845. Apparently he did not stay in the colony.

RICHARD PHAILAND (PHALEN) was listed on Barksdale's report for 1844 as a family man living on the East Fork of the Trinity. He died before 1850, and Ward issued a certificate for 640 acres to an Elizabeth White who claimed to be Phailand's widow.

BENJAMIN PHAYER (?) came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

JOSIAH S. PHELPS migrated to the colony as a single man in 1843 but died before 1850. Alexander Harwood, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and Phelps' heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2141). According to Ward's report for 1850, Phelps was married prior to July 1, 1848. He is mentioned in a letter from Stewart to Hale, on August 14, 1847, as "a graceless scamp . . . who has been in our employment as a surveyor."

GEORGE PHILIPS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1068 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 186) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JOHN PHILIPS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He reported to Ward in 1850, signing his name with an "X." He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1488 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County.

JONATHAN PHILIPS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 632 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1489). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County,

family No. 186) as a 55-year-old preacher, born in North Carolina, with five children. Apparently the family migrated to Texas from Tennessee.

JOSIAH PHILIPS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1487 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 33) as 19 years old, born in Ohio.

THOMAS PHILIPS moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1147). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 194) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one slave.

THOMAS A. PHILIPS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1517). According to Ward's report for 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 121) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS came to the colony as a widower prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. Henderson Murphy, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Phillips' heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1486).

CHARLES PHIPPS arrived in the colony before July 1, 1848, as a single man. According to Ward's report of 1850, he was illiterate. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (160 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 2732) and Ellis County (160 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 4070). He is listed on the 1850 census as a 19-year-old farmer. Born in Kentucky, he moved to Texas from Missouri (Ellis County, page 261).

WILLIAM PHIPPS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 1907). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 261) as a 40-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with five children. Apparently he migrated from Kentucky to Missouri to Texas.

SAMUEL PICK was reported as a deceased colonist by Barksdale in 1844.

ELISHA PICKETT came to the colony as a single man and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County before July 1, 1844. In 1850 he was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward, and in 1853 he was issued another 320 acre certificate by the County court of Collin County. He sold both certificates unlocated, and they were later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1480). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 64) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child.

NATHAN P. PIERCE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1484). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1808). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 156) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children. The family moved to Texas from Missouri.

THOMAS M. PIERCE came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 916). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 157) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children. He migrated to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM G. PIERCE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Grayson County. He reported to Ward in 1850, signing his name with an "X." He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1688 for 320 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 156) as a 21-year-old laborer, born in Illinois.

HORACE R. PINNELL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1579). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 126) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with one child.

PERRY POGARD was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

WESTLEY POGUE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. John Carter, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and Pogue's heirs patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1494).

THOMAS POLK came to the colony as a single man and settled west of the Trinity River in old Robertson County prior to July 1, 1844. Apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

JOSEPH M. POOL signed Barksdale's list of July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left before being issued a land certificate.

SIMCOE POPPLEWELL migrated to the colony as a family man in 1846. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1972). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Tarrant County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1972). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 60) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

GEORGE F. PORTER moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 313 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1298). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 179) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Alabama.

JAMES PORTER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Lucy Ann Porter, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and Porter's heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1694).

JOHN F. PORTER came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1299). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Tarrant County, page 178) as a 58-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with seven children. The family apparently migrated to Texas from Tennessee.

W. W. PORTER was issued a certificate for 320 acres of land by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

WILLIAM POWELL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1493 for 320 acres, which he sold. It was later patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 310) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

AMBROSE POWERS moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 1506). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1506). According to Ward's report of 1850, he was illiterate. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 270) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with four children. He moved to Texas from Missouri.

JOURDAN POWERS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Ellis County. He reported to Ward in 1850, signing his name with an "X." He was

issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1296 for 320 acres, which he patented in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 268) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina.

MARY POWERS migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848. She was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1292). According to Ward's report of 1850, she was illiterate. She is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 268) as a 56-year-old widow, born in North Carolina, with four children.

SHADRICK POWERS moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Ellis County. He reported to Thomas William Ward in 1850, signing his name with an "X." He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1297 for 320 acres, which he patented in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 268) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina.

The heirs of RANSOM PRATHER were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Denton County in 1853. They patented tracts of 105 acres (Fannin Third Class No. 3500) and 160 acres (Fannin Third Class No. 4030) in Denton County.

RUTHA PRESTON—*see* RUTHA BAKER

BENJAMIN J. PRIGMORE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2164 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 415) as a 19-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

JOSEPH PRIGMORE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 479 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2163). According to Ward's report of 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 415) as a 43-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with eight children, and apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

DANIEL PRINCE came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he left before receiving a land certificate.

GLIHEN PRINCE, a family man, settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County prior to July 1, 1844. Apparently he and his family left before he received a land certificate.

JONATHON E. PRINCE (PRINGLE?) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward

in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1494). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Ellis County, page 264) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children, and apparently he brought his family to Texas from Arkansas.

EDLEY PRITCHETT came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Samuel A. Pritchett, his son, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1490).

SAMUEL A. PRITCHETT moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1491). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 14) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with four children.

ALBERT S. PRUETT (PRUITT?) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1579). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 305) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with six children, and apparently migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

MARTIN PRUITT came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2204). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Navarro County, page 231) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with three children. He migrated to Texas in 1844.

MILAS PRUITT came to the colony as a single man and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County prior to July 1, 1844. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

SAMUEL PRUITT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 570 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1479). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1479). According to Ward's report of 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 15) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with two children.

WILLIAM PRUITT came to the colony as a family man in 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2206). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 216) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children. He migrated to Texas from Illinois.

WILLIAM A. PRUITT moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2205 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

SAMUEL B. PRYOR migrated to the colony as a family man in December, 1846. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1245). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 137) as a 30-year-old physician, born in Virginia, with two children.

JOHN L. PULLIAM moved to the colony as a single man prior to January, 1843. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2105). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 79) as a 40-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

MARSHAL S. PULLIAM came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 2047 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 75) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

SAMPSON PULLIAM migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 927 for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County, part of which he sold unlocated. It was patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 75) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

ELISHA PULSE moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Ellis County. He reported to Ward in 1850, signing his name with an "X." He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1493 for 320 acres, which he patented in Ellis County.

JEREMIAH QUEEN came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Collin County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had not selected his land. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1495 for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County. He was illiterate.

SAMUEL QUEEN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had married before the closing date of the colony. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1154 for 640 acres, part of which he sold; it was patented in Collin County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 148) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child. He was illiterate.

CHARLES C. QUILLIN was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1348). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 168) as a 24-year-old farmer.

WILLIAM H. QUILLIN was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Grayson County, which he patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1251).

GEORGE W. RAGAN arrived in the colony as a single man on July 6, 1848, and settled in present Tarrant County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had left his home in Missouri on May 25, 1848, but had been delayed by high water. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1752 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He was illiterate.

JOHN W. RAGLAND migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1137 for 640 acres, part of which he sold. It was patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 108) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children.

JOSEPH RAINEY came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled in old Nacogdoches County on White Rock Creek. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

PRESTON RALL signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a single colonist but apparently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

THOMAS RALTON was issued a certificate for 640 acres of land by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but as this land was never patented nor the certificate approved, it is doubtful whether he had a valid claim as a colonist.

JOHN RAMSEY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. John Maloney, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and Ramsey's heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1499).

ISAAC RAMSEY came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died in 1850. Margaret Ramsey, his widow, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and Ramsey's heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2161). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 249) as a 34-year-old blacksmith, born in Kentucky, with two children. Apparently he came to Texas from Iowa.

SAMUEL RAMSEY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Thomas William Ward in 1850 and patented 570 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1816). The remaining portion of the certificate was

patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1816). According to Ward's report of 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 45) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children. Apparently they migrated to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM G. RAMSEY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. John Maloney, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Thomas William Ward, and Ramsey's heirs patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1498). He signed Barksdale's list of July, 1845, with an "X."

MICHAEL RAMSOWER (RAMSOVER) signed Barksdale's report for July 1, 1845, as a single man. In 1850 Ward issued him a certificate for 640 acres as a family man, 320 acres of which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1635). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 75) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina.

JAMES M. RANDOLPH arrived prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. His heirs patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1233). He served as the first sheriff of Grayson County.

THOMAS RATTON signed Barksdale's list of July, 1845, as a family man. He was not issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 but did receive a certificate for 320 acres from the county court of Collin County in 1853, which was later approved. According to Land Office records, he sold a certificate for 640 acres which was later patented in 57-acre and 583-acre tracts in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 897). Apparently he also sold a certificate which was later patented in Jack County (26 acres, Fannin Third Class No. 3918). He is listed on the 1850 census as a 59-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with one child. Apparently he came to Texas from Illinois (Collin County, family No. 39).

WILLIAM S. RATTON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. His brother, Thomas H. Ratton, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and his heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 899).

HUBBARD M. RAWLINS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850, affirming his claim rather than swearing to it. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1380 for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County.

JAMES A. RAWLINS moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. William Rawlings, his father, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and his heirs patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2245).

JOHN M. RAWLINS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to 1846 and settled in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850, affirming his claim rather than swearing to it. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1408 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 316) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

RODERICK RAWLINS arrived in the colony prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. His widow, Milly, was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Thomas William Ward in 1850, which was patented in Dallas County in two portions (Robertson Third Class No. 1758 and Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2289).

WILLIAM RAWLINS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1362). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 317) as a 55-year old blacksmith, born in Kentucky, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

WILLIAM RAWLINS, SR., came to the colony as a family man in 1846. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1382). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 186) as a 50-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with six children.

JAMES RAY moved to the colony as a single man in 1847. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had not selected his land. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1578 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County.

ROBERT RAY migrated to the colony as a family man in 1847. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2049). The remaining portion of the certificate was patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1954). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 75) as a 45-year-old blacksmith, born in South Carolina, with six children. Apparently they migrated to Texas from Illinois.

WILLIAM RAY migrated to the colony as a single man in 1847. He reported to Ward in 1850, signing his name with an "X." He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1693 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 211) as a 25-year-old laborer, born in Illinois.

JACOB REAGOR (REAGON?) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2136). According to Ward's report of 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 32) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with seven children. Apparently he moved to Texas from Mississippi.

SARAH REARN (REAM?) migrated to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Dallas County. She reported to Ward in 1850 that she had four children, all under seventeen and unmarried. She was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1564 for 640 acres, which she patented in Dallas County. She was illiterate.

EARLY T. REASONOVER was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County, but his claim was disapproved by the investigating committee in 1857.

JOHN REASONOVER was issued a certificate by the county court of Cooke County for 640 acres, but his claim was disapproved by the investigating committee in 1857.

EDWIN REED came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1514 for 320 acres, which he sold. It was later patented in Dallas County.

HENRY HARRISON REED signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a family man. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 693).

JAMES B. REED came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1508 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County.

JAMES L. REED moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1064). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 189) as a 23-year-old teamster, born in Tennessee.

JOSEPH REED migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled in present Ellis County. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1221 for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County, which he patented in Ellis County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 12) as a 24-year-old farmer.

LEONARD REED came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1278). According to Ward's list of 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 139) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with four children.

NATHAN R. REED moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1183). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 1) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with three children, two of whom were blind.

WILLIAM D. REED (READ) signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family colonist. In 1853 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County in tracts of 320 acres (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2786), 19 acres (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2786), and 301 acres (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2932).

BLUFORD REEDER signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES REEDING (REDDING) came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Although he does not appear on Ward's list, the heirs of James F. Redding patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 789 and 913).

GEORGE R. REEVES migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 522 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 424 and 591). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 2962 and 1839). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 105) as 25 years old, born in New York, with two children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Arkansas.

ROBERT O. REEVES was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County. He sold half unlocated, and it was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 3235). The remaining 320 acres he patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2656).

THOMAS M. REEVES came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 431 for 320 acres, which he patented in Grayson County.

WILLIAM J. REEVES moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 433 for 320 acres, which he patented in Grayson County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 202) as a 20-year-old laborer, born in Tennessee. He came to Texas from Arkansas.

WILLIAM S. REEVES migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 430).

He is listed on the census of 1850 (Grayson County, family No. 202) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with six children. The family apparently migrated from Tennessee to Arkansas to Texas. Reeves owned seven slaves.

BENJAMIN S. REID (REED?) migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had married before the closing of the colony. He was issued Nacogdoches Third Class Certificate No. 1771 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County.

MICAJAH R. REYNOLDS moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. In 1850 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward, which he sold unlocated. A tract of 320 acres was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1955), and another 320 acre tract was patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2691). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 285) as a 43-year-old blacksmith, born in North Carolina, with three children. He migrated to Texas from Missouri.

ELISHA S. RHODES came to the colony as a widower prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 632 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1435). According to Ward's report of 1850, he was illiterate. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 338) as a 43-year-old cabinet maker, born in North Carolina, with two children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Tennessee.

FREDERICK S. RHODES migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 632 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1530). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 341) as a 47-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with six children. Apparently he moved to Texas from Missouri.

THOMAS S. RHODES migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1434 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 338) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

CHARLES P. RICE moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. William Rice, his father, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and Rice's heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1623).

JOHN RICE signed Barksdale's list of colonists in July 1845, as a single man but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

JOSEPH R. RICE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. William Rice, his father, the ad-

ministrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and Rice's heirs patented 314 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1496). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Rice's home was situated on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County.

PASCAL H. RICE came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1960). According to the colony agent's report for July, 1844, he was living on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Robertson County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Navarro County, page 225) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

WILLIAM RICE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1497). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, he was living on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Robertson County. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 136) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with nine children. Apparently they moved to Texas from Arkansas.

FRANK RICHARDS was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Grayson County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2642). He is listed on the 1850 census as a 21-year-old merchant, born in Tennessee (Grayson County, family No. 289).

JOHN RICHARDS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County, and although his claim was not approved by the investigating committee in 1857, 549 acres were patented in his name in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2319).

D. M. RICHARDSON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN RICHARDSON, JR., signed Barksdale's list of colonists in July 1845, as a single man but apparently left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN RICHARDSON, SR., came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a family man but left without receiving a land certificate.

JONATHAN RICHARDSON, JR., migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2938). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Navarro County, page 206) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JONATHAN RICHARDSON, SR., came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

JOSHUA RICHARDSON, JR., signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family man. Apparently he left without receiving a land certificate.

JOSHUA RICHARDSON, SR., moved to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man but evidently left before being issued a land certificate.

LEWIS RICHARDSON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but left before receiving a land certificate.

PAUL RICHARDSON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. In 1853 his heirs were issued a certificate for 320 acres, which they apparently never used.

THOMAS RICHARDSON signed Barksdale's list as a family man in July, 1845, but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

DAVID M. RICKETT migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had not selected his land. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1736 for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 267) as a 22-year-old laborer, born in Kentucky.

SAMUEL D. RICKETTS moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Zedekiah Ricketts, his father, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and Ricketts' heirs patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1378).

WILLIAM S. RICKETTS migrated to the colony as a single man in 1847 and settled on a company survey. He was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 2568 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 267) as a 26-year-old laborer, born in Kentucky.

ZEDEKIAH RICKETTS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1379). According to Ward's report of 1850, he was illiterate. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 267) as a 60-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with four children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Kentucky.

NELSON RICTOR came to the colony as a family man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County before July 1, 1844. Evidently he left the colony without receiving a land certificate.

JAMES M. RIGGS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Ellis County, which he patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1226).

STEPHEN RIGGS came to the colony as a family man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County before July 1, 1844. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Den-

ton County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1509).

EDWIN RIGHTMAN signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family man, and in 1850 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward. The certificate has not been traced further.

ADNEY RIPPETOR settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. Evidently he left the colony without receiving a land certificate.

ELAM RIPPETOR came to the colony as a single man and settled in old Nacogdoches County on White Rock Creek prior to July 1, 1844. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

MARY RIPPETOR, apparently a widow, came to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Evidently she left before being issued a land certificate.

WILLIAM RIPPETOR moved to the colony as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County prior to July 1, 1844. Apparently he left without receiving a land certificate.

CRAWFORD RITCHEY (RICHEY) signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family man but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES RITCHEY (RICHEY) came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a single man but apparently left before receiving a land certificate.

COLUMBUS RITTER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 961 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 90) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

JOHN RITTER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 637 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 962). According to Ward's report of 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 90) as a 35-year-old farmer, with six children. Apparently the family migrated to Texas from Illinois.

WILLIAM RITTER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Fannin Third Class Certificate No. 1503 for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County.

WILLIAM RITTER migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No.

1502). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 91) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with one child. Apparently he came to Texas from Illinois.

WILLIAM M. ROARK came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1507). According to Ward's report of 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family No. 78) as a 35-year-old sheriff, born in Tennessee, with five children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri.

JAMES A. ROBERTS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He did not report to Ward in 1850. A J. J. Roberts, who may have been the same man, however, patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 906).

JAMES T. ROBERTS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1501). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 196) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with six children. Apparently the family migrated to Texas from Missouri.

JOEL ROBERTS moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2939½). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 221) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child.

JOHN ROBERTS migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Tarrant County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1381 for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 38) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JOSEPH B. ROBERTS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Eli Roberts, his father, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward, and his heirs patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1053).

NANCY ROBERTS was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which was never approved. Land Office records indicate, however, that she sold a certificate for 640 acres, which was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 3472).

REZIN ROBERTS migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1500). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Denton County, family

No. 38) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with seven children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Tennessee.

ZACHARIAH ROBERTS moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a land certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 772). According to Ward's list of 1850, he was living on a company survey. He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 55) as a 39-year-old blacksmith, born in Tennessee, with five children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Alabama.

ELIZABETH ROBERTSON signed Barksdale's report for July, 1844, as a family colonist living west of the Trinity River in old Robertson County. In 1853 the county court of Dallas County issued a certificate for 640 acres to the heirs of Elizabeth Robertson, which they patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1529).

EZEKIEL ROBERTSON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. Apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM ROBINS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but evidently left the colony before being issued a land certificate. He signed Barksdale's report in July, 1845, with an "X."

ARCHIBALD ROBINSON settled on a company survey prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850. He patented 160 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 3592) and 160 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1897). He sold the remaining 320 acres of the certificate unlocated, and they were later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1212). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 177) as a 40-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with six children. He migrated from Missouri to Arkansas to Texas.

HUGH ROBINSON came to the colony as a widower with one son and one daughter prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1625). He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 270) as a 64-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with one child living at home. He came to Texas from Illinois.

JOHN BERRY ROBINSON came to the colony as a single man in 1846 and settled on a company survey in Dallas County. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1577). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 145) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

JOSEPH M. ROBINSON came to the colony as a single man in 1846 but married before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, 320 acres of which he patented in Dallas

County (Robertson Third Class No. 1607). The remaining 320 acres he sold unlocated, and they were later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1643). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 278) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with one child.

WILLIAM ROBINSON signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a single colonist. Although he was not issued a certificate by Ward, Land Office records indicate that he sold a certificate for 320 acres, which was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 3836).

WILLIAM M. ROBINSON signed Barksdale's list as a single colonist in July, 1845, but he married before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850. Land Office records indicate that he sold a certificate for 320 acres, which was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2086), that he patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 688), and that he patented another 320 acres in Parker County (Robertson Third Class No. 1886). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 175) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with one child.

CLAYTON ROGERS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1245). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 310) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children.

ELIJAH ROGERS came to the colony as a single man but married before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, 320 acres of which he patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1384). The remaining portion of the certificate he sold unlocated, and it was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2152). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 182) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with one child.

JOHN ROGERS migrated to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1505). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 46) as a 50-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with seven children. Apparently the family moved from Tennessee to Indiana and then to Texas.

MATTHEW ROGERS moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. His father, John Rogers, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 320 acres, which was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1504) by his heirs.

WILLIAM ROGERS came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1550). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 309) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with five children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Illinois.

The heirs of WILLIAM ROMINE were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County, which they patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2155).

WILLIAM ROSSIN was listed by Barksdale in July, 1845, as a single colonist. Evidently he left the colony without receiving a land certificate.

JESSE B. ROUNDTREE moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1099). He signed Ward's list with an "X."

HUGH C. ROUTH migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He received a certificate from Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1148). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 168) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children. Apparently he came to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN ROUTH signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a family man but apparently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

LEVIN ROUTH moved to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1510). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 170) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children. Apparently he migrated from Missouri.

The heirs of JUAN ROUIRA were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County, which they patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2899).

WILLIAM B. ROW came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He received a certificate in 1850 from Ward for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2050). There is a William B. Row listed on the 1850 census for Dallas County (family No. 243) as a 51-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with five children. He apparently migrated from Tennessee. There is also a William B. Row listed on the 1850 census for Denton County (family No. 100) as a 42-year-old farmer, born in England, with two children.

BENNET RULLIDGE moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he left before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES RULLIDGE migrated to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he left before being issued a land certificate.

JAMES RULLIDGE came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He died before 1850, and James McCarty, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. Rullidge's heirs patented 320 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1208).

MARY (JANE) RULLIDGE came to the colony before July 1, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. She was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, which her heirs patented in a tract of 272 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 3837) and a 368 acre tract in Clay County (Fannin Third Class No. 3852).

THOMAS RULLIDGE moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850, which he patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1207). He signed Ward's list with an "X."

MORRISON RULON moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he sold. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1023). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 291) as a 42-year-old lawyer, born in Kentucky, with three children. Apparently he came to Texas from Indiana.

JEFFERSON B. RUNYON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He received a certificate for 320 acres from Ward in 1850, half of which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 4514). The remaining 160 acres of the certificate were patented by his heirs in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 3783).

SILAS B. RUNYON migrated to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. In 1850 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Certificate No. 1385). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 272) as a 42-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

ROBERT RUSSEL signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a family colonist. In 1853 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Denton County, which he patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2485).

ABSALOM C. RUSSELL signed Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845, as a family man but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES RUSSELL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1509).

JOSEPH RUSSELL came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1848, and settled in present Collin County. He received a certificate for 640 acres from Ward in 1850, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1506). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 106) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with one child.

LEWIS RUSSELL signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family colonist. Although he was not issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, records indicate that his heirs patented 640 acres in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 2621).

LYDIA RUSSELL signed Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845, with an "X." Evidently she left without receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM RUSSELL moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

DAVID RUTLEDGE migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850, which he patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1203). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 174) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with one child. He was illiterate.

JAMISON RUTLEDGE was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853. Since his claim was disallowed in 1857, it is doubtful whether he was actually a colonist.

JAMES R. RYLIE came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. His widow, Mary Rylie, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and later patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2126).

ELIZABETH SACHSE—*see* ELIZABETH STRALY.

DAVID SACKETT came to the colony as a widower with three daughters and one son prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which his heirs patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1252).

THOMPSON D. SACKETT was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Tarrant County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2911).

WILLIAM C. SACKSE signed Barksdale's list of colonists for July, 1845, as a single man but reported to Ward in 1850 that he had married prior to the closing date of the colony. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1101). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 256) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Prussia. He married in Tennessee, had two children born in Missouri, and two more children born in Texas.

CARLE SAGERS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died in 1850. Robert E. Shannon, the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, and Sager's heirs patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1220). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 63) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Germany.

JAMES SALMONS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Palo Pinto County (Fannin Third Class No. 2469). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 262) as a 65-year-old farmer, born in Virginia.

JOHN M. SALMONS migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1100). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 118) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with two children.

The heirs of JONATHON L. SAMPSON were issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which they patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2473).

R. H. SANDERS was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Wise County (Fannin Third Class No. 3840).

HUGH F. SARGENT migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man and was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850. He signed Ward's list with an "X." Probably the certificate was never patented. He is listed on the 1850 census as a 30-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with two children. Apparently he came to Texas from Tennessee (Dallas County, family No. 52).

The heirs of HENRI SAUGE were issued a certificate by the county court of Dallas County in 1853. Since this certificate was never approved, nor any land patented, it is doubtful whether Sauge was a bona fide colonist.

ISAAC SAUNDERS came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man but died before 1850. His widow, Melinda Saunders, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which was patented by Saunders' heirs in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 2010).

HIRAM SAVAGE was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but his claim was disallowed in 1857.

JAMES R. SAVAGE migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. In 1850 he received a certificate from Ward for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1519).

AARON SCAGGS moved to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1844, and settled east of the Trinity on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Evidently he left the colony without receiving a land certificate.

ISAAC SCHOONOVER came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1751). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 180) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Indiana. Apparently the family migrated to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

PETER SCHOONOVER moved to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a single man and was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1740). According to the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 180), he was a 20-year-old farmer, born in Illinois. Apparently the Schoonover family moved to Texas en masse sometime after 1848. The 1850 census lists Peter, his brother, Isaac, their father and mother, and five other brothers.

ANDREW D. SCOTT signed Barksdale's list of colonists in July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

ROBERT J. SCOTT came to the colony as a single man but married before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1223). He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 5) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with one child.

SOLOMON J. SCOTT was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County, which was later approved by the investigating board. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 3697 and 3822). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No.

42) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children and one slave. He came to Texas from Missouri.

THOMAS SCOTT came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. James M. Bennett, the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which Scott's heirs patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2384).

JOSEPH SCREECH moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a widower with three children but died before 1850. His son, William Screech, was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850, and his heirs patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1735).

NATHAN SCREECH arrived in the colony in 1845 as a single man and in 1850 was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1268). He signed Ward's list with an "X."

WILLIAM SCREECH arrived in the colony in 1845 as a single man and in 1850 was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward. He patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1679). He signed his name with an "X."

WILLIAM SCROGGINS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850. He was also issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853. Land Office records indicate that he sold 150 acres unlocated, which were later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2053). He signed his name with an "X."

JOHN SCURLOCK migrated to the colony in 1845 as a family man and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued a certificate in 1850 by Ward and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2195). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 432) as a 33-year-old chair maker, born in Indiana, with five children. Apparently he came to Texas from Arkansas.

CHRISTOPHER SEARCY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 990). He is listed on the 1850 census as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky (Collin County, family No. 123). He was illiterate.

GALLATIN SEARCY moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a single man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 991). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 123) as a 43-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

LANGDON SEARCY came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 986). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 123) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with two children.

LEONARD SEARCY migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 630 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 989). An L. Searcy is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 123) as a 69-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with a large family, and apparently he came from Kentucky.

STRASHLEY SEARCY signed Barksdale's list of colonists in July, 1845, as a single man. He was issued a certificate in 1850 by Ward and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 988).

THOMAS H. SEARCY came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He received a certificate from Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 987). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 123) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

CHARNOCH SELF migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1495). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 422) as an 18-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky. He was illiterate.

HARBIN SELF was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2403).

THOMAS SELLEY (SELBEY?) came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. David Evans, the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Selley's heirs patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1600).

MICHAEL K. SELVIDGE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Tarrant County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1389). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 158) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children. Apparently he moved from Missouri.

JAMES SEVERE moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man but died before 1850. His widow, Sophia Severe, received a certificate from Ward in 1850, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1523).

ANDERSON SEYMOUR came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, but evidently left without receiving a land certificate.

The heirs of WILLIAM SHACKLETT were issued a certificate by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2494).

BENJAMIN C. SHAHAN moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man but died before 1850. His father, David Shahan, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and his heirs patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1111).

DANIEL (DAVID?) SHAHAN migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued a certificate as a family man by Ward in 1850, which he patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1970). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 412) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with three children. Apparently the family came to Texas from Missouri.

ELIZABETH A. SHAHAN (known also as ELIZABETH ANDERSON) came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a widow with one child. She was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1640).

WILLIAM P. SHAHAN migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He died before 1850, and his father, David Shahan, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850. The certificate was patented by his heirs in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1971).

ANDREW J. SHANNON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. In 1850 he received a certificate from Ward and later patented 320 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1222). He is listed on the 1850 census as a 20-year-old laborer, born in Ohio. Apparently he migrated from Missouri (Grayson County, family No. 162).

ROBERT E. SHANNON moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man and settled on a company survey in present Cooke County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1221). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 162) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with six children. Apparently he moved to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

EVERARD SHARROCK, JR., came to the colony as a single man but married before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. He patented 311.2 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2008) and sold the remainder of the certificate unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1795). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 144) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with two children, both born in Texas.

EVERARD SHARROCK, SR., arrived in the colony in January, 1848, as a family man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1601). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 358) as a 56-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SHARROCK moved to the colony in January, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1251). He is listed on the 1850 census as a 19-year-old farmer, born in Ohio (Dallas County, family No. 69). He signed his name with an "X."

JAMES SHARROCK arrived in the colony with his family in September, 1845. In 1850 he received a certificate from Ward, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2308). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 42) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with four children. He apparently migrated from Illinois.

JOHN SHAVER came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1851 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 2251 and 2446).

DAVID SHELBY moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He evidently left without receiving a land certificate.

EZRA SHELBY (SHELLEY?) settled on a company survey prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man and was issued a certificate (which has not been further traced) for 320 acres by Ward in 1850. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 74) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Pennsylvania.

JAMES SHELBY came to the colony as a single man and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County prior to July 1, 1844. Although he was not issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, Land Office records indicate that he sold a certificate for 320 acres, which was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 713). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 214) as a 24-year-old farmer born in Illinois.

JAMES S. SHELBY (SHELLY?) migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2399). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 411) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children.

JESSE J. SHELTON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640

acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1905). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 259) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with two children.

WILLIAM C. SHELTON came to the colony as a single man but married before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1391).

WILLIAM H. SHELTON moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate in 1850 by Ward and patented 640 acres in Dallas and Ellis counties (Robertson Third Class No. 1528). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 149) as a 73-year-old farmer, born in Virginia. He was illiterate.

WILLIS H. C. SHELTON came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He received a certificate for 320 acres from Ward in 1850, which his heirs later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2194). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 149) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He signed his name with an "X."

ELIJAH SHEPPERD moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which was later approved by the county court of Dallas County. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Dallas County (160 acres, Nacogdoches Third Class Nos. 2928 and 2955) and Collin County (160 acres, Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2884).

GEORGE SHIELDS came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man. He received a certificate from Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in two 320 acre tracts in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 1760 and 4528). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 99) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

JOHN SHIELDS moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. In 1850 he was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1526). He signed Ward's list with an "X."

JACOB SHIPMAN was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but since his claim was disallowed in 1857, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

EDMUND SHIRLEY came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Dallas County, which was later

approved by the investigating board. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 3754).

WADE H. SHULTS was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but since his claim was disallowed in 1857, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

The heirs of VALENTINE SHULTZ were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, but the certificate was never laid.

SOLOMON SILKWOOD came to the colony as a family man prior to March, 1843, but died before 1850. John Neely Bryan, the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which Silkwood's heirs patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2056).

JAMES A. SIMMONS migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man but died before 1850. William Lenard, the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, and Simmons' heirs were issued another 640 acre certificate by the county court of Denton County in 1853. Simmons' heirs patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1604).

JOHN W. SIMMONS moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1521). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 79) as a 35-year-old farmer, with three children. Born in Tennessee, he apparently moved to Texas from Arkansas.

JOSEPH SIMMONS came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man but died before 1850. William M. Lenard, the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate by Ward for 320 acres, and Simmons' heirs were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. His heirs patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1605).

THOMAS C. SIMPKINS came to the colony as a single man and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County prior to July 1, 1844. Evidently he left before receiving a land certificate.

LIONEL SIMPSON moved to the colony as a single man and settled on a company survey before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2052). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 93) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in England.

JAMES SINCLAIR came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a family man with eight children but evidently left before being issued a land certificate.

JOHN SIZE was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, which was later approved. In 1857, however, his claim was disallowed. According to Land Office records, Size sold a 320 acre certificate which was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 5096). He also patented 640 acres in Montague County (Fannin Third Class No. 3518).

ROBERT SKAGGS (SCAGGS?) came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. In 1850 he received a certificate for 640 acres from Ward, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1969). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 163) as 50 years old, born in Kentucky, with four children, and apparently he moved to Texas from Illinois. He signed his name with an "X."

JAMES SKINNER signed Barksdale's list of colonists in July, 1845, as a family man but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

HARVEY SLACK was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1837).

HENRY SLACK came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man. He was issued a Certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1605). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 139) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children. Apparently he migrated from Illinois.

ANDERSON SLAYBACK migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1602). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 329) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with one child. He was illiterate.

ASHTON SLAYBACK was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853. He patented 494 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1833) and 146 acres in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 2186).

FORTINATUS SLOANE moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. Evidently he left the colony before being issued a land certificate.

JAMES SLOANE came to the colony prior to June, 1843, as a family man but died before 1850. Robert Sloane, the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which Sloane's heirs patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2413). According to the colony agent's report for 1844, Sloane's home was located west of the Trinity in old Robertson County.

WILLIAM E. SLOANE moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled in old Robertson County west of the Trinity River. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1392). He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 260) as 26 years old, born in Indiana.

ABSALOM SMITH migrated to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man. In 1850 he received a certificate from Ward for 640 acres. He patented 454 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2138) and 186 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1596).

ALFRED M. SMITH's heirs were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, which they patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1595). Smith is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 184) as a 19-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

BARTLETT S. SMITH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He did not report to Ward in 1850, nor was he listed on the 1850 census for the area, however, a B. P. Smith was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin county in 1853. Apparently the certificate was never used.

CHILTON SMITH came to the colony as a widower with four children before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1547). A Shelton Smith is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 405) as a 55-year-old farmer, with four children. Apparently he migrated from Illinois.

ELISHA SMITH signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family man but died before 1850. His brother, Samuel K. Smith, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Smith's heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1518).

FRANCIS M. SMITH came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man. Although he did not report to Ward in 1850, Land Office records show that he patented 320 acres in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 4577).

GEORGE W. SMITH came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Ellis County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1304). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 184) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

HANS SMITH moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Ellis County. He received a certificate in 1850 from Ward, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1766). He is

listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 184) as a 50-year-old farmer, with six children. Born in Pennsylvania, he apparently migrated to Texas from Missouri.

HENRY SMITH came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1848. He received a certificate for 640 acres from Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 902). An H. Smith is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 37) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children. Apparently he migrated from Missouri.

JAMES A. SMITH arrived in the colony in January, 1847, with his family. He was issued a certificate from Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2051). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 117) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JESSE M. B. SMITH migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2648). He is listed on the 1850 census as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee (Grayson County, family No. 104).

JOHN SMITH's name appears on Barksdale's list of colonists in July, 1845. Apparently he did not report to Ward in 1850. Land Office records indicate that a John Smith sold a certificate on which 86 acres were patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2866) and that a John E. Smith sold a 320 acre certificate, which was later patented in Montague County (Fannin Third Class No. 4193).

JOHN W. SMITH came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was a merchant in Dallas and that his land was located on a company survey. He patented 540 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1983). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 428) as a 44-year-old merchant, born in North Carolina. He had two children.

JOHN W. SMITH moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1982). Land Office records indicate that he also patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2213). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 106) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Alabama.

JOSHUA L. SMITH was issued a certificate by the county court of Dallas County in 1853 and patented 320 acres in Parker County (Fannin Third Class No. 1842).

PATRICK P. SMITH arrived in the colony as a single man prior to July, 1848. He received a certificate from Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1800). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 313) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas, with one child.

PLEASANT M. SMITH moved to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a single man and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and received a certificate for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1390). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 405) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee. He signed his name with an "X."

ROBERT SMITH came to the colony as a single man and settled on a company survey in present Ellis County prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1303). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 184) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

ROBERT A. SMITH migrated to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1517). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 177) as a 30-year-old saddler, with three children. Born in Tennessee, he apparently moved to Texas from Missouri.

RUTHA SMITH—*see* RUTHA BROWN.

SAMUEL K. SMITH signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a single colonist. He reported to Ward that he was living on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 320 acres. He patented 308 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1598). A Samuel K. Smith is listed on the 1850 census for Collin County (family No. 119) as a 25-year-old school teacher, born in Tennessee. Another Samuel K. Smith is listed on the 1850 census for Denton County (family No. 68) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

WILBURN SMITH came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM SMITH came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man but died before 1850. Samuel K. Smith, his son, received a certificate from Ward in 1850 for 320 acres, since Smith was a widower whose children were grown. His heirs patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1597).

WILLIAM SMITH, JR., signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family colonist. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (467 acres) and Grayson County (173 acres) on Fannin

Third Class No. 1511. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 239) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children. He was illiterate.

JOHN SNIDER moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1552). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 205) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

JOHN D. SNIDER came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 320 acres. Land Office records show that a John Snyder patented 640 acres in Parker County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 2211 and 2215).

WILLIAM SNIDER came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was living on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 821). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 205) as a 43-year-old wagon maker, born in Kentucky. Apparently he migrated from Illinois.

JEREMIAH SNOW was issued a certificate by the county court of Dallas County for 640 acres. He patented 213.5 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2380). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Parker County (Robertson Third Class No. 2589).

WILLIAM J. SNOW came to the colony as a single man but married before July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was living on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2125). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 227) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JAMES M. SNYDER moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold and later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 932). He signed his name with an "X."

JOHN SNYDER migrated to the colony in 1847 and settled on a company survey. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2160).

ALEXANDER SORRELL signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family man but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

THOMAS SORRELL came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

ELIJAH SOUTH moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Addison D. Kendall, the administrator of his estate, received a certificate from Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. The certificate was evidently never used.

ELIJAH SOUTHWARD was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1973).

HENRY SOUTHWARD came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a single man. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1054).

IRADELL SOUTHWARD signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family colonist. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1346).

JAMES SOUTHWARD was issued a certificate by the county court of Grayson County in 1853 for 320 acres. Since the certificate was never approved nor was any land patented, it is doubtful that Southward was a bona fide colonist.

JOHN SOUTHWARD signed Barksdale's list as a single colonist in July, 1845, but evidently left before being issued a land certificate.

WILLIAM SOUTHWARD came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man. In 1853 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1296).

BENJAMIN SPARKS migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1069). He signed his name with an "X."

MOSES SPARKS came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. In 1850 he received a certificate from Ward for 640 acres, which he sold. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1595).

RICHARD SPARKS moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1594). He signed his name with an "X."

JOHN M. SPEARMAN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward

in 1850, but apparently the certificate was never used. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 221) as a 23-year-old school teacher, born in Tennessee.

ELIZA W. SPENCER was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which was approved by the investigating board in Cooke County. Since her claim was later disallowed, it is doubtful that she was a bona fide colonist.

MAJOR W. SPENCER came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, part of which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1388). A Major H. Spencer is listed on the Dallas County census for 1850 (family No. 276) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with three children. Apparently he migrated from Illinois. A Major Spencer is also listed on the Dallas County census for 1850 (family No. 304) as a 54-year-old farmer, born in Virginia.

WILLIAM SPENCER came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a family man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in two 320 acre tracts in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 1690 and 2556). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 308) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with two children. He signed his name with an "X."

JOHN SPOON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (160 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 4605; 160 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 4135; 48 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 5093) and in Ellis County (272 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 3753).

The heirs of ELIAS SPRAY were issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County, which they patented in Montague County (Fannin Third Class No. 1592). Their claim was later disallowed.

EDWARD FAYETTE SPRINGER arrived in the colony as a single man but married prior to July 1, 1845. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1522). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 283) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with two children.

WILLIAM SPROWLS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853. He patented 480 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1386) and sold the remaining portion of the certificate unlocated. It was later patented

in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Nos. 3188 and 3614). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 269) as a 31-year-old carpenter, born in Kentucky.

JOHN H. SPRUCE migrated to the colony in 1847 as a family man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1603). He signed Ward's list with an "X."

CLARINDA SQUIRES came to the colony as a widow with three children prior to 1843 and settled west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. She died before 1850, and Phoebe Evans, her mother, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, which her heirs patented in Dallas County (143 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 4012; 497 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 4907).

JOHN STADDIN arrived in the colony in June, 1846, with his family. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2076). He is listed on the 1850 census as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with three children. Apparently he migrated from Illinois.

THOMAS STALLCUP came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1525). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 178) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children. Apparently he migrated from Arkansas.

GEORGE W. STAMPS moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He received a certificate from Ward in 1850 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1023). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 226) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

The heirs of JASON STAMPS were issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which they patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1043).

JOHN STAMPS migrated to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 572). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 226) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

POLLY STAMPS arrived in the colony as a widow with two daughters prior to July 1, 1848. She reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which she patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 571). She is listed on the 1850 census

(Grayson County, family No. 226) as a 56-year-old widow, born in Virginia. Apparently she came to Texas from Tennessee. She was illiterate.

MARY STANDIFER came to the colony before July 1, 1844, as a widow with two children, one of whom was adopted. She settled on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. She was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which she patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1065).

DAVID STANG moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres. Apparently the certificate was never used.

JOHN S. STANG (STONG? STRONG?) migrated to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1246).

HARRIS STANLEY arrived in the colony as a single man before July 1, 1845. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had married prior to the closing date of the colony and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1279). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 24) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with two children. He was illiterate.

JEREMIAH STANLEY signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a single colonist. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1288). He signed Ward's list with an "X."

JOSEPH STANLEY came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man but evidently left without receiving a land certificate.

MYNYARD G. STANLEY moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1287). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 17) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

PAGE STANLEY signed Barksdale's list for July 1, 1845, as a family man. In 1850 he received a certificate for 640 acres from Ward, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1152). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 11) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children. Apparently he migrated from Missouri.

ABNER GOLSON STAPP came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1020).

ANDREW STAPP arrived in the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man and settled on a company survey. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1044). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 167) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with eight children. Apparently he moved to Texas from Missouri.

BENJAMIN F. STAPP moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, part of which he sold. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1150). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 167) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

ISAAC NEWTON STAPP was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1404).

WILLIAM J. STAPP migrated to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1149). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 167) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

JAMES STARRETT came to the colony before July 1, 1844, and settled west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres as a family man by the county court of Ellis County in 1853. He patented 197 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 5194 and 5408) and 320 acres in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 2442).

ELISHA STAVEY (STOREY?) signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

A. P. STEEL was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but since his claim was disallowed in 1857, is is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

JOHN P. STEEL migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold. It was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1295).

JOSEPH STEEL reported to Ward in 1850 that he had arrived in the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1269).

ABSALEM STEPHENS was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Ellis County in 1853. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1216).

ANDREW J. STEPHENS was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Ellis County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1215).

JOHN STEPHENS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Ellis County in 1853. Land Office records indicate that he sold a 640 acre certificate, which was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1691), and also another 640 acre certificate, which was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1214). He is listed on the 1850 census (Navarro County, page 216) as a 33-year-old farmer, with seven children. Born in Virginia, he apparently came to Texas from Missouri.

THOMAS STEPHENS came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man. In 1850 he reported to Ward and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he later patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 1302). He signed his name with an "X."

WILLIAM H. STEPHENS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Ellis County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1213). Since his claim was disallowed in 1857, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist. He is listed on the 1850 census (Navarro County, page 216) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Indiana, with two children. Apparently he came to Texas from Arkansas.

JOHN P. STEPHENSON signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single man but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JOSIAH STEPHENSON came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845. In 1853 his heirs were issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County, but the certificate was apparently never used.

P. M. STEPHENSON signed Barksdale's list of colonists in July, 1845, as a single man but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

WILLIAM B. STEPHENSON came to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a single man. He was issued certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but the certificate was never used.

JEREMIAH TAYLOR STEWARD (STEWART) moved to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1520). Land Office records in-

dicating that he also patented an additional 480 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 2433 and 3665). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 29) as a 40-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with five children. Apparently he migrated from Missouri.

JOEL F. STEWART arrived in the colony with his family prior to July, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1151). An R. F. Stewart is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 88) as 48 years old, born in Kentucky, with three children. Apparently he migrated from Missouri.

SAMUEL STEWART came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was living on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2324). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 320) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with three children.

WILLIAM T. STEWART came to the colony as a single man but married before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres. He patented 260.8 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2054) and sold the remainder of the certificate unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (320 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 1594) and in Tarrant and Parker counties (59.2 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 4941). He is listed on the 1850 census as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee. He had four children (Dallas County, family No. 123).

GEORGE STINNETT moved to the colony as a single man and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County before July 1, 1844. Evidently he left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN STINNETT migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Apparently he left before being issued a land certificate.

ALFRED STINSON was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2644). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 246) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

J. D. STOCKS (STRODE?) signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a family man but evidently left without receiving a land certificate.

SAMUEL C. STOCKTON moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. His widow, Martilla Glover Stockton, was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850. Stockton's heirs later patented 400 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2208) and 240 acres in Tarrant County

(Robertson Third Class No. 1593). According to Barksdale's report for July, 1844, Stockton's home was located on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County.

THOMAS STOKES arrived in the colony in 1844 as a single man but died before 1850. Calvin G. Cole, the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850, which Stokes's heirs patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1654).

JAMES STONE came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a single man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1551).

MARY STONE—*see* MARY BROWN.

SIMS STOTTS settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County prior to July 1, 1844, but evidently left without receiving any land.

PETER STOUT came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was living on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1973). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 184) as a 38-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with four children. Apparently he came to Texas from Missouri.

PETER B. STOUT came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Susanna Stout, his widow, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Stout's heirs patented 640 acres, half in Dallas County and half in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1688).

ISAAC STOVER signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a single colonist but apparently left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN STOVER migrated to the colony as a family man and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County before July 1, 1844. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was living on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 3921). He signed his name with an "X."

ELIZABETH STRALY came to the colony as a widow with two children prior to July 1, 1845. She was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850. Land Office records indicate that she patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2057), 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 2011), and another 320 acres in Dallas County (Fannin Third Class No. 2011). She signed Ward's list with an "X."

GORDON A. STRAUGHAN (STRANGHAM?) migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for

640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 935). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 85) as 39 years old, born in North Carolina, with three children. Apparently he migrated from Tennessee.

D. C. STRICKLAND's heirs were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which they patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2815).

DANIEL STRICKLAND came to the colony as a single man but married before July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1515). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 154) as a 27-year-old justice of the peace, born in Missouri.

JOHN STRICKLAND migrated to the colony as a family man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County before July 1, 1844. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 1516 and 3545). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 4) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with three children.

HIRAM STRONG moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man but died before 1850. Anna Strong, his widow, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Strong's heirs patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1593). Anna Strong is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 21) as a 46-year-old widow, with five children. Born in Pennsylvania, she migrated to Texas from Illinois.

ROBERT STUBBLEFIELD signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN STUTTS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Parker County in 1853, but since the certificate was never approved nor was any land patented, it is doubtful that Stutts was a bona fide colonist. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 207) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with four children and five slaves.

HENRY SUGGS came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, part of which he sold. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1689). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 184) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JAMES SULLIVAN was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which was approved by the investigating board in Cooke County. He sold the

certificate and it was later patented in Baylor County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 3878 and 3941). In 1857 his claim was disallowed, and it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

ELIJAH SUTHERLAND was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Cooke County (320 acres, Fannin Third Class No. 1874) and in Tarrant County (320 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 4587).

GEORGE SUTHERLAND was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County, which was later approved. His heirs patented 192 acres in Hood County (Robertson Third Class No. 5134).

EDMOND SUTTON came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Sarah Sutton, his widow, was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which Sutton's heirs patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 967). Sarah Sutton is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 58) as a 58-year-old widow. Born in Virginia, she apparently migrated from Illinois.

JAMES SUTTON moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. His widow, Mary Sutton, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and Sutton's heirs patented 628 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1514). Mary Sutton is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 57) as a 38-year-old widow, with two children. Born in Tennessee, she apparently migrated to Texas from Illinois.

JESSE SUTTON migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man and settled on a company survey. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold. It was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1513). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 61) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with four children.

JOSEPH SUTTON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. A Joseph Lutton was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Denton County in 1853. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 2044 and 2376).

VINCENT R. SUTTON came to the colony as a single man but married before July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1512). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 58) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

JOEL SYKES migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued a certificate

for 320 acres by Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2013).

GEORGE SYMS moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was living on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 320 acres. In 1853 he was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County. He patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2055) and 160 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 3568). He sold the remaining 160 acre certificate and it was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2468). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 93) as a 48-year-old shoemaker, born in England.

HILYARD TACKITT signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a family colonist but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

DAVID TANNEHILL came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1443). He is listed on the 1850 census both in Denton County (family No. 35) and in Tarrant County (page 184) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Alabama, with two children. Apparently he migrated from Arkansas. He was illiterate.

JAMES N. TANNEHILL moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man but died before 1850. David Tannehill, his brother, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Tannehill's heirs patented 310 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1527).

LEWIS TAUZY (TANZY?) migrated to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1599).

WILLIAM A. TAUZY (TANZY?) came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man but died before 1850. His widow, Liddy Tauzy, was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850. Tauzy's heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1528).

JOHN A. TAYLOR migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1155). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 195) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Alabama, with three children. Apparently he came to Texas from Arkansas.

PLEASANT TAYLOR moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a family man and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres. He patented 638 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third

Class No. 1396). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 178) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with five children. Apparently he came to Texas from Illinois.

WILLIAM TEAL came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1235). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Cooke County, family No. 8) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee. He was illiterate.

EDWARD S. TERRELL was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, which he patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 1314 and 2493). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 177) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with two children.

JOHN L. TERRY came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1117).

ALEXANDER A. THOMAS arrived in the colony in 1844 as a single man. According to Barksdale's report for July, 1844, his home was located on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that his land was on an old survey and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2132). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 110) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

DAVID G. THOMAS signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family man. In 1853 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County. Apparently the certificate was never used.

ELLIS C. THOMAS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had married before July 1, 1848, and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Fannin Third Class No. 1113 and Robertson Third Class No. 1257). A C. J. Thomas is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 135) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children. Apparently he migrated from Missouri.

ISAAC T. THOMAS was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County as a single man. Apparently he married prior to July 1, 1848, since in 1850 Ward issued him a certificate for 640 acres as a family man. He later patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1526).

JAMES M. THOMAS was issued two certificates for 320 acres each by the county court of Grayson County, both of which he sold unlocated. One certificate was later patented in Grayson County (Fan-

nin Third Class No. 1924), and the other was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2316).

JESSE F. THOMAS came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 140). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 44) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

JOHN THOMAS moved to the colony before July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was a family man and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, 532 acres of which he patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2059). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 147) as a 56-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children. Apparently he migrated from Missouri.

JOHN C. THOMAS signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family man. Although he apparently was not issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, he sold a certificate for 640 acres which was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1930). A John Thomas is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 298) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

JOHN P. THOMAS came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. John Thomas, his father, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Thomas' heirs patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1429).

JOHN W. THOMAS moved to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1445).

JONATHAN G. THOMAS came to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, and settled west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. Evidently he left before receiving a land certificate. He was listed by Barksdale in 1844 as a family man.

JOSEPH A. THOMAS (TOMMES?) signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single man. In 1853 he was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class Nos. 2738 and 2780).

WILLIAM H. THOMASON was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1665).

ALEXANDER THOMPSON moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man but died before 1850. Uriah Burns, the administrator

of his estate, was issued a certificate by Ward, and Thompson's heirs patented 307 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 3358 and 5029).

JAMES G. THOMPSON settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County with his family prior to July 1, 1844. He later became the first county judge of Grayson County. In 1850 he reported to Ward that he was living on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1281). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 214) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in South Carolina, with three children and four slaves. Apparently he migrated from Arkansas.

PLEASANT THOMPSON came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 582). He signed his name with an "X."

THOMAS A. THOMPSON was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. Although his claim was disallowed in 1857, he apparently patented 480 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 5101).

WILLIAM THOMPSON moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Nancy Burns Thompson, his widow, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Thompson's heirs patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 586).

WILLIAM M. THOMPSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 307.8 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1336).

ACHILLIS THORNHILL was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853. Since his claim was disallowed in 1857, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

JOHN THORNHILL was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he sold. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2646). Since his claim was disallowed in 1857, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

FILLIMICUS THORNTON came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a single man but evidently left without receiving a land certificate.

JAMES W. THROCKMORTON was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. The certificate was patented in Young County (Fannin Third Class No. 998). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 38) as a 28-year-old physician, born in Tennessee, with one child. Apparently he migrated from Illinois.

ROBERT W. THROCKMORTON was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Denton County in 1853. The certificate was later approved and was sold unlocated. It was patented in Tarrant County (160 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 4987) and in Parker County (160 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 3277).

CHARLES M. THROOP moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Lucinda Throop, his widow, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Throop's heirs patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1801). Lucinda Throop is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 177) as a 36-year-old widow, with two children. She was born in Tennessee.

FRANCIS THROOP came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. His widow, Hannah Throop, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Throop's heirs patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1889). Hannah Throop is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 176) as a 52-year-old widow, born in South Carolina. She apparently migrated from Missouri.

JEFFERSON TILLY migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had married prior to July 1, 1848, and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 4501 and Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1986). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 439) as a 34-year-old farmer, with one child, born in Tennessee.

LEWIS G. TINSLEY came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man and settled on a company survey. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1444).

WILLIAM TRAUGHBER moved to the colony before July 1, 1848, but died prior to 1850. George W. Baird, the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Traughber's heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1104) and 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1962.)

CONRAD (COON ROD?) TRAVIS signed Barksdale's list as a family man in July, 1845. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres in 1853 by the county court of Collin County, but his claim was later disallowed. Land Office records indicate that he sold a certificate on which 415 acres were patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2492).

JAMES S. TRAVIS came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a family man. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, but his claim was disallowed in 1857.

WILLIAM A. TRAVIS signed Barksdale's list as a single man prior to July, 1845. In 1853 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County. His claim was refuted in 1857.

CRAWFORD TREESE came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a single man. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had married before July 1, 1848, and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (288 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 1653) and in Johnson County (351 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 2505). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 120) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with one child. He was illiterate.

ALLEN S. TRIMBLE moved to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1395). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 389) as a 31-year-old farmer, with one child, born in Kentucky.

WILLIAM A. TRIMBLE arrived in the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1394). Apparently he was also issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Tarrant County. He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 139) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

WILLIAM C. TRIMBLE came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (150.5 acres, Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2058) and in Tarrant County (489.5 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 1393). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 388) as a 46-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

P. M. TRUITT was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853. Although the certificate was later approved, apparently it was never patented.

WILLIAM TRUNER was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County as a single man. Apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

AMOS B. TUCKER was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. Since his claim was later refuted, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

ANDREW JACKSON TUCKER signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1158). Evidently he was also issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. He is listed on the 1850 census of Collin County (family No. 130) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Missouri.

DAVID MARTIN TUCKER moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1159). He signed his name with an "X."

HENRY TUCKER migrated to the colony before July 1, 1845, as a family man. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had seven children and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1157). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 23) as a 63-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina. He migrated from Missouri. He was illiterate.

HENRY H. TUCKER signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family man. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850. He patented 317 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1156) and sold the remaining portion of the certificate unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1156). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 135) as a 39-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with six children. He apparently migrated to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN S. TUCKER came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1652). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 212) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with four children. He apparently migrated from Missouri. He was illiterate.

MALACHI TUCKER moved to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1845. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 964). He signed Ward's list with an "X."

ROBERT R. TUCKER signed Barksdale's list for July, 1845, as a single colonist. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Dallas County (160 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 3041; 364 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 3631) and in Ellis County (116 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 2690). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 250) as a 47-year-old Methodist minister, born in North Carolina, with three children. The family apparently migrated from Illinois.

SAMUEL TUCKER settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County as a single man prior to July 1, 1844. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1734). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family 432) as 25 years old, born in Ohio.

WILLIAM B. TUCKER came to the colony as a single man prior to July, 1845. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850, part of which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1160). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Collin County, family No. 134) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with one child.

WILLIAM L. TUCKER was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2752). Since his claim was disallowed by the investigating committee's report in 1857, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

HENRY P. TUGGLE moved to the colony as a family man in 1847. He reported to Ward in 1850 that his land was on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres. Apparently he patented only 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2287). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 133) as a 30-year-old blacksmith, born in Virginia.

JOHN TUNEY was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be a family man living at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. In 1850, however, Ward issued him a certificate for 320 acres as a single man. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1606). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 288) as a 31-year-old carpenter, with two children. Born in Kentucky, he apparently migrated to Texas from Illinois.

WILLIAM C. TUNNELL came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1853 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1516). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 173) as a 30-year-old laborer, born in Tennessee.

ELIAS T. (D?) TURNER signed Barksdale's list as a single man in July, 1845, but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

HENRY B. TURNER came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Denton County in 1853, which his heirs patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1763).

JOHN B. TURNER moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1845. In 1846 he was named first deputy clerk of Grayson County, but apparently he never received any land as a colonist.

JOSEPH T. TURNER migrated to the colony as a family man and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County prior to July, 1844. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Denton County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later

patented in Denton County (320 acres, Fannin Third Class No. 1964) and in Tarrant County (320 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 3643).

LEVI TURNER came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2190). He signed his name with an "X."

RICHARD D. TURNER moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1214). He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 29) as a 42-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with nine children. He apparently moved to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM R. TURNER migrated to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1845. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2060). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 26) as a 46-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with two children. The family came to Texas from Missouri.

CIRUS (SYRUS) UNDERWOOD moved to the colony prior to July, 1843, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County as a family man. He died before 1850, and Fanny Underwood, his widow, was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850. The certificate was patented by Underwood's heirs in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1234).

EDWARD (EDMUND?) UNDERWOOD came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Fielding Bacon, the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Underwood's heirs patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 1690 and 3809).

NORMAN UNDERWOOD came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He was issued a certificate by the county court of Dallas County in 1853 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1884).

MOSES H. USHER came to the colony as a family man prior to July, 1845, but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES H. VADEN moved to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1302). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 254) as a 43-year-old saddler, born in Tennessee, with eight children.

HIRAM VAIL arrived in the colony as a single man before July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He reported to Ward that he had married prior to July 1, 1848, and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1685, 160 acres; Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2061, 480 acres). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 390) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with one child. He was illiterate.

WILLIAM L. VALENTINE came to the colony as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County before July 1, 1844. Apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

CHARLES KING VANCE migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1529). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 269) as a 27-year-old carpenter, born in Illinois, with six children.

DAVID VANCE signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a single man. In 1850 he was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward. In 1853 he was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County, which was disallowed in 1857. Records indicate, however, that he sold a certificate for 320 acres which was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 581), and that he patented 160 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 4029) and 160 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 4065). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 221) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children. He apparently migrated from Missouri. He was illiterate.

FOUNTAIN J. VANCE came to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a single man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1076). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 271) as a 25-year-old surveyor, born in Missouri.

JAMES G. VANCE migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 2466). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 272) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with one child.

JOHN N. (U?) VANCE came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was living on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 562). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 270) as a 39-year-old preacher, born in Kentucky, with nine children. He migrated from Missouri to Illinois and then to Texas.

MARY VANCE (FREEMAN) was issued a certificate by the county court of Grayson County for 640 acres, which she sold. It was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1303).

THOMAS VANCE arrived in the colony prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1105). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 271) as a 65-year-old carpenter, born in Georgia, with three children. He apparently moved to Texas from Missouri.

ANDREW VAN SLYKE moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and subsequently patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1213). He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 10) as a 53-year-old farmer, born in New York, with four children. He came to Texas from Arkansas.

ANDREW H. VAN SLYKE moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Andrew Van Slyke, his father, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Van Slyke's heirs patented 320 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1212).

LUCY VAUGHAN came to the colony as a widow with two children prior to July 1, 1848. She reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which she patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1563). She is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 260) as a 36-year-old widow, born in Missouri, with four children. She was illiterate.

JESSE VENTERS moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

STEPHEN A. VENTERS came to the colony before July, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 320 acres, 240 acres of which he patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 952). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1762). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 77) as a 25-year-old horse trader, born in North Carolina. He was married in 1850.

THOMAS VERNAY arrived in the colony in 1846 as a single man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1260). He was also issued a 320 acre certificate by the county court of Dallas County in 1853 and apparently sold half of it unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2877). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 363) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in New York, with one child.

ALLEN VESTELL migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 915). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 138) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina. Apparently he came to Texas in 1844, returned to Missouri in 1847, and came back to Texas in 1848.

JAMES VIVIAN came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Apparently he left the colony without receiving a land certificate.

JOHN VIVIAN moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, and settled in old Nacogdoches County on White Rock Creek as a single man. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

THACKER VIVIAN migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Apparently he left before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN WAGGONER (WAGNER) was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be a family man living in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1633).

PETER WAGGONER came to the colony as a family man and settled in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County prior to July 1, 1844. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Denton County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1531).

JEREMIAH WAGNER arrived in the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a widower with four children. He died before 1850, and Leonard Searcy, the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which Wagner's heirs patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1548).

The heirs of FRANCIS M. WALES were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which they patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2214).

ALBERT GALLATIN WALKER arrived in the colony as a single man in June, 1846, and married the daughter of another colonist in 1847. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres. He appealed Ward's decision and was issued another certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Dallas County. He patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1798). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 173) as a 41-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with one child.

HENDERSON C. WALKER came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches

County. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1546).

ISAAC B. WALKER migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 592 and 1349). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 176) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children. The family migrated from Illinois.

JOEL WALKER moved to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 63 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2331) and 577 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1399). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 371) as a 54-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee. He signed his name with an "X."

LONDON C. WALKER was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be a family man living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1678).

THOMAS E. WALKER came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1202).

WILLIAM J. WALKER moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man and settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1527). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 383) as a 52-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children.

SAMUEL WALL signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a single colonist but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

AUSTIN C. WAMPLER arrived in the colony in 1847 as a single man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1398). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 280) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

DAVID J. WAMPLER was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Ellis County in 1853. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1775).

MARTIN J. S. WAMPLER moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 305).

THOMAS JEFFERSON WAMPLER arrived in the colony in 1847 with his family. In 1850 he reported to Ward and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (300 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 1400; 340 acres, Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2877½). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 280) as a 43-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with nine children. He apparently migrated from Indiana.

VALENTINE WAMPLER came to the colony as a family man prior to July, 1845. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 550 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1543). The remainder of the certificate was sold and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2064). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 325) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with two children. He apparently migrated from Illinois.

WILLIAM R. WAMPLER arrived in the colony in 1847 as a single man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1397). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 12) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He was married in 1850.

HENRY WAND came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a family man and settled on a company survey. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1621). He is listed on the census of 1850 as a 32-year-old mason, born in England, with three children. He apparently migrated from Arkansas (Ellis County, page 277).

JOHN F. WARD signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 434). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 208) as a 40-year-old carpenter, born in Ohio, with two children.

HEZEKIAH WARDEN was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853. Although the certificate was sold and was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 2692 and 2777), Warden's claim was disallowed in 1857. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 55) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with six children. The family came to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN WARDEN arrived in the colony prior to July, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he sold un-

located. It was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1055). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 58) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Missouri, with five children. He was illiterate.

WILLIAMS WARDEN was reported by Barksdale in 1844 to be a family man living on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 898). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 85) as a 75-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina. He was illiterate.

MAHALY WARNER—*see* MAHALY LYNCH.

ALEXANDER C. WARREN was issued a certificate by the county court of Denton County and was later approved by the investigating board. The certificate was sold unlocated and 307 acres were later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 2852 and 3389). Warren also patented 160 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 2395).

WILLIAM H. WARREN came to the colony prior to July 1, 1845, as a family man but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

LYDIA JANE WARWICK was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Ellis County in 1853, which she sold unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 4903).

SALLY ANN WASH arrived in the colony before July, 1848, as a widow with four children. She reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which she sold unlocated. It was later patented in Young County (Fannin Third Class No. 995). She is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 144) as a 47-year-old widow, born in Kentucky with four children.

WILLIAM A. WATKINS moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, half of which he patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1242). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold and was later patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1242). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 283) as a 39-year-old grocer, born in North Carolina, with three children. The family moved to Texas from Missouri.

WILLIAM B. WATKINS came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He was issued a certificate from Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. A tract of 480 acres was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1620).

JAMES R. WATSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He reported to

Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1194). He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 270) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

JOAB WATSON moved to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, half of which he patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1790). The remaining portion of the certificate was sold and was later patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 3354). He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 270) as a 46-year-old farmer, born in Maryland, with six children. He apparently came to Texas from Illinois.

JOSIAH WATSON was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, but since his claim was disallowed in 1857, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 110) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

MORTON WATSON reported to Ward in 1850 that he had moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres. In 1853 he was issued another certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Grayson County, which was later disallowed by the investigating committee. He sold a certificate for 320 acres unlocated and it was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1313). He also patented 128 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 2123). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 115) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky. He was illiterate.

PAUL WATSON was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. Since his claim was refuted by the investigating committee in 1857, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

HARDIN WEATHERFORD was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1687). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 300) as a 16-year-old farmer, born in Illinois.

JEFFERSON WEATHERFORD arrived in the colony in June, 1846, with his family. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1511). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 300) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children. He apparently moved to Texas from Illinois.

ANDRAS J. WEAVER came to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, as a single man and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He apparently left before receiving a land certificate.

DANIEL WEAVER came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Ellis County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, which he patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1498). He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 265) as a 58-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children. He apparently migrated from Alabama.

SAMUEL WEAVER moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Apparently he left the colony without receiving a land certificate.

GEORGE WEBB was reported in 1844 by Barksdale to be living on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County as a single man. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

HENRY T. WEBB was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. He patented 173 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2896).

ISAAC B. WEBB arrived in the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 633 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2103). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 446) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children.

ELISUR D. WEBSTER came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres. He was issued another certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853. He patented 312 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1216) and 328 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1216). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 165) as a 51-year-old carpenter, born in Massachusetts (Mississippi?), with four children. He apparently moved to Texas from Missouri.

S. S. WEEVER was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, but his claim was disallowed by the investigating committee in 1857. It is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

JOHN WELCH was issued a certificate by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, but since the certificate was never approved nor was any land patented, it is doubtful that he had a legitimate claim.

PETER T. WELCH was issued a certificate by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853. The certificate was sold and a tract of 307 acres was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2547).

WILLIAM WELCH moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled west of the Trinity in old Robertson Coun-

ty. He was issued a certificate by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in two 320 acre tracts in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 2546 and 4312).

JAMES A. (S?) WELDON settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County as a family man prior to July 1, 1844. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was living on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres. Apparently the certificate was never used. He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 71) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas, with one child.

WILLIAM B. WELDON moved to the colony as a single man before July, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 957). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 72) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Arkansas. He signed Ward's list with an "X."

NELSON WELLS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853. Since his claim was disallowed by the investigating committee in 1857 and no land was ever patented, it is doubtful that he had a legitimate claim.

PHILIP T. WELLS was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1209).

AARON WEST signed Barksdale's list of colonists in July, 1845, as a family man. Although he did not receive a certificate from Ward in 1850, Land Office records show that he patented 48 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 4000), sold a certificate for 320 acres which was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 715), and sold another certificate on which 134 acres were patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 2659). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 213) as a 36-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with four children. He migrated from Arkansas.

JAMES WEST signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a single colonist but reported to Ward in 1850 that he was a family man. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2182). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 76) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Ohio, with one child.

JOSHUA WEST came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but married before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 573). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson

County, family No. 138) as a 31-year-old sheriff, born in Illinois, with one child. He became Grayson County's first deputy sheriff in 1846.

MICHAEL WEST arrived in the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a widower with two daughters and one son. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 904). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 13) as a 56-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky.

MICHEL P. WEST came to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and received a certificate for 320 acres, which his heirs patented later in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1282). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 12) as a 23-year-old farmer, born in Ohio.

ROBERT J. WEST migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2104). He is listed on the census of 1850 (Dallas County, family No. 197) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children.

SAMUEL WEST arrived in the colony as a single man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County prior to July 1, 1844. His heirs were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, which they patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2636).

THOMAS A. WEST moved to the colony before July, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County as a family man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1537). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 106) as a 46-year-old farmer, with six children. Born in North Carolina, he apparently migrated to Texas from Illinois.

VINSON WEST was reported by Barksdale in July, 1845, as a family colonist. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

ABNER WETHERLY came to the colony as a widower with five children prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. The administrator of his estate and guardian of his heirs, James S. Weldon, was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850. Wetherly's heirs later patented 480 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 3544).

JOSEPH H. WETHERSPOON arrived in the colony as a single man prior to July, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Ellis County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1499).

He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 265) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, and apparently migrating from Missouri. Evidently he had married since his arrival in the colony, since the census enumerator listed four children in his family.

DAVID WETSEL moved to the colony before July, 1848, as a single man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1083). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 98) as a 25-year-old carpenter, born in Ohio.

HENRY WETSEL arrived in the colony prior to July, 1848, his wife following in the fall of 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 that his land was on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 947). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 98) as a 58-year-old carpenter, born in Pennsylvania, with three grown children.

JAMES WETSEL came to the colony before July, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1403). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 98) as a 20-year-old teamster, born in Illinois. He signed his name with an "X."

LEWIS WETSEL moved to the colony prior to July, 1848, as a single man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1084). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 98) as a 23-year-old cabinet maker, born in Illinois. He was illiterate.

PETER WETSEL arrived in the colony prior to 1848 as a family man. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was living on a 320 acre company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres. Part of the certificate was sold and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 992). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 107) as a 31-year-old carpenter, born in Pennsylvania, with three children. He apparently moved to Texas from Arkansas.

WILLIAM C. WHARTON was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Cooke County in 1853, which was later approved. In 1857, however, the investigating committee disallowed his claim. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 11) as a 28-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children. He apparently came to Texas from Arkansas.

WILLIAM W. WHEAT was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 2647). In 1857 his claim was refuted by the investigating com-

mittee. He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 9) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Alabama, with five children. He apparently moved to Texas in 1844 from Arkansas.

JAMES N. WHEELER came to the colony prior to July, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Grayson County (218 acres, Fannin Third Class No. 4226) and in Cooke County (102 acres, Fannin Third Class No. 4536).

THOMAS WHEELER moved to the colony before July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1164). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 38) as a 44-year-old farmer, with seven children. Born in Kentucky, he apparently moved to Texas from Illinois.

CHARLES WHELOCK came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1844, but died before 1850. J. R. O'Neal, the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Wheelock's heirs patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1236). According to Barksdale's report for July, 1844, Wheelock's home was at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County.

NAPOLEON WHELOCK moved to the colony as a single man before July, 1844, and settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

ROBERT WHELOCK migrated to the colony before July, 1848, as a single man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1237). He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 3) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with one child.

ROBERT C. WHISENAUNT (WHISENANT) was reported by Barksdale in 1844 as a family man living in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1554). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 244) as a 39-year-old farmer, with seven children. Born in Georgia, he apparently moved to Arkansas, then to Missouri, and then to Texas.

SAMUEL WHITAKER moved to the colony prior to July, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 634 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 920). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 40) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with two children. He migrated from Missouri.

ARCHIBALD WHITE was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be a family man living on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Collin County, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Young County (Fannin Third Class No. 996). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 60) as A. O. White, a 25-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children. He apparently migrated from Missouri. He was illiterate.

COLEMAN WHITE was issued a certificate by the county court of Denton County for 320 acres, which was later approved. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (160 acres, Fannin Third Class No. 3381) and in Denton County (160 acres, Fannin Third Class No. 3499).

GEORGE WHITE came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Collin County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 994). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 100) as a 29-year-old surveyor, born in Massachusetts.

JOHN WHITE moved to the colony as a family man before July, 1848. He reported to Ward that he was living on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1534). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 31) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Germany, with two children. Evidently he married an American. He was illiterate.

THOMAS WHITE came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1991). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 181) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

WILLIAM O. WHITE signed Barksdale's list of colonists in July, 1845, as a single man but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

ETHELDRED WHITLY migrated to the colony prior to July, 1848, as a family man and settled on a company survey. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 955). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 104) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with six children. He apparently moved to Texas from Arkansas.

JONAS WHITTAKER arrived in the colony before July, 1848, as a family man and was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 905 and 1730). He is listed on

the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 56) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with three children. He moved to Texas from Missouri. He signed his name with an "X."

COONROD WIGGINS came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a family man but died before 1850. George Deister, the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Wiggins' heirs patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1184).

EDWARD WILBURN moved to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but died before 1850. John Neely Bryan, the attorney for his heirs, was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850. Wilburn's heirs patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 1746 and 3190). He was illiterate.

EDWARD WILBURN reported to Ward in 1850 that he had come to the colony in 1845 with his family. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2193). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 107) as a 45-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with eight children. He apparently came to Texas from Missouri.

HIRAM WILBURN was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be a family man living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he had arrived in May, 1844, and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2062).

HIRAM WILBURN, JR., signed Barksdale's report of 1845 with an "X." He was able to sign his name, however, on Ward's certificate. As a single man he was awarded 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1402). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 384) as a 25-year-old laborer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

J. S. WILBURN was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. Since his claim was disallowed by the investigating committee in 1857, it is doubtful that he was a bona fide colonist.

ROBERT WILBURN reported to Ward in 1850 that he had come to the colony in 1844 as a family man. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2139). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 103) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with eight children. He apparently moved to Texas from Missouri. He was illiterate.

DANNY WILCOX signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family man but evidently left the colony before being issued a land certificate.

GEORGE WILCOX moved to the colony as a single man prior to July, 1844, and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. He died before 1850, and Joseph Wilcox, his brother, was

issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850. Wilcox' heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 1622 and 2676).

JACOB WILEY settled on a company survey in present Dallas County as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He received a certificate from Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2063). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 184) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

McKENZIE WILHITE came to the colony before July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. Jeremie H. Wilson, the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Wilhite's heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1632).

WILLIAM WILHITE signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a single man. He died before 1850, and Jeremiah H. Wilson, the administrator of his estate, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850. Wilhite's heirs patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1613).

ROBERT WILLETE (WILHITE?) came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1844, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS moved to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1845. According to Land Office records, he sold a certificate for 640 acres, which was later patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 725). He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 229) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with five children. He apparently came to Texas from Missouri.

GRAFTON WILLIAMS migrated to the colony prior to July 1, 1844, as a family man and settled on the East Fork of the Trinity in old Fannin County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that his land was on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1061). He signed his name with an "X."

P. W. WILLIAMS was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be a family man living west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. Land Office records show that a D. W. Williams sold two 320 acre certificates, which were later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class Nos. 684 and 714).

RODDERICK Y. WILLIAMS came to the colony as a single man before July, 1845, but evidently left without receiving a land certificate. He signed Barksdale's list in 1845 with an "X."

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS reported to Ward in 1850 that he had arrived in the colony prior to July, 1848, and had settled on a company survey in present Dallas County. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres,

which he patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2102). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 447) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children.

FRANCIS C. WILMETH moved to the colony as a family man prior to July, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 640 acres, part of which he sold. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1163). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 184) as a 44-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with five children. He moved to Texas from Arkansas.

JOSEPH B. WILMETH migrated to the colony before July 1, 1848, as a family man with ten children. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 943). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 102) as a 42-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with eleven children. Apparently the family came from Arkansas.

MANSEL W. WILMETH came to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 4837 and 5007). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 102) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee. Apparently he moved to Texas from Arkansas.

AARON B. WILSON arrived in the colony prior to July, 1845, as a single man but married before July, 1848. He reported this to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1623). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 43) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

ALEXANDER WILSON was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850 as a single man coming to the colony before July, 1848. He patented 320 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1634). He signed his name with an "X."

ANDREW J. WILSON came to the colony as a single man before July, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 that his land was on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1258).

DAVID WILSON migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 1614). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 33) as a 65-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina. Apparently the family came from Tennessee.

DAVID C. WILSON moved to the colony as a family man prior to July, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 that his land was on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he pat-

ented in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 925). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 34) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with five children.

GEORGE A. WILSON reported to Ward in 1850 that he had arrived in the colony before July, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1166). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 44) as a 20-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

GULAUVER WILSON migrated to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class Nos. 5312 and 5354). He signed his name with an "X."

HARVEY G. WILSON came to the colony prior to July, 1848, as a single man. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1259). He was illiterate.

HENRY R. WILSON migrated to the colony before July, 1848, as a family man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1215). He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 27) as a 48-year-old farmer, born in Virginia.

JACKSON WILSON signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family man but evidently left before receiving a land certificate.

JAMES WILSON arrived in the colony prior to July, 1845, as a family man. He reported to Ward in 1850 that his land was on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1735). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 66) as a 36-year-old farmer, with three children and two slaves. He was born in Tennessee and apparently migrated from there.

JEREMIAH H. WILSON signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family man. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1021). A J. Wilson is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 145) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with five children. Apparently the family came from Missouri.

JOHN H. WILSON was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Grayson County in 1853. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Collin County (560 acres, Fannin Third Class No. 1736; 80 acres, Fannin Third Class No. 2262). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 58) as a 27-year-old physician, born in Tennessee, with four slaves. Apparently he came to Texas in 1842.

JOSEPH WILSON came to the colony as a family man before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640

acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1793). He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 278) as a 55-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with three children. Apparently the family came from Missouri.

LEONIDAS WILSON reported to Ward in 1850 that he had come to the colony before July, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County (153.5 acres, Fannin Third Class No. 2677; 166 acres, Fannin Third Class No. 910). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 147) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee. He was married in 1850.

PLEASANT WILSON came to the colony as a widower with three daughters. He was issued a certificate and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 625). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 108) as a 45-year-old widower, with three daughters.

RICHARD WILSON moved to the colony as a family man prior to July, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1576). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 61) as a 37-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with three children. Apparently he migrated from Missouri.

ROBERT WILSON was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Ellis County in 1853. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Wise and Montague counties (Fannin Third Class No. 1304).

SAMUEL S. WILSON migrated to the colony as a family man before July, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1496) and 320 acres in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 1495). He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 274) as a 35-year-old blacksmith, born in New York, with one child. Apparently the family came from Illinois.

THOMAS C. WILSON arrived in the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward that his land was on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold. The certificate was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 959). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 104) as a 44-year-old blacksmith, born in North Carolina, with three children. Apparently he migrated to Texas from Louisiana.

WHITSON W. WILSON settled in the colony before July, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and his heirs later patented 320 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 960). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 104) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina. He was illiterate.

WILLIAM B. WILSON signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a single man. He patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 892). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 258) as a 28-year-old blacksmith, born in Indiana. Apparently he migrated from Missouri.

WILLIAM C. WILSON moved to the colony as a family man prior to July, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Grayson County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Grayson County (Fannin Third Class No. 928). He is listed on the 1850 census (Grayson County, family No. 32) as a 40-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with five children.

WILLIAM S. (L?) WILSON arrived in the colony before July, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Dallas County (92.5 acres, Robertson Third Class No. 1686; 227.5 acres, Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2065). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 281) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

JOHN J. WINGFIELD settled on a company survey as a family man prior to July, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1750). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant District, Ellis County, page 279) as a 32-year-old farmer, born in Kentucky, with two children. Apparently the family came from Arkansas.

FRANCIS A. WINN came to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2118). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 387) as a 35-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children. He apparently migrated from Alabama.

The heirs of DAVID WINNIFORD were issued a certificate by the county court of Ellis County in 1853 and patented 320 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 2625).

WILLIAM WINNIFORD was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County in 1853, which he patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1776).

CARLOS WISE arrived in the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1845, but married before July, 1848. He reported this to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 2600). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 196) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with two children.

JOHN WISEWELL settled in the colony as a single man prior to July, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he sold. It was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1536).

JOHN WISWELL (WISEWELL) came to the colony before July, 1844, but died before 1850. Edy Doen (Wiswell), his widow was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1535). According to Barksdale's report for July, 1844, Wiswell's home was in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County.

JAMES W. WITHERS signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family man but died before 1850. Louisa E. Withers, his widow, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and Withers' heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1533).

ELI W. WITT settled in the colony before July, 1845, as a single man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1162). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 50) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

HOGAN WITT signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a single man. He reported to Ward in 1850 that his land was on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1161). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 285) as a 26-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child.

JOHN WITT was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be a single man, living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2210). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 100) as 70 years old, born in Virginia. He signed his name with an "X."

PLEASANT WITT settled in old Nacogdoches County on White Rock Creek before July, 1844, as a single man. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate. He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 313) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with two children.

PRESTON WITT arrived in the colony as a family man prior to May, 1843, and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres. He patented 480 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2066) and sold the remaining portion unlocated. It was later patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1401). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 100) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with three children.

WADE H. WITT moved to the colony before 1846 with his family and settled on a company survey. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, which he patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1618). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 97) as a 27-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with three children.

ELIZABETH M. WOMACK (LEDBETTER) came to the colony as a widow with six children prior to July, 1845. She reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which she patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1013). She signed her name with an "X."

ROBERT W. WOODRUFF migrated to the colony as a single man before July, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 for 320 acres, which he sold. It was later patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 1949). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 61) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

GILBERT WOOLSEY settled at the head of Elm Fork and Mineral Creek in the Cross Timbers in old Fannin County as a family man prior to July, 1844. His heirs were issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Denton County in 1853, which they patented in Denton County (Robertson Third Class No. 1218).

JAMES G. WOOLSEY came to the colony as a family man and settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County prior to July, 1844. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by the county court of Ellis County in 1853, which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 4418).

JOSIAH P. WOOLSEY came to the colony as a family man prior to July, 1844, and settled west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. He reported to Ward in 1850 that he was living on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1430). He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 274) as a 34-year-old farmer, born in Illinois, with four children. Apparently the family came from Missouri.

W. R. WOOTEN was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Tarrant County in 1853, but since the certificate was never approved nor was any land patented, it is doubtful that Wooten was a bona fide colonist.

BRIAH WORLEY came to the colony before July, 1848, as a single man. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and his heirs subsequently patented 320 acres in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1118). A B. P. Worly is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 8) as a 21-year-old farmer, born in Indiana.

JOSEPH WORLEY moved to the colony as a family man prior to July, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Cooke County (Fannin Third Class No. 1224). He is listed on the 1850 census (Cooke County, family No. 9) as a 49-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with seven children. Apparently he migrated from Indiana. He was illiterate.

ABRAHAM WORTH settled on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County as a single man prior to July, 1844, but evidently left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

RICHARD WORTHINGTON moved to the colony as a single man prior to July, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which his heirs patented later in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1407). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant County, page 183) as a 31-year-old farmer, born in England.

W. P. WORTHINGTON was issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Collin County in 1853. The certificate was approved, and he patented 320 acres in Johnson County (Robertson Third Class No. 2672). In 1857 the investigating committee disallowed his claim.

JOHN W. WRIGHT migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July, 1844, and settled west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Robertson Third Class No. 1622). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 152) as a 30-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children.

THOMAS L. YAGER came to the colony as a single man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he sold. It was later patented in Collin and Dallas counties (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2631).

JOHN YOACHAM settled in the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848. He was issued a certificate for 320 acres by Ward in 1850. The certificate was sold unlocated and was later patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1542). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 10) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

MICHAEL YOACHAM came to the colony as a widower with one child prior to July 1, 1848, but died before 1850. His father, Solomon Yoacham, was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850, and his heirs patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1541).

SOLOMON YOACHAM, JR., moved to the colony as a single man before July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1540). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 10) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Missouri. He was illiterate.

SOLOMON YOACHAM, SR., migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848, and settled on a company survey in present Denton County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and

his heirs later patented 640 acres in Denton County (Fannin Third Class No. 1539). He is listed on the 1850 census (Denton County, family No. 10) as a 47-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with eight children. Apparently he moved to Texas from Missouri.

JOHN B. YORK settled in the colony as a family man before July, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 that his land was on a company survey and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 1312). He is listed on the 1850 census (Tarrant District, Ellis County, page 280) as a 25-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

HENRY YOUNG came to the colony as a family man and settled west of the Trinity in old Robertson County before July, 1844. Apparently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate.

JOHN YOUNG was reported by Barksdale in July, 1844, to be a family man living on White Rock Creek in old Nacogdoches County. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and patented 640 acres in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2130). He is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 105) as a 55-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with four children. Apparently the family came from Missouri.

SAMUEL YOUNG signed Barksdale's list in July, 1845, as a family man. He was issued a certificate for 640 acres by Ward in 1850, part of which he sold unlocated. It was later patented in Collin County (Fannin Third Class No. 1538). He is listed on the 1850 census (Collin County, family No. 292) as a 33-year-old farmer, born in Virginia, with one child.

WESLEY YOUNG moved to the colony before July, 1844, as a single man and settled west of the Trinity in old Robertson County. Evidently he left without receiving a land certificate. He is listed, however, on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 264) as a 24-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee.

WILLIAM YOUNG came to the colony as a single man and settled west of the Trinity in old Robertson County prior to July, 1844. Evidently he left the colony before receiving a land certificate. He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 263) as a 22-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with one child.

ALEXANDER YOUNGER migrated to the colony as a family man prior to July 1, 1848. He reported to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which he patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1620). He is listed on the 1850 census (Navarro County, page 219) as a 63-year-old farmer, born in North Carolina, with three children.

GEORGE YOUNGER settled in the colony as a family man before July, 1848. He was issued a certificate by Ward in 1850 and pat-

ented 640 acres in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1236). He is listed on the 1850 census (Ellis County, page 273) as a 29-year-old farmer, born in Tennessee, with two children.

RICHARD H. YOUNGER moved to the colony prior to July 1, 1848, as a single man and settled on a company survey in present Ellis County. He reported this to Ward in 1850 and was issued a certificate for 320 acres, which he patented in Ellis County (Robertson Third Class No. 1235).

SARAH ZACHARY came to the colony as a widow prior to July 1, 1848. She reported to Ward in 1850 that she had three children, two of whom were under seventeen and unmarried. She was issued a certificate for 640 acres, which she patented in Dallas County (Nacogdoches Third Class No. 2402). She is listed on the 1850 census (Dallas County, family No. 427) as a 39-year-old widow, born in Virginia, with one child.

The heirs of T. G. ZACHARY were issued a certificate for 320 acres by the county court of Dallas County, which they patented in Tarrant County (Robertson Third Class No. 3141).

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The sources from which this study of the Peters Colony should have been made were the records and correspondence of the *empresarios*, which unfortunately have not been located. It seems probable that they were brought from Louisville, Kentucky, to Texas by the Stewart family and were destroyed by fire. As a consequence the story of the colony and the Texas Emigration and Land Company has been pieced together from the scattered information available. The major sources were the Clarksville *Northern Standard*, long the only paper published in the area and always the best; the William G. Hale Papers in the Archives of the University of Texas, in which was found a one-sided correspondence from Willis Stewart and Henry O. Hedgcoxe to their attorney; the files in the General Land Office; the Archives of the Texas State Library; the journals of the Texas congresses and legislatures; and the laws of Texas from 1841 to 1858.

In the search for information about the colony a good many sources were examined. This bibliography is not intended, however, to be either a list of the archival holdings in the various depositories in Texas, or a list of all the books that mention the Peters Colony. Therefore only the works cited in the study are listed below as a bibliographical convenience. The list is divided into (1) *primary sources*, manuscript and printed, and (2) *other sources*, including books and articles in periodicals. Broad sides and pamphlets which have been cited as a part of an archival collection are not listed separately.

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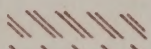
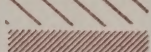
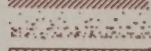

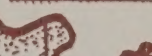
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THE PETERS COLONY

LEGEND

-  First Contract
-  Second Contract
-  Third Contract
-  Fourth Contract
-  Texas Emig. and Land Co. premium lands

